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AN

HISTORICAL GUIDE

Tho. TO THE CITY OF Harrison

DUBLIN,

ILLUSTRATED BY ENGRAVINGS, AND A PLAN OF THE CITY.

SECOND EDITION,

WITH CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONAL ARTICLES;

ALSO

AN ITINERARY,

AND VARIOUS USEFUL INFORMATION FOR TOURISTS AND STRANGERS.

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BY G. N. WRIGHT, A. M.

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PREFACE

TO THE

SECOND EDITION.



Although reduced in bulk, by a compressed form of printing, for the purpose of enabling the publishers to offer the volume at a less price, this Edition will be found to contain not only all the information of the preceding one, that is really valuable and interesting to the majority of Readers, or Tourists, but also much that is new, whether as additions to the original matter, or entirely new articles. In this respect great pains have been taken to render the book as perfect as possible, and to bring down the accounts of Buildings and Institutions to the present time. Among the new subjects are —St. Stephen's Chapel, Merchants' Hall, the School of Anatomy, The Royal Hibernian Academy of Painting, &c. The account of the Dublin Society has been considerably enlarged, and the contents of its Museum, its pictures, &c. as fully described as the limits of a work of this nature would permit.

In this Edition,—which, considering the number and superior style of its embellishments, must be allowed to

be a cheap book—there is likewise given a Table of the Principal Edifices, showing their Architects, and the dates of Erection, as far as could be ascertained; which will, it is hoped, prove not uninteresting either to the residents, or visitors, of a city which may justly pride itself on its architectural monuments. It will be useful, inasmuch as it lays before the reader at a single glance what is scattered throughout the Volume (besides some names not mentioned in the body of the work); and consequently greatly facilitates the reference to, and comparison of, dates and other particulars.

It has been thought, likewise, that the utility of the Volume as a *Guide*, would be considerably increased by the addition of an Itinerary, containing the Roads, &c. from London to Liverpool, and other ports where the stranger would embark for Ireland; with ample information respecting the sailing of Packets, and the Routes from Dublin, to Belfast, and Cork. The Work has thus become a complete manual for the Tourist, without being thereby rendered less satisfactory to those who wish to possess a topographical history of the Irish Metropolis.

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Plan of the City of Dublin, (*after the Index.*)

ITINERARY OF ROUTES

TO THE

DIFFERENT PORTS;

ACCOUNT OF PACKETS, &c.

AND USEFUL INFORMATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

IN order to render this volume not only interesting to those who, whether residents or strangers, seek for information relative to the buildings and institutions of the metropolis of Ireland; but likewise as serviceable as possible to tourists, who may wish, at the same time, to possess a compendious guide of their route on the other side of the water, it has been deemed proper to supply, in this introductory chapter, all such particulars as may be necessary to the traveller from the commencement of his journey. For this purpose, the routes from London to Liverpool, Holyhead, and Bristol, are given; and brief notices of the objects most deserving attention in each of those places.

FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

First Route, through Chester.

*** The figures in the first column give the distance of the Towns from each other—in the second, their distance from London.

	Miles.		*Inns.*
Barnet		11	
St. Alban's	10	21	Angel, Woolpack, White Hart.
Dunstable	12½	33½	Crown, Sugar-loaf.
Brick Hill	9½	43	George.
Stoney Stratford	9	52	Bull, Cock.
Towcester	8	60	
Daventry	12	72	Saracen's Head, Wheatsheaf.
Dunsmoor Heath	13½	85½	Black Dog.

	Miles.		Inns.
Coventry	5½	91	King's Head, Craven Arms, White Bear.
Stone Bridge	8½	99½	
Castle Bromwich	6	105½	
Stonal	10	115½	
Ivetsey Bank	16	151½	Sun, Bradford Arms.
Newport	8	159½	Red Lion.
Tern Hill	12	151½	Queen's Head, Hill Arms.
Whitchurch	9	160½	Red Lion, Lord Hill.
Barn Hill	9½	170	
Chester	10½	180½	Albion Hotel, Golden Lion, Pied Bull, Royal Hotel, Red Lion, White Lion.
Eastham	9½	190	
Liverpool	8	198	(See page xv)

At St. Alban's, the Abbey Church is deserving of notice, both for its architecture, its extent, and the rich screens and ancient monuments it contains. This place, whose population is about 4,500, is remarkable for two battles between the Houses of York and Lancaster, in 1455 and 1461, in the latter of which Queen Margaret defeated the Earl of Warwick.

Coventry is an ancient city, with a population of about 8,000 inhabitants, containing little to attract any but the antiquary, who will here recognize in many of the houses the domestic architecture of the 15th and 16th centuries. The most remarkable object is St. Michael's Church, which is a fine specimen of the pointed style, and is celebrated for its very beautiful spire. Trinity Church has also a lofty spire. Here are several hospitals, a Free-school, a County-hall (erected in 1785), and an edifice called St. Mary's-hall, built in the reign of Henry VI.

Chester, a city of great antiquity, is seated on a rocky eminence, above a sweep of the Dee. The town is one of the most singularly-built in England, the four main streets being excavated in the rock, the depth of an entire story below the level ground; and having galleries or porticos on each side, for foot passengers; beneath which are the shops and warehouses. The Castle and Cathedral are both well deserving examination. The former was originally erected in the time of the Conqueror, but contains very extensive modern additions comprising an armoury with nearly 40,000 stand of arms, the Shire-hall,

County Gaol, and Courts of Justice, Barracks, &c. The latter, though inferior to the generality of our English cathedrals, has a very beautiful Chapter-house. The population is about 20,000.

Second Route, through Lichfield.

	Miles.		*Inns.*
Stone Bridge	8½	99½	
Coleshill	4	103½	Angel, Swan.
Swinfin	12½	116	
Lichfield	2½	118½	George, Swan.
Ridgley	7½	126	
Sandon	10	136	
Stone	4	140	
Newcastle-Under-Lyne	9	149	Crown, Roebuck.
Congleton	12½	161½	Bull's Head, Black Lion.
Knutsford	14½	176	Angel, George
Warrington	11½	187½	George, Nag's Head, Red Lion.
Prescot	10	197½	Man and Bull, Man and Swan.
Liverpool	8½	206	

Lichfield, the most important place in this Second Route, has an exceedingly fine Cathedral, with a noble spire, and two lesser ones at the west end. In the interior are the monuments of Garrick, Dr. Johnson, Lady M. W. Montagu, and Miss Seward; and a very exquisite one, by Chantrey, representing two sleeping children. This city is celebrated as the birth-place of the two eminent men just mentioned, and was, at one period of his life, the residence of Dr. Darwin, who here wrote his Zoonomia. In the free-school of St. John, Addison, Johnson, Garrick, Wollaston, Hawkins Browne, and other distinguished individuals received the rudiments of their education. Races are held during three days in the second week in September, on Whittington Heath, two miles from the town. The population is about 6,000.

Liverpool is unquestionably one of the most important places in the British empire, whether we regard its extent, its prodigious commerce, or the number and splendor of its public buildings. During the last thirty years its increase has been most rapid, and in 1821 its population amounted to 141,487, independently of the number of seamen, &c. who may be estimated at nearly 10,000 more. Brief as we must necessarily be, we can do little more than

enumerate the various objects which in almost every quarter arrest the stranger's attention; and among these a foremost place must be assigned to the Docks, the principal of which are the Wet-docks. The next are the Dry-docks; and there is a third kind called the Graving-docks, in which ships are caulked and repaired. The *Old Dock*, which runs eastward into the town, was constructed in 1710, and contains an area of 17,070 square yards. It is surrounded with houses, shops, and warehouses, and at the east end stands the Custom-house. The *Dry-dock* has a quay extending about 360 yards. *Salthouse-dock*, the second in point of date, is an area of 22,420 square yards, with a quay of about 640 yards. *St. George's Dock* extends from St. Nicholas' Church-yard to Moor-street, and forms an area of 26,068 square yards, with a quay of 700 yards, lined with capital warehouses. *King's Dock* is an area of 25,650, and *Queen's Dock*, of 54,025 square yards. *Prince's Dock*, which is the finest of all, was commenced in 1815, and opened July 19th, 1821, the day of his Majesty's coronation. It is 500 yards long by 106 broad, forming an area of 53,000 square yards. The quays are very spacious, and have cast-iron sheds for the shelter of merchandize. Along the west side next the river is a spacious parade, affording a noble view of the shipping, &c.

Among the public buildings, the *Town Hall*, in Castle-street, is a very noble and imposing architectural pile, of the corinthian order, surmounted by a lofty cupola, on the summit of which is a colossal figure of Britannia sitting. It contains a saloon 30 feet by 26, with portraits of his late and present Majesty, and the Duke of Clarence; west drawing-room, 32 feet by 26; east drawing-room, 30 by 27; ball-room, 89 by 41, and 40 high; another, 61 by 28, and 26 high; and a banquet-room, 50 feet by 30; these three last rooms have beautiful scagliola pilasters. The dome which is over the stair-case produces a very fine effect as viewed from below: the entire height from the floor to the summit is 106 feet.

The *New Exchange Buildings*, which were begun from designs by John Foster, Esq. in 1803, form a very magnificent structure surrounding three sides of a square, (on the fourth is the north front of the Town Hall). They are decorated with Corinthian columns and pilasters,

and partake of the general character of that front. The north side is 177 feet, and the east and west 131. In the basement all round is a piazza 15 feet wide; and in the east wing is the Exchange News-room, occupying the whole of the lower story, being 94 feet 3 inches, by 51 feet 9 inches: the ceiling is supported by 16 Ionic columns, 20 feet 9 inches high, each formed of a single stone. The centre of the area inclosed by these buildings is decorated with a splendid *Monument to Lord Nelson*, designed by Matthew Wyatt, and executed by Westmacott: at the base of a very rich circular pedestal are four large emblematic figures, in allusion to his principal victories; and upon it is a fine group of Nelson, Victory, and Death, Britannia and a British seaman.—The *Corn Exchange*, in Brunswick-street, is a simple yet handsome building; but the *New Market* is one of the most astonishing and interesting structures of the kind in the whole kingdom. This noble edifice, which was designed by Mr. J. Foster, jun., was begun in August, 1820, and finished in February, 1822, at an expense of 35,000*l.*: its length is 549 feet, and its breadth 135. The roof is supported by 116 cast-iron pillars, 23 feet high, and arranged in four rows, so as to form five avenues. At night it is brilliantly lighted by 144 gas-lights. Besides this, there are eight other open markets in different parts of the town.

Liverpool possesses many literary institutions reflecting great credit on its citizens: among these, the earliest-established is the *Athenæum*, in Church-street, which was opened in 1799. The *Lyceum*, in Bold-street, is a very handsome building, designed by Mr. Harrison, of Chester. It has a spacious coffee and news-room, and a circular library-room containing 22,000 volumes. The *Union News-room*, in Duke-street, is a plain but handsome stone edifice, erected from the designs of Mr. Foster. It derives its name from the circumstance of being founded on Jan. 1st, 1800, the day on which the Union of England and Ireland took place. The *Royal Institution*, in Colquitt-street, was founded in 1814. It is a large and uniform building with two wings, presenting a front of 146 feet: on the first floor is a spacious exhibition-room for the use of the members of the Liverpool Academy; likewise another exhibition-room with casts of the Elgin and Egina

marbles. The museum contains a variety of rare and curious specimens of natural history, &c. Strangers may be introduced here by a proprietor.

The *Theatre*, which is in Williamson-square, is generally open from June to December. Another place of amusement is the *Circus*, appropriated to equestrian and pantomimic performances, during the winter season. The *Wellington Rooms* is an extensive suite of assembly-rooms, erected from the designs of Mr. Edmund Aikin in 1815. The front is of stone, and has a semicircular portico of the Corinthian order, but has no windows. The ball-room is tastefully ornamented, and measures 80 feet by 37. The Royal Museum, at the bottom of Church-street, will repay the visitor's curiosity; as will also the Botanic Garden near Edgehill, to which place of elegant recreation, admittance may be obtained through any proprietor. There are nineteen churches in Liverpool, besides several other places of religious worship. Among those which most deserve to be particularized here, as objects of notice to the stranger on account of their architecture, are, *St. Paul's*, *St. George's*, *St. Michael's*, and that belonging to the *School for the Blind*. The first of these has a dome, and Ionic porticoes on the west, south, and north sides. *St. George's* is a handsome structure of the Doric order; and *St. Michael's* has a noble Corinthian portico of ten columns 31 feet 8 inches high, and a tower and spire 201 feet high. But as a specimen of pure Grecian architecture, the pre-eminence must be assigned to the last mentioned structure, the portico being an exact copy of that of the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius in the island of Egina, which was visited in 1811 by Mr. J. Foster, jun. the architect. This portico exhibits one of the earliest specimens of the Grecian Doric order. The altar-piece of this church has a fine painting by Hilton, of Christ restoring sight to the Blind. *Christ Church* may also be mentioned on account of its singularly-constructed organ, and its dome, from the top of which is a fine prospect of the town.

As this sketch professes to notice only such objects as are likely to prove attractive to the visitor, such institutions as offer nothing remarkable for inspection, are passed over. An exception, however, must be made in favour of the *New Infirmary* in Brownlow-street, which has an air

of extraordinary grandeur, and reflects great credit on the taste of the architect, Mr. J. Foster, jun. The building is fronted with stone, and has a fine portico of six Ionic columns. In the front and wings are 138 windows.—At the junction of Pembroke-place and the London-road, is a bronze equestrian *Statue of George III.* executed by Westmacott; which forms a very conspicuous and ornamental object.

Strangers who are desirous of sea-bathing, will find accommodation for that purpose in the *Floating Bath*, moored nearly opposite George's Dock Parade, where there is a bath 80 feet long by 27 wide; also two private baths with dressing-rooms.

The principal *Inns and Taverns* are, the King's Arms Hotel, Castle-street; Talbot Hotel, Water-street; Golden Lion, Dale-street; Angel Inn, ditto; George Inn, ditto; Wellington Arms, ditto; Commercial Inn, ditto; Saracen's Head, ditto; Bull Inn, ditto; Crown Inn, Red-cross-street; Star and Garter Tavern, Paradise-street; Castle Inn, Lord-street; Waterloo Hotel, Ranelagh-street; York Hotel, Williamson-square; Feathers Inn, Clayton-square; Castle Inn, ditto; and Neptune Hotel, ditto.

[For a list of the packets to Dublin, see page xxi.]

Route from London to Holyhead, through Coventry and Birmingham.

	Miles.		*Inns.*
St. Alban's		21	Angel, Woolpack, White Hart.
Dunstable	12½	33½	Crown, Sugar-loaf.
Brickhill	9¾	43¼	
Stonèy Stratford	9	52¼	The Bull, the Cock.
Towcester	7¾	60	Saracen's head, Talbot, White Horse.
Daventry	12	72	Saracen's head, Wheat-sheaf.
Dunsmoor Heath	12½	84½	
Coventry	5½	90	King's Head, Craven's Arms, White Bear.
Stone Bridge	8½	98½	
Birmingham	10	108½	Castle, Hen and Chickens, Swan, Nelson Hotel, Birmingham do.
Wednesbury	8	116½	
Wolverhampton	6½	123	Lion, Swan.
Shiffnal, *Shrops.*	11	134	Jernigham Arms, Talbot, Red Lion.
Watling Street	7	141	Cock.
Shrewsbury	11	152	Fox, Lion, Raven and Bell, Talbot
Nesscliff	9	161	

	Miles.		Inns.
Oswestry	9	170	Foxes, Cross Keys.
Chirck, *Denbighs.*	6	176	
Llangollen	7	183	Hand Inn, King's Head.
Corwen	10½	193½	
Cernioge Moor	13	206½	
Bettws	9	215½	
Capel Cerrig	5	220½	
Tyn-y Maes	8½	229	
Bangor	7	236	Castle.
Menai Bridge	2	238	
Caer Mon	9½	247½	
Holyhead	2	249½	Eagle and Child, Hibernian Hotel.

At BIRMINGHAM the public buildings possess but comparatively little interest to what the manufactories present, especially that of Messrs, Bolton and Watt, named *Soho*, which is an immense edifice, capable of accommodating 1,000 workmen. The buildings most deserving notice are, St. Philip's Church, that of St. George (just completed), the New Baths; the General Hospital; the Theatre, to which are attached Assembly Rooms, and an hotel; the two Public Libraries, and one or two others. In the Market Place is a fine statue of Lord Nelson by Westmacott, erected in 1809. The population is about 107,000.

WOLVERHAMPTON is noted for its manufactories of locks, japanned ware, &c. and lead furnaces. It is a very considerable place, having a population of nearly 37,000 inhabitants. There are two churches—St. Peter's Collegiate Church, and that of St. John, and three Episcopal chapels, besides meeting-houses. The country in the vicinity is remarkably beautiful.

SHREWSBURY is seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, and although not a handsome town contains some objects worth viewing,—the Castle, the Abbey Church, St. Mary's, St. Chad's (a circular building, 100 feet in diameter), St. Giles's, the County Hall, and Gaol, and St. Chad's Walk, a delightful promenade along the banks of the Severn. The population is between 19,000 and 20,000. About a mile from Shrewsbury is a lofty column, erected to commemorate Lord Hill's achievements in the Peninsula war. It is of the Grecian Doric Order, and has a statue of his Lordship on its summit.

OSWESTRY stands on an eminence near the canal which

unites the rivers Severn and Mersey. This town, which possesses a population of between 7,000 and 8,000, has a Town-hall, Free Grammar-School, and Theatre. Races are held here in September.

Two miles from this place are the ruins of *Whittington Castle*, situated on the borders of a lake. And about one mile from it, on the road to Llangollen, is an ancient British *military station*, on an insulated eminence of an oblong form, surrounded by two ramparts, and fosses of great height and depth. This place is called Old Oswestry.

Chirk is a considerable village in Denbighshire, remarkable for the beauty of the scenery in the environs. In the vicinity of this place is a magnificent aqueduct, constructed for the purpose of carrying the Ellesmere Canal across a deep ravine. The length of the iron work is 1,007 feet; the height from the surface of the rock, on the south side of the river, 126 feet 8 inches. The breadth of the water-way within the iron-work is 11 feet 10 inches. The number of stone pillars, besides the abutments, is 18. This noble work was executed under the direction of Mr. Telford, the engineer. *Chirk Castle* is an ancient castellated mansion belonging to the Myddleton family; the picture-gallery, which is 100 feet long by 22 wide, contains some valuable paintings. There is a very extensive prospect from the eminence on which this noble pile is seated.

Llangollen is a small and mean town, but its *Vale* and the vicinity are celebrated for their romantic beauty. Not far from this place is *Vale Crucis Abbey*, a singularly beautiful ruin.

Capel Cefrig, or Curig, in Caernarvonshire, is a romantic spot that cannot fail to delight the admirer of fine natural scenery. The vale is bounded by Snowdon and the surrounding mountains, which here burst full upon the view, and present an alpine prospect. There is an excellent inn, built by Lord Penrhyn, whose property is situated here; and it commands a fine view from its garden and terrace.

Bangor is a small city and bishop's see, situated at the mouth of the Menai, near its opening to the Lavan sands, in a narrow valley, between two low ridges of slate rock, opening to the south towards Snowdon, and terminating

northwards, about half a mile from the Cathedral, in the beautiful Bay of Beaumaris. From the church-yard is an extensive and delightful view of that bay and the town of Beaumaris. The Cathedral is a low, plain, building: the present edifice was re-built in the reign of Henry VII., having continued in ruins during 90 years, after being burnt down in 1402, in the rebellion of Owen Glendower. The choir was fitted up in a neat and elegant style by the late prelate, Dr. Warren. From the extensive bases of Snowdon to Penmaenmawr is a rich and fertile tract of grass and corn land, stretching along the windings of the Menai, the mountains in the back-ground irregularly retiring and advancing, but not so much as to form a vale. In the vicinity of Bangor are several elegant villas.

The *Menai Chain Bridge*, across the Menai Strait, is 560 feet wide, 30 in breadth, and 100 above the level of the sea at spring tide.

Two miles from Bangor, is *Penrhyn Castle*, built about the reign of Henry VI., on the site of a palace belonging to Roderic Mwynog, in the 8th century. This mansion was modernized and improved from the designs of the late James Wyatt, architect, and the buildings inclose a large quadrangle, with a gateway, tower, &c. The stables are inferior to none in the kingdom, either for elegance or accommodation. The entrance to the Park is a noble gateway, in the form of a Roman triumphal arch.

Holyhead, which is situated on an island at the north-west corner of Anglesea, has a handsome Church, an Assembly Room, a Light-house, and a convenient harbour and pier. The promontory called the *Head* is a vast precipice, hollowed into caverns by the sea. One of the most remarkable of these caverns is that known by the name of the "Parliament House," which is accessible only by boats, at half-ebb tide. Here the vault is formed by apparent arches of various forms supported on columns, so as to produce an astonishing scene. The high cliff affords shelter to numbers of birds; and on the summits of the loftiest crags lurks the peregrine falcon, whose eggs are highly esteemed by the epicure, and are sought for, by persons who pursue this difficult and perilous trade, being let down by ropes from the precipice to the nests of the birds. The passage from this place to Ireland is considered safer

than that from Liverpool. In stormy weather packets have been kept at sea two or three days; but in favourable weather the passage is generally performed in nine hours, and sometimes even in six. The light of the Light-house is at an elevation of 200 feet above the level of the sea, and is visible over the whole of Caernarvon Bay.

The two principal hotels in Holyhead are, *Spencer's, The Royal Mail Coach Office,* and *Moran's The Royal Hibernian Hotel.* To one or other of these, all the mail and stage coaches go. The London mail arrives at present at six in the morning, and the coaches generally in the evening; allowing travellers to Ireland time for a night's rest, before sailing. [For *Packets,* see p. xxiii.]

Route from London to Bristol.

	Miles.		*Inns.*
Brentford		7	
Hounslow	2½	9½	
Colnbrook	7	16½	George, White Hart.
Maidenhead	9½	26	Sun.
Reading	13	39	Bear, George, Crown.
Woolhampton	10	49	Angel.
Newbury	6½	55½	
Hungerford	8½	64	Black Bear, Angel.
Froxfield	3	67	
Marlborough	7	74	Castle, Marlborough Arms.
Calne	13	87	Catherine Wheel, White Hart.
Chippenham	5½	92½	Angel, White Hart.
Box	7	99½	
Bath	6	105½	Lamb, Greyhound, York Hotel, &c.
Keynsham	7½	113	
Bristol	6	119	Bush, Talbot, White Hart, Full Moon, White Lion.

READING, the county town of Berkshire, is a place of great antiquity, having been of importance so far back as the time of the Saxons, but contains few objects of interest. The principal are—the Town-hall, the County Gaol, and St. Mary's Church, which latter has a beautiful tower. The population is nearly 13,000. There are races on Bull-Marsh Heath on the third Tuesday in August, and the two following days.

NEWBURY is noted in our annals as having been the scene of two severe actions between Charles I., and the

Parliamentary army, in 1643 and 1644, in both which the king commanded his troops in person; and near this town is *Shaw-house*, in which Charles held his head quarters at the time of the second battle. The population is upwards of 5,000.

Marlborough, in Wiltshire, is an ancient town, with a population of 3,000 inhabitants. Here are two churches, St. Mary's, near the centre of the town, and St. Peter's at the West end; a Market-house containing a Council and Assembly-room, &c.; a County Gaol, &c.

Chippenham, is seated on the Avon, across which is a handsome stone bridge. Four miles from this place is *Corsham-house*, a very handsome structure, in the later style of Gothic architecture, yet not so much deserving notice on this account as for the valuable collection of pictures it contains.

Bath, so deservedly celebrated for the regularity and general beauty of its architecture, being built almost entirely of stone, presents a variety of structures which cannot here be particularized. Those to which the attention of a visitor should be principally directed, are, the Abbey Church or Cathedral, a beautiful specimen of the florid Gothic, finished in 1582; Bathwick Church, a modern Gothic structure; Walcot Church; the Guildhall, in High-street; the Theatre, erected 1805; the Assembly Rooms, the Bath Literary Institution, the Circus, the Royal Crescent, also Queen-square, the North and South Parades, Sydney Gardens, &c. The population is nearly 37,000.

There are four Public Baths, viz. the King's, the Queen's, the Hot, and the Cross Bath. Also two Private Baths, viz. in Stall-street, and those erected on the site of the Abbey-house, by the Duke of Kingston. Attached to the King's and Queen's Baths is the Pump-room, a very handsome structure, where a band performs for the entertainment of the visitors, during the season, which is in spring and autumn. The races are held in September, on Lansdown Hill.

Bristol, the second commercial port in Great Britain, has a population of about 53,000 inhabitants, and carries on an extensive trade with Ireland, the West Indies, Spain, and Portugal. It has likewise numerous manufactories. Besides the Cathedral, which presents some fine speci-

mens of Gothic architecture, there are nineteen churches, the most remarkable of which is that of St. Mary Redcliffe, one of the noblest parochial churches in the kingdom. The Bishop's Palace, the City Library, the Commercial Rooms in Corn-street, a handsome Ionic building, the Docks, Harbour, &c. are also well worthy a stranger's inspection. The Assembly-room, in King-street has a handsome stone front, with four Corinthian columns, and a pediment. In this city are several squares: the principal ones are—Queen's, St. James's, Portland, Somerset, and Berkeley squares. In the centre of Queen's-square, which is the largest, is an equestrian statue of William III, by Rysbrack.

Among the literary and historical associations connected with this city, the name of Chatterton (born here in 1752) is most prominent; and in the porch of St. Mary's Redcliffe is the room where he pretended to have discovered the poems which he gave to the world as the original compositions of Rowley, a Bristowyan monk of the 15th century. In the Cathedral, too, is the monument of Mrs. Draper, immortalized by Sterne under the name of his Eliza; and in St. Mary's Redcliffe is that of Sir W. Penn, father of the celebrated founder of Pennsylvania. Bristol is also interesting as the birth-place of Dr. Southey, Mrs. Robinson, and Ann Yearsley.

About a mile from the city is the romantic village of Clifton, seated on a hanging rock above the Avon. The hot-wells at this place are a great resort for invalids.

Having thus conducted the traveller to Liverpool, Holyhead, and Bristol, we shall now notice the packets that sail from each of those places, in the same order.

PACKETS TO DUBLIN.

Steam-packets from Liverpool,—viz. the city of Dublin Steam-Packet Company's Office, No. 18 Water-street; the *St. George Company's Office*, 19 *Water-street*; and the Dublin and Liverpool Steam Navigation Company's Office, No. 10 Water-street. The vessels connected with the first mentioned office, are—

The *Hibernia*, of upwards of 300 tons, with two engines of 70 horse power each, launched in 1825. This vessel carries passengers only.

The *City of Dublin*, 300 tons, with two engines of 65 horse power each, carrying passengers and merchandise.

The *Town of Liverpool*, of the same tonnage and power as the City of Dublin, also carrying passengers and merchandize.

A new vessel of the same tonnage and power as the Hibernia, called the *Britannia*, will shortly commence sailing between Liverpool and Dublin; and it is intended that one or other of these two should sail from Liverpool every evening (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock.

The City of Dublin and Town of Liverpool, sail alternately every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The cabin fares in all these vessels, are one guinea each person, and 2*s*. 6*d*. for the steward. The fare in the steerage is half a guinea each, and on the deck 5 shillings. Children under ten years of age, half-price. A four-wheeled carriage is charged 3 guineas, a two-wheeled carriage 2 guineas, horses 2 guineas each. (No charge for shipping or landing the above.) Passengers are landed at the Custom House Quay, Dublin; from whence, hackney-coaches or jaunting cars may be had to any part of Dublin. The office in Dublin for these packets, is at No. 17, Eden Quay.

The vessels connected with the office of St. George's Company, are,

The *St. George* of 300 tons, with two engines of 60 horse power each. This sails for Dublin every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, two hours before high-water, and lands her passengers at Kingstoun Harbour, from whence they are conveyed to Dublin, free of expense; or, should the tide and weather permit, they are landed at the Custom House Quay in Dublin.

The *Emerald Isle*, of 400 tons, with two engines of 75 horse power each, sails for Dublin every Saturday, landing her passengers at Kingstoun Harbour, from whence, to Dublin, they are conveyed free of expense.

Two fine new steam packets, called the *Lord Blaney* and the *St. Patrick*, will shortly be started by the St. George Company, between Liverpool and Dublin. Office in Dublin, No. 2, Lower Abbey-street.

The fares in the above vessels are exactly the same as those of the City of Dublin Steam-packet Company, and therefore need not be repeated here.

The third office, that of the *Dublin and Liverpool Steam Navigation Company*, has three vessels, the *Liffey*, the *Mersey*, and the *Mona;* one of these sails every day for Dublin, except Sundays, carrying passengers and merchandize, and landing at the Custom House Quay, Dublin: the fares are the same as those of the two former-mentioned companies. Office in Dublin, No. 12, Eden Quay.

PACKETS FROM HOLYHEAD.—The present Post-office packets are, the *Harlequin*, the *Cinderella*, and the *Aladdin*. One of these sails every morning at half past six, or thereabouts, having sometimes to wait a short time for the Chester mail. The vessels come close up to the quay, allowing passengers to go on board without having need of small boats; and the cabin fares are one guinea, with 2*s*. 6*d*. to the first steward, and one shilling to the second. The steerage fare is five shillings each. Servants half price.

The Post-office packets land the mail and passengers at Howth harbour, situated seven miles from Dublin, where a stage coach is always waiting their arrival to convey passengers to Dublin, and a mail coach, for the mails, and those passengers who are quick enough to avail themselves of it. The charges by these coaches are 3*s*. 6*d*. each person.

Besides these there are commonly a number of jaunting cars in waiting, the drivers of which will undertake to carry from four to six persons, with their luggage, if not bulky: with these it will be necessary for the traveller to make a bargain for the cost of the journey to Dublin, and he must not be surprised at being asked considerably more than will ultimately be taken. Strange as these vehicles appear to the eye of the traveller, he will find them, in good weather, a very pleasant conveyance to the city.

Travellers wishing to stay at Howth to rest after the fatigue of the voyage, will find an excellent hotel there, kept by Mr. M'Dowell; who can supply them with capital post chaises to Dublin.

PACKETS FROM BRISTOL.—Since the establishment of steam-packets, numbers of travellers have annually visited Dublin by way of Bristol. There are at present, two vessels on this station, the Emerald Isle, and the Palmerston.

The *Emerald Isle*, of 400 tons and two engines of 75 horse power each, sails for Dublin every Wednesday, two hours before high water, carrying passengers only. The fares are in the cabin 2½ guineas, steerage 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, and deck 15*s.*; a four-wheeled carriage 6 guineas, two-wheeled do. 4 guineas, horses 4 guineas each, and dogs 7*s.* 6*d.*

The *Palmerston* of 180 tons, with two engines of 45 horse power each, leaves Bristol every Tuesday, carrying passengers only, and landing at Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin. The fares for passengers, carriages, &c. are exactly the same as those of the Emerald Isle. The agent for both these vessels in Bristol is Mr. R. Smart, No. 1, Quay Head; and in Dublin, for the Emerald Isle, H. Hayes, No. 2, Lower Abbey-street; and for the Palmerston, C. and R. Elliott, Sackville-street.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

SUPPOSING the traveller to have arrived at any of the ports mentioned above, on his way to Dublin, his first care should be to secure his birth, as, from the great number of passengers constantly going and returning, he may otherwise have to take up his quarters on the cabin-floor. At the respective offices, he will always find a plan of the vessels, with the births numbered, and on making his selection and paying his fare, he will receive a ticket, which he should be careful in preserving, as it will be asked for again before he leaves the vessel.

Some years ago, when only sailing packets were on these stations, the cares of the tourist were further increased by his having to supply himself with provisions for the voyage, which it was always difficult for him to do properly, as he could not calculate on the probable length of its duration; but the great certainty with which steam-

packets now make their voyages, and the excellent accommodations, both as to provisions, and wines, spirits, &c., have now rendered this unnecessary, and he will find every thing he can want on board, supplied at moderate charges. Ladies are now, for the most part, waited upon by female stewards, who have become as inured to the sea as the sailors themselves.

The changing of money, whilst only paper was in circulation, was another great inconvenience which is now also very nearly done away with. The notes of the Bank of England were current in Dublin, but their precise value was not fixed, as it varied sometimes above, sometimes below, and at other times was exactly at par, which was $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, or 21*s.* 8*d.* for the English pound. Sovereigns having now taken the place of paper, and English coinage having been ordered by government to be received always at par in Ireland, the only thing the traveller now has to care for is, that he should receive 21*s.* 8*d.* Irish money for his sovereign, 5*s.* 5*d.* for his crown piece, 2*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}$*d.* for his half crown, and 1*s.* 1*d.* for his shilling, and that he should bear this in mind in making his payments in Ireland. Even this will shortly be done away with, as the currency of England and Ireland is ordered by government to be assimilated early in the ensuing year, and the coinage will then be the same.

The detention at Custom-houses, and the searching of the luggage of passengers was another grievance, peculiarly disagreeable after the fatigues of a sea voyage: this is now quite removed, since the taking off of the cross-channel duties, and the passenger may land at once without delay. Officers have still the power, however, to inspect the luggage, if they suspect any thing contraband to be concealed in it. To the experienced traveller, it is not necessary to recommend to keep an account of, and a good look-out after his packages, &c.

It would be an ungracious office, where there are so many good hotels as in Dublin, to select any for recommendation before others; a list of the principal of them is here given, leaving the traveller to make his own choice. He will find civility and moderate charges in all of them.

HOTELS IN DUBLIN.

Arthur Morrison Dawson-street.
Thomas Gresham 2, Upper Sackville-street.
William Tuthill 51, Dawson-street.
Christopher Bilton 51, Sackville-street.
Peter Dunne 19, Do.
William Ryland 45, Do.
Martin Ryan 154, G. Britain-street.
Michael Hynes 46, Capel-street.
Garret Cavanagh 24, Stephen's green.
Joseph Dollard 2, Bolton-street.
Patrick Dwyer 51, Exchequer-street.
Henry Mac Ardell 41, Do.
Alexander Dempster 25, Bride-street.
Patrick Coyle Essex-street.
Matthew Crosbie 14, Sackville-street.
Thomas Macken 12, Dawson-street.
William Heron Portobello.
Joseph Abbot 57, Dawson-street.
Ann Mitchell Bridge-street.
John Corbally 15, Boot-lane.
Edward Oxford 38, Kildare-street.
George Elvidge 28, Frederick-street.
Andrew Farrell 1, Dorset-street.
George Jones 17, Sackville-street.
Sarah Wilson 97, Capel-street.
Francis Jones 47, Dawson-street.
James Meade 6, Bolton-street.

PERAMBULATIONS OF DUBLIN,

Or Guide to all the Principal Public Buildings, Squares, Streets, and other objects which are deserving of the attention of Visitors to the City of Dublin. The Four Perambulations traced out for the Stranger, may be performed in four days, or in a shorter space if his time be limited; but will admit of being dwelt on much longer should the convenience of the Tourist admit.

The Visitor is here supposed to reside in Sackville-street, where there are several excellent hotels, but the directions

are equally applicable should he happen to lodge in Dawson-street, another avenue well supplied with good hotels, or any of the leading streets.

First Perambulation.—Let the Visitor, in Sackville-street, direct his attention to the great extent of this noble avenue, the splendor of the houses, formerly the mansions of the Irish nobility, Nelson's Pillar, the Post-office (p. 165), the Dublin Institution (p. 40), the Club-house, the Friendly Brother's-house, the Medical-hall, &c.; at the north end of the street see the Rotunda-rooms, and Lying-in-hospital (p. 210). Passing down Great Britain-street, turn on the R. up Granby-row, into Palace-row, see here Lord Charlemont's town residence (p. 153), containing some valuable paintings, &c.; then proceed up Gardiner's-row, by Belvidere-house, into Gardiner's-place, and thence into Mountjoy-square; afterwards down Gardiner-street, to the Custom-house (p. 172), which is seen standing at the termination of this fine vista. Having visited the Long-room in the Custom-house, the stranger should next inspect the Docks and Stores, from whence there is a delightful ride or walk along the North Quay to the Light-house. — Returning by the same beautiful promenade pass the front of the Custom-house, and reaching Marlborough-street, pass up to its intersection with Abbey-street, then turn to the L. opposite to the Wesleyan Chapel, and visit the Royal Hibernian Academy of Arts (p. 238), and so return to Sackville-street.

Second Perambulation. — Crossing Carlisle-bridge (p. 149), pass down Westmorland-street, see on the R. the splendid portico of the Bank, which was formerly the principal entrance to the House of Lords: on the L. is the College (p. 11), fronting College-green, in the centre of which is seen the equestrian statue of William III. Passing by the College proceed up Grafton-street, where on the L. is the Provost's-house (p. 19), and, opposite, the Royal Irish Academy (p. 39). The first turn on the L. is Nassau-street; which conducts by Leinster and Clare streets, to Merrion-square (p. 141), where on the W. side is a fine view of Leinster-house and Lawn; and at the angle formed by the W. and S. sides, there is an extensive view terminated in the distance by St. Stephen's-chapel (p. 85); advancing thither, Fitzwilliam-street is met, on the R., which leads

to a small but pretty area called Fitzwilliam-square. Passing along the E. and S. sides, turn on the L. into Pembroke-street, thence into Leeson-street, turning to the R.; then the noble square called Stephen's-green is reached (p. 139). Here, on the S. side, is Mr. Whaley's noble mansion, distinguished by a Lion couchant over the portico; and on the W. Surgeons'-hall, at the corner of York-street (p. 199). The first turn on the N. is Dawson-street, here see the Mansion-house (p. 105), and St. Anne's Church (p. 71); and turn on the R. into Molesworth-street, at the end of which, but in Kildare-street, stands the Royal Dublin Society's-house, formerly the palace of the Duke of Leinster (p. 28); the L. conducts by the Kildare Club-house, into Nassau-street, and on the L. again by Morrison's Hotel into Grafton-street; crossing which, and passing down Suffolk-street, visit St. Andrew's, usually called the Round Church, and turning to the R. down Church-lane, cross by King William's Statue into Foster-place, whence a lane at the rear of the National Bank leads into Fleet-street, which communicates with Aston's Quay by Price's Lane. On the L. here is the Iron-bridge, and on the R. Carlisle-bridge, which brings you to Sackville-street again.

Third Perambulation.—The extreme end of Sackville-street is crossed by Great Britain-street, which conducts, in front of the Lying-in-hospital, by a long avenue, to Capel-street. Simpson's Hospital (p. 131) was passed on the R. Nearly opposite to the termination of Great Britain-street, in Capel-street, is Little Britain-street, which opens to the Fruit Market, and on the R. to Green-street, where are Newgate, the Sessions House, the Marshalsea, and the Sheriffs' Prison. Passing up Green-street, turn to the L. down King-street-walk; on the R. Linen-hall street leads to the Linen-hall (p. 186), and on the L. is Anne-street, where there is a very beautiful Roman Catholic chapel (p. 89). Proceeding again by King-street, pass Smithfield, the great Cattle Market, and arriving at St. Paul's Church (p. 79), turn on the L. down Blackhall-place to the Blue-coat-hospital (p. 194), fronting a noble avenue, Blackhall-street; cross the front of the Hospital, and pass down Wood-lane into Barrack-street, turn to the R. and see the Royal Barracks; thence up Barrack-street,

Phœnix-street, to the Phœnix-park, where are the Wellington Testimonial in front, and the Royal Infirmary on the R. (p. 225); and drive to the Lord Lieutenant's Lodge and Phœnix Column. Return to town by the *North Circular-road* (the approach by which his Majesty was conducted to visit the city), down Eccles-street and Temple-street, and passing George's Church, at the end of Upper Temple-street, turn to the R. into Rutland-square, and so back to Sackville-street again.

Fourth Perambulation.—Passing over Carlisle-bridge and down Westmorland-street, turn on the R. into College-green, where are, on the R. the Bank of Ireland (p. 22), on the L. the Royal Arcade, and farther on the R., the Commercial Buildings (p. 178). Shortly after Dame-street is entered: the second turn on the L. is Palace-street, which communicates with the Lower Castle-yard, where are the Chapel (p. 8), the old Treasury, &c.; the archway on the top of the hill on the R. leads into the Upper Castle-yard. The great gate on the R. leads into Castle-street; on the R. stands the Royal Exchange, on the L. Newcomen's Bank (now closed), and in front is Cork-hill. Turning to the L. up Castle-street, proceed to its intersection with Werburgh's and Fishamble streets, and see to the R. the old Cathedral of Christ Church. Then turn on the L. into Werburgh's-street, pass St. Werburgh's Church on the L., advance to Bride-street, pass St. Bride's Church on the R., and the second turn on the R. leads to St. Patrick's Cathedral (p. 42); from the grand entrance turn on to the L., and then the first street on the R. (the Cross Poddle), leads to the Coombe, see the Weaver's Hall (p. 109) on the R. and St. Luke's Church on the L. Meath-street on the R. conducts to Thomas-street; turn to the L., pass St. Catherine's Church, and proceed onward to the Obelisk, see St. James's Church (p. 78) on the R.; here James-street on the L. leads to the Foundling Hospital (p. 228), and Bow-lane; on the R. to Swift's, Steevens's, and the Royal Hospital. After visiting the last-mentioned place (the residence of the Commander of the Forces), return through the Hospital-fields, on the bank of the river Liffey, and reach the Quay Walls by the beautiful castellated entrance at Barrack-bridge. Advance towards the mouth of the river, along Usher's Island, pass Moira House, now the Mendi-

city Society, proceed by either side of the river, and visit the Four Courts, finely situated on the Inns' Quay. Then, still pursuing the bank of the river, pass Essex-bridge, Iron-bridge, see the Merchants' Hall on Aston's Quay, and arrive at Carlisle-bridge and Sackville-street once more. In the course of these four perambulations, the stranger will have an opportunity of viewing every important or interesting object in the city.

After satisfying his curiosity in Dublin, should time permit him to extend his tour in the country, the tourist will find much to interest, amuse, and astonish him.

A few days tour in the adjoining *County of Wicklow*, would amply repay him, by views of the finest scenery in Ireland.

The *Lakes of Killarney*, situated about 200 English miles from Dublin, have, for a long period, attracted travellers from all parts of the empire, and are well worthy attention.

The stupendous work of nature, the *Giant's Causeway*, in the north of Ireland, has long been considered one of the most interesting sights in the world; and travellers who wish to return by way of Scotland, will lose but very little time by visiting it. To go back by Scotland, the tourist must go to Belfast, from whence packets sail several times a week for Greenock and Glasgow. A mail-coach leaves Belfast for Donaghadee every morning on the arrival of the Dublin mail, and from thence the traveller may go to Port Patrick, by the recently-established Post-office steam packets, in two or three hours.

Belfast is 100 English miles from Dublin, and the Giant's Causeway is about 60 English miles north of Belfast, to which town the traveller must again return.

To these three principal pleasure tours in Ireland guides may be had, written by the author of the following sheets, in which every thing of interest is pointed out, accompanied by several views of the most remarkable scenery. For particulars of these guides, see the advertisement at the end of the volume.

Having thus pointed out to the tourist the parts of the country most likely to interest him, the following routes are annexed, to conduct him to Cork, Belfast, or Donaghadee, as the places from which he is most likely to embark on taking leave of Ireland.

Route from Dublin to Cork.

1. *through* CLONMEL.—2. *through* CASHEL.

From Dublin	m.	f.
To Rathcoole - -	8	0
— Naas - - -	7	4
— Kilcullen - -	5	5
— Athy - -	12	0
— Castlecomer - -	12	5
— Kilkenny - -	9	4
— Callan - -	7	7
— Clonmel - -	16	3
— Clogheen - -	11	4
— Kilworth - -	11	4
— Fermoy - -	2	5
— Rathcormuck -	3	5
— Cork - - -	13	1
	121	7

From Dublin	m.	f.
To Athy - - -	12	0
— Stradbally - -	6	5
— Abbyleix - -	11	0
— Durrow - -	5	0
— Johnstown - -	8	0
— Littleton - -	8	0
— Cashel - -	8	7
— Caher - - -	8	6
— Mitchelstown -	15	7
— Fermoy - -	8	2
— Rathcormuck - -	3	5
— Cork - - -	15	5
	130	6

NAAS, the County-town of Kildare, is situated on a branch of the Grand Canal, has a barrack and strong jail, and a population of 3,073 persons, with 547 houses. Near Naas are the ruins of Jigginstown Castle, built by the unfortunate Earl of Strafford.

ATHY, an ancient borough-town, is pleasantly situated on the river Barrow, and contains a population of about 5,000 souls: near it are the ruins of some religious establishments of very early foundation.

CASTLECOMER is a neat village, much improved by the protection and bounty of the Countess of Ormond, who constantly resides at her beautiful seat near that place. Its population amounts to 1,000 souls.

KILKENNY contains some splendid monastic remains. The Cathedral Church of St. Canice, with its many ancient tombs; the Black Abbey and St. John's; and the noble castle of the Marquis of Ormond, hanging over the river Nore, are all deserving of the traveller's notice. There is a gallery of paintings in Ormond Castle, and some well-executed tapestry was preserved there. The College of Kilkenny has a deservedly high character as a Classical

Seminary. The population of the county of the city of Kilkenny amounts to 23,230 souls. The staple manufacture is blankets.

Clonmel is a flourishing town, advantageously situated on the noble river Suir, by which a brisk trade is carried on with Waterford; part of the town is in Tipperary, and part in Waterford county. The population is returned at 15,590 inhabitants. Here are several Charitable Institutions, Schools, Asylums, and Hospitals, and near it is Knocklofty, the seat of Earl Donoughmore.

The town of Fermoy, the creation of the enterprising Mr. Anderson, is prettily situated on the river Blackwater. The streets are wide and regular; the houses well built, and there are extensive barracks here, and a pretty church. The mansion of the founder is seen on the river side in a sheltered situation. Here is a classical school of character, and an extensive brewery and corn stores. The population amounts to 6,702.

The City of Cork stands on an island in the river Lee; the county of the city contains 22 parishes, either whole or in part, with 100,658 inhabitants, and 12,202 houses. It has many charitable and useful Institutions, a Foundling Hospital, several Charity Schools, a Literary Institution, a Cathedral (St. Finbar's), a Theatre and Assembly Rooms; the Commercial Buildings, a handsome modern structure, to which a good Hotel is attached; the Exchange, an old building; some good streets, the Mall particularly, and a pleasant walk, the Mardyke Parade. The new jail is also handsome. Cork has always been a place of much commercial importance, owing to its Harbour, called the Cove of Cork, seven miles below the city; here is a natural Basin of deep water, capable of floating the whole British Navy, completely land-locked and guarded at its narrow entrance by strong batteries. This was the port which Lord Minto prophesied was to become the emporium of Europe, if the union of Ireland with Great Britain should be accomplished. Steam-boats sail from Cork to Cove every day, by Black-rock and Passage, between sloping hills highly cultivated and beautified by elegant seats both of the retired merchants and the county gentry, who have gathered from the interior to those very beautiful Marine Villas.

The principal places on the Cashel-line are, Cashel, Caher, and Mitchelstown. The first is famous for the noblest collection of ruins in Ireland, boldly situated on a lofty rock.

CORMAC: the chapel is of very early date. There is a new Cathedral here, and a Charter School for 66 boys. The population amounts to 5,974 souls.

CAHER is an improving town, having a handsome new Church and R. C. Chapel. Lord Glengall resides here. There is a spinning-school in the Market house. The population is 3,288 persons: the number of houses 536.

MITCHELSTOWN is remarkable for a range of buildings, called Lord Kingston's Charities, and his Lordship's residence adjacent to the town: it contains about 4,000 inhabitants.

Route from Dublin to Belfast and Donaghadee.

Old Road.		*New Line.*	Dublin to	
			m.	*f.*
Drumcondra		Finglass	2	0
Swords		Ashbourne	8	0
Man-of-War		Duleek	9	0
Balruddery	24 miles	Drogheda	2	0
Balbriggan		Dunleer	6	7
Gillingstown		Castle Bellingham	3	7
Drogheda		Lurgan Green	2	7
		Dundalk	3	3
		Newry	9	7
		Lough brickland	7	7
		Banbridge	2	1
		Dromore	5	4
		Hillsborough	3	3
		Lisburn	3	5
		Belfast	7	0
80 miles			77	6

Belfast to Donaghadee.

	m.	*f.*
From Belfast to Newtonards	7	4
Newtonards to Donaghadee	7	1
	14	5

The New Line passes through a bleak country; there is a comfortable inn with post-horses, at Ashbourne, but no village. Duleek, on the Nanny-Water, is a small village: near it is the seat of —— Garnet, Esq.

Drogheda is an old walled town, and one of the gates is in good preservation. It stands on the river Boyne, and is partly in Meath, and partly in Louth Counties. It has a tolerable trade, about 3,500 houses, and 18,000 inhabitants. Here is a handsome Church, St. Peter's, a good Market-house, Exchange, Mansion-house, Assembly Rooms, &c. Two miles from this town the famous battle of the Boyne was fought, at Oldbridge, where an Obelisk stands to commemorate the victory: there is an agreeable ride along the banks of the river towards this spot.

Castle-Bellingham is a pretty village, containing a population of about 600 souls, and is remarkable for the Ale Brewery.

Dundalk, the county-town of Louth, is a large busy town, containing 1,500 houses and 10,000 inhabitants. Lord Roden has a mansion here, and the Court House is one of the most chaste specimens of genuine Grecian architecture in the kingdom. Excellent accommodation for travellers to be had here. A Classical School of very high character is established at this place.

Newry is a neat Borough and Market Town, in the Lordship of Newry, seated on the Newry water, and having a communication with Lough Neagh by means of the Newry Canal. The population of the Lordship is 10,186, and of the town 7,470. There is a pleasant excursion hence to Rosstrevor, a picturesque watering-place upon Carlingford Bay. Here are many beautiful demesnes and lodges let during the summer season. There are good Inns and accommodation for travellers at Newry, and cars for hire to make excursions to Rosstrevor and the mountain scenery in the vicinity.

The town of Hillsborough, containing 207 houses and 1,428 inhabitants, is extremely neat and well situated. Here is the splendid mansion of the Marquis of Downshire, and a Church remarkable for its three steeples, the central one being about 180 feet in height; within are some specimens of stained glass. There is a good inn at this place.

Lisburn, in the County Antrim, is deserving the appellation of a very interesting town: it is well built, well situated, has rather an English character, prettily laid out Public Gardens, a handsome Church with a steeple and spire: considerable trade is carried on here: the population is 4,684.

Belfast, the most commercial town in the province of Ulster, contains about 40,000 inhabitants. It is chiefly the Estate of the Marquis of Donegal. The streets are wide and regularly disposed. There is one handsome Square, a Church and a Chapel of Ease, and numerous Meeting-Houses. The Academic Institution is a Seminary of very rising reputation. The Belfast Academy is a school of established character. The public buildings, with few exceptions, are of brick. There is a tolerable Theatre, Commercial Buildings, and an admirable Reading Room, an old Exchange, Workhouse, Infirmary, &c. Private Banks, good Hotels, Steam Packets to Liverpool and Glasgow, conveyances of various descriptions to the scenery of Antrim coast and the county of Down. There are also two Newspapers supported here. In the neighbourhood are the curious caverns in Cave Hill, and an excursion along the margin of Belfast Lough may be made with advantage on a tour to Cave Hill. The river Logan rather runs by than through the town, and is the boundary between the Counties Antrim and Down: it is an insignificant river. Belfast is not the county-town, being of modern origin. Carrickfergus, seven miles distant on the northern side of Belfast Lough, still continues the Assize town of Antrim. The castle of Carrickfergus is an interesting object; it is very well preserved.

The Mail proceeds every morning from Belfast to Newtonards, thence to Donaghadee, and is conveyed to Portpatrick in Steam-boats.

CORRIGENDA.

Page	29, *line*	17, *for* present,	*read* late.	
	32, - -	9, - - Gallaghan,	- - Gallagher.	
	36, - -	30, - - Cran,	- - Crohan.	
	51, - -	28, - - Arrasians,	- - Arroasians.	
	67, - -	22, - - Tunnel,	- - Tawney.	
	75, - -	9, - - income,	- - bequest.	
	164, - -	8, Thomas Clarke, Esq. is since deceased.		
	196, - -	10, - - present,	- - late.	
	239, omit last line.			
	241, omit Henry Manning's Collection of Pictures.			
	245, *for* Thomas Manning, *read* Henry.			

ANCIENT HISTORY

OF

THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

THE city of Dublin anciently stood on the south side only of the river Anna Liffey, an inconsiderable stream, and not far from Dublin Bay. The name Dublin is derived from Dub-leana, "the place of the black harbour;" and the name of the river from Auin Louiffa, "the swift river," being merely a mountain torrent. Mac Turkill, the Dane, erected a residence on the northern side of the river, which was called after the invaders Eastmantown, since corrupted into Oxmantown; but he afterwards removed to the southern side. In 1172 and 3, Henry II. erected a temporary palace near the site of St. Andrew's Church, where he entertained the Irish princes, and received their promise of submission to be governed by the laws of England, and held a parliament at the same time.—Thirty-seven years after, when King John arrived in Dublin, and governed the kingdom in person, he received here the homage of many Irish princes, established courts of justice, and directed the Bishop of Norwich to reduce the coin of Ireland to the English standard.—In 1216, Henry III. granted Magna Charta to the inhabitants of Dublin, and the following year gave the city to the citizens, in fee, for 200 marks per annum. The civil government of Dublin was formerly committed to a Provost and Bailiffs.—In 1409, Thomas, Duke of Lancaster, the King's son, being Lord Lieutenant, the title of the chief magistrate was changed to that of Mayor.—Charles II. granted a company of foot soldiers to attend the Mayor, changed the title to Lord Mayor, and gave, beside, a pension of 500*l.* per annum. The first who bore

the title of Lord Mayor was Sir Daniel Bellingham. Arthur, Earl of Essex, considerably improved the civil establishment of Dublin, and George II. regulated the corporation according to its present form.

James II. held a parliament in Dublin, for the purpose of repealing all the Acts of Settlement; and with great cruelty and dishonour, forced upon the inhabitants the basest coin that ever was put into circulation; he caused all the useless brass and pewter in the ordnance stores to be melted down, cast, and stamped, and the value of each piece was to be estimated by the impress marked upon it, not by its real value. His treatment of the University exceeded, if possible, the baseness of his other acts; he directed them to receive an inefficient person to fill one of their senior fellowships, which they, with becoming dignity, resisted, upon which a military force was led against them, and many of the members cast into prison; they were, however, after some time, released from confinement, on the express condition, that if they re-assembled, they should be punished with death. The general opinion is, that James intended to convert the University into a college of Jesuits. He, however, bestowed the Provostship upon Moor, a Popish prelate, a man possessed of a great love of letters, and who succeeded in preserving the books and manuscripts from the hands of the soldiery. About two years after, the insulted heads of the University had a powerful proof of the just punishment that awaits the sinner even in this world, in the overthrow of James at the battle of the Boyne, and his precipitate flight into France. On this occasion, Robert Fitz-Gerald, ancestor of the Duke of Leinster, seized on the city in the name of King William, and after expelling all the followers of the misguided James, restored the University and civil magistracy into the hands of Protestants.

After the accession of William, Ireland enjoyed almost perfect tranquillity for nearly a century. In 1729, an attempt was made, to supersede the necessity of holding a parliament in Ireland, by procuring the supplies for the succeeding twenty-one years. Fortunately this attempt was frustrated, and the motion lost by a majority of *one*. Parliament then sat in the Blue-coat Hospital in Oxman-

town Green ; but in that year the first stone was laid of the Parliament House in College Green (now the Bank of Ireland), when John Lord Carteret was Lord Lieutenant. In 1768, Dr. Lucas, representative of the City, framed an Act, limiting the duration of parliament to eight years. In 1798, when Lord Camden was chief governor, rebellion broke out in the counties of Kildare, Wexford, and Wicklow, which extended over the principal part of the kingdom before it was suppressed, and during which period many persons were executed.

After a lapse of two years, the rebellion completely subsided, but in 1800 the city was thrown into great confusion and disorder, by the introduction of the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland. This measure has seriously changed the appearance of Dublin: with the removal of its parliament the nobility of Ireland withdrew to England, and left their palaces in Dublin either to fall to decay, or be converted into public offices, hotels, or charitable institutions. The residence of the Duke of Leinster, the most splendid in Dublin, is become the Dublin-Society's House. The Stamp-office is kept in the mansion of the Powerscourt family. That of the late countess of Moira is fitted up for Mendicants, by the Association. Aldborough house is converted into a classical school. The Marquis of Drogheda's has been purchased by the Bible Society, and part of it transformed into a book-shop. And the Marquis of Sligo's is an hotel.

While the public mind was still inflamed at the Act of Union having passed, it was not likely to be calmed by the emigration of the nobles ; some of whom having disposed of their estates in Ireland, set sail with the intention of never re-visiting their native land. In this situation of affairs, Robert Emmet, a man to whom nature had given the means of arriving at the highest honours in the state, placed himself at the head of a body of insurgents, who rose on the 23rd July 1803, in Thomas-street, so unexpectedly, that the first intimation of the insurrection received at the castle, was given by the Hon. Miss Wolfe, whose father, Lord Kilwarden, had been dragged from his carriage, and murdered in the streets. The insurgents were first met by Mr. Wilson, a magistrate, with a small body of men, and afterwards by Lieutenant Brady

of the 21st regiment, who with a party of 40 soldiers, succeeded in totally dispersing the mob, five of whom were killed and many taken prisoners. The insurgents then withdrew, after having merely succeeded in alarming the government.—Immediately after, Emmet and his accomplices were arrested, tried, condemned and executed. From that period, *Dublin* has enjoyed tranquillity; and although the consequences of the Union are still severely felt, the public mind is becoming daily reconciled.

Of the ancient city, which was walled in by the Danes in the ninth century, the walls, which may still be traced, did not exceed one mile in length. From the north tower of the castle they were continued over Cork Hill, near which was an entrance called Dame's-gate, looking towards Hoggin's (now College) green. Near Essex Bridge stood another entrance, called Essex-gate, erected on the site of Isod's Tower. The wall then extended N. N. W. along the river, to the end of Fishamble-street. Here stood Fyan's Castle, which was sometimes used as a state prison.

It then proceeded along Wood Quay to the end of Wine-tavern-street, where was another tower, and continuing still by the river, joined a castle, through which was one of the principal entrances into the city, opposite Bridge-street. The next traces are to be found on the west side of Bridge-street in New-row, thence it stretched up the hill to Cut-Purse-row, at the end of which stood Newgate, where criminals of the worst description were imprisoned: some of the towers are still to be seen at the rear of the houses in Cut-Purse-row and Corn-market. From Corn-market it ran at the rear of Back-lane to Nicholas-gate; thence it passed between Ross-lane and Bride's-alley to Pool-gate, or as it was afterwards called Welburgh's-gate; from thence it proceeded in a straight line until it united with the castle at Birmingham Tower, where a considerable part of the wall may yet be seen.—In 1669, the population of Dublin amounted to 8,159. Such was the city of Dublin not more than four or five centuries back, let the reader compare it with the History of Dublin as it now is.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.—DUBLIN is situated, in Lat. 53, 21, N. Lon. 6, 15, W. immediately opposite the coast

of North Wales. It is not more than one mile from the bay of that name, which is a large semi-circular basin about eight miles in diameter, into which the Liffey empties itself, after running through the city, which it divides into two equal parts, in a direction from west to east. This large bay is rendered peculiarly dangerous by the breakers and shallows caused by two large sand banks, called the North and South Bulls.

The perils of a midnight approach to the city are greatly diminished by the erection of a *mole* of 30 feet in breadth, and 8,560 yards in length, extending into the bay, on the extremity of which stands a light-house of a circular form, and particularly light and elegant construction. The difficulty of erecting a building of three stories in height, in such a situation was very great, and may fairly be compared to those attending the erection of the Eddistone or Tuscard Light-houses, as it is in never-ending conflict with winds and waves.—The north side of the harbour is sheltered by the hill of Howth, a peninsula of considerable extent; on the most prominent point of which, called the Bailey, another light-house is erected, corresponding to the one in the centre of the bay, thus rendering the entrance of the harbour perfectly distinct at all seasons.—Under the north-west side of this mountain, an extensive pier has been built, and a spacious harbour enclosed, where the Holyhead packets put in. Another pier is just completed, at the south side of the bay, to afford shelter for shipping when they cannot make the pier of Howth; this wall, which has several turns to avoid the accumulation of sand, is built of mountain-granite, drawn from the hills of Killiney, and is called the King's-town pier.

The bay of Dublin has long been celebrated for its picturesque beauty. Howth, from its height and situation, has been considered not unlike Vesuvius on the bay of Naples, and the majestic amphi-theatre of mountains encompassing Dublin, forms a most sublime and perfect back-ground to the scene.—The mouth of the river is guarded by a strong fortress on the south wall, called the Pigeon-house, where a corps of artillery is stationed. From Ringsend point, where the Liffey discharges its waters into the bay, the stone quays of Dublin commence, and continue on both sides of the river for the space of

three miles; and the advantages derived from the embanking of an unwholesome stream, by granite walls, of such extent and workmanship as are not exceeded by any city in Europe, were not dearly purchased at the expense of a trifling yearly tribute.—The river is crossed by six handsome stone bridges and one of cast-iron. Two canals also, which communicate with the interior of the kingdom, nearly insulate the city, and terminate in extensive wet-docks, on the north and south sides of the city, and so communicate with the Liffey.—These canals are navigable for boats of 60 tons, and contribute materially to the cheapness of the Dublin markets, by a constant supply of fuel and provisions from remote parts of Ireland.—The form of Dublin is nearly a right-angled parallelogram, whose longer side measures nearly three miles, and shorter, about two.—The city is encompassed by a road, called the Circular-road, extending ten miles.—Dublin contains 19 parishes, 2 cathedrals, 20 churches, meeting-houses of almost every religious sect, with 27 Roman Catholic chapels.—No city, in proportion, abounds more in magnificent buildings or charitable institutions. The population does not exceed 200,000.

THE CASTLE.

This edifice, which was built by Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1220, was first used as a vice-regal residence in 1560, by order of Queen Elizabeth.—The principal entrance is from Cork-hill, into the upper castle yard. This court, which contains the apartments of the Lord Lieutenant and suite, is in the form of a quadrangle, 280 feet by 130. The principal entrance, the eastern gate, is ornamented by a statue of Justice; and a corresponding gate, on the same side of the court, is surmounted by a statue of Fortitude, both the workmanship of Van-Nost: the interval between the real and artificial gate, is occupied by a building of two stories, exhibiting Ionic columns, on rusticated arches, supporting a pediment, and from this rises a circular tower of the Corinthian order, terminating in a cupola, ball, and vane, from which the flag is hoisted on state days. This building supplies

accommodation for the Master of the Ceremonies, and the Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency; and the part towards the street is used as a guard-room.—The colonnade on the opposite side of the quadrangle is the principal entrance to the Royal apartments; at the extremity of this colonnade is a handsome flight of steps leading to the Yeomen's Hall, and thence to the Presence Chamber, where stands the throne erected for George IV., covered with crimson velvet, and richly ornamented with gilt carved-work. From the ceiling of this apartment hangs a magnificent glass lustre, the gift of the Duke of Rutland, which was purchased at the celebrated glass manufactory in Waterford.

The next object of attraction is St. Patrick's Hall, where balls and assemblies are held on St. Patrick's and other nights; this, which is a truly princely apartment, 38 feet high, 82 long, and 41 broad, was laid out in its present superb style at the institution of the Order of St. Patrick, 1783. There are three excellent paintings, inlaid in the ceiling, the centre is of a circular form, the others oblong; one of the latter represents St. Patrick converting the Druids; in the corresponding piece, Henry II., receiving submission from the petty Kings of Ireland, 1172, appears seated under a rich canopy; and in the central painting, which is an allegorical representation of the flourishing state of the country, George III. appears supported by Justice and Liberty: these subjects were designed and executed by Waldrè, an artist, of considerable abilities. At one end of the Hall is a gallery for the musicians and household; and at the other, one for the public.—At the rear of the Vice-regal apartments is the Castle-garden, a handsome plat of ground, laid out with gravel walks, and planted with ever-greens: the front towards the garden, is a neat structure of the Ionic Order; but the effect of it is lost to passengers, from the carriage-way passing so immediately under it; it may, however, be seen to advantage from the garden.

The lower Castle-yard is an extensive space of very irregular form; in it are the old Treasury, Chapel, Ordnance-office and stores, riding-house, stables, and residences of inferior officers.—The Treasury, which is no longer required, is a long brick building, with a terrace in front, accessible by a double flight of steps.

THE CHAPEL—now the most remarkable object about the Castle, is a modern building in the most beautiful order of pointed architecture, the design of Francis Johnston, Esq. who has so considerably beautified Dublin by the exertion of his talents for the last 20 years. The old Chapel was taken down in the administration of the Duke of Bedford, in 1807, and the present erected on its site, is 73 feet in length, and 35 broad. Divine service was performed here, for the first time, on Christmas-day, 1814; and the total expense of the building of the Chapel is calculated at 42,000*l*. It consists of a choir, without either nave or transept, finished in the most florid style of pointed architecture. Each side is supported by seven buttresses, terminating in pinnacles, which spring from grotesque heads in each buttress, ornamented at the angles, with rich foliage, and terminate in a gothic finial. These pinnacles are connected by a monastic battlement, finished with a moulding. There are six pointed windows in each side, surmounted by labels, which spring from two heads. In the centre of the east end is a pointed door-way, surmounted by a rectangular label, supported at one end by a head of St. Patrick, and at the other by that of Brian Boromhe, an Irish King.

Over the door-way is the eastern window, surmounted by a label which springs from the heads of Hope and Charity, and terminating at its summit by a demi-figure of Faith holding a chalice. The gavel terminates in an antique cross, the arms of which are enclosed in a circle. At each angle of the east end are square towers, rising to the height of the roof, in which are enclosed the stairs to the gallery. The principal entrance is on the north side of the west end, near the Record or Wardrobe Tower: over this door-way is a bust of St. Peter, holding a key; and over a window immediately above the door is a bust of Dean Swift; and, above, a head of the Virgin Mary;* this entrance conducts into a small anti-hall of the most exquisite workmanship, and from thence into the body of the Chapel; before you is the eastern window, ornamented with stained glass, the gift of Lord Whitworth, when Lord Lieutenant: it represents Christ in the pre-

* These heads are carved in greystones raised from a quarry at Tullamore in the King's county, forty-six miles from Dublin.

sence of Pilate. The lower divisions are occupied by the four Evangelists; beside the window, in stucco, are statues of Faith, Hope, and Charity, with busts of the four Evangelists, executed by Edward Smyth. The ceiling is composed of groined arches springing from heads of modelled stucco, above the capitals of six beautiful clustered pillars which support the roof; and is highly ornamented.

The pannels of the gallery are of carved oak: on the front of the organ-loft are carved the Royal Arms, and in the pannels on either side, those of the Duke of Bedford, who laid the foundation stone of the Chapel, and of the Duke of Richmond, in whose administration it was completed; from thence, along the front of the gallery, are the arms of those noblemen who have been Vice-roys, with the dates of their governments. The pannels of the pulpit are ornamented with the arms of different Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland; among them are also those of Dean Kirwan, and the four great supporters of the Church of England, Henry VIII., Edward VI., Elizabeth, and William III.:—the carving was executed by Stewart of Dublin. At the western extremity of the Chapel stands the Record Tower, the oldest building in the Castle, lately repaired and improved, during the building of the Chapel:—this tower is connected by a curtain wall, part of the original town-wall of Dublin, to Birmingham tower in the same yard, which is now converted into a supper-room and other apartments, for the use of his Excellency's household. The other buildings attached to the Castle are of too unarchitectural a character to be minutely described.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The Executive Government of Ireland, is committed to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who is assisted and advised by a Privy Council and the Chief Secretary. The Privy Council consists of the Chancellor and high Law Officers, with some of the Archbishops and Bishops; and the Council Chamber is in the upper Castleyard, over the arch-way, by which the connection is kept up between the upper and lower yards. In the absence of

the Lord Lieutenant, the Privy Council is summoned, and the government entrusted to three Lords Justices: they are usually the Primate, the Lord Chancellor, and the Commander of the Forces.

The Lord Lieutenant holds a Court at the castle; where Levees are sometimes held; and his Excellency's State and Household is, in every respect, becoming a representative of Majesty. He is allowed a company of battle-axe men, under the command of a captain, who has the rank of colonel; and two subalterns, who have the rank of captains. The battle-axe-guards do duty in the public apartments of the Court. Besides this guard, the Lord Lieutenant has a body-guard, consisting of a subaltern's guard of horse, with a captain of infantry, two subalterns, and sixty men. This guard of honour is lodged in the Castle, and relieved every day by a detachment from the Royal Barracks. The form of relieving guard at the Castle, has always had attractions for the citizens of Dublin, who attend in great numbers every day, to witness this very interesting spectacle.

In addition to the military establishment of the Irish Court, there are various officers of the household, analogous to those of Carlton Palace: the principal are a *Private Secretary, Steward, a Comptroller, Chamberlain, Gentleman Usher, Assistant Gentleman Usher, Master of the Horse, and Gentlemen of the Chamber;* there are besides *four Pages, eight Aides-de-Camp,* and *twenty-four Chaplains.*

Previous to the removal of the Parliament from Ireland, the Irish Court was crowded by nobility, but they have long since withdrawn their persons and properties to our more favoured neighbour, Great Britain; and, consequently, there are not many titles to be met at levee, if we exclude the dignitaries of the Church and high Law Officers, who are obliged to reside in Ireland. But, even in this altered and neglected condition, the Irish Court is of great benefit to the poor manufacturers of Dublin. The Medical Establishment of his Excellency's household, consists of the two state physicians, one surgeon, and an apothecary.

The Chief Secretary has apartments in the upper Castle-yard, and holds a levee every Thursday; besides the

apartments in the upper Castle-yard, there is also a magnificent residence in the Phœnix Park, appropriated to his use.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Though the cultivation of learning, in Ireland, has been of very early date, yet few traces of the literary exertions of the ancient inhabitants remain, and fewer of their seminaries. About 1311, John Lech, the Archbishop of Dublin, procured a bull from Clement V., for the foundation of a university; and although his object was not then accomplished, it was, nine years afterwards, by his successor, who erected an university in St. Patrick's cathedral by permission of John XXII. This seminary was protected and endowed by Edward III., but it subsequently decayed gradually until the close of Henry VIIth's. reign. In 1591, Henry Usher (afterwards Archbishop of Armagh) obtained from Queen Elizabeth, a Royal Charter, and mortmain license for the site of the dissolved Monastery of All Saints, granted by the city, whereupon the present University was founded; which was called the "College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, founded by the most serene Queen Elizabeth." The charter further appointed, that there should be a Provost, three Fellows, and three Scholars. After numerous subscriptions collected throughout the country, and various donations contributed, the first stone of Trinity College was laid, by Thomas Smith, Mayor of Dublin, the 13th of March, 1591, and students were admitted the 9th of January, 1593. The original charter empowered the surviving fellows to elect to a vacant provostship; but this was altered by a subsequent charter, accompanied by a new code of statutes, drawn up by Archbishop Laud, in 1637, which vested the right of appointment in the Crown.

The next in rank is the Vice-Provost, who affixes the College seal in the absence of the Provost; his situation is of not much more value than a senior Fellowship, and the senior Fellows succeed to it in order of seniority.

The advancement of learning, and the increased number of pupils demanded an additional number of lecturers; for thirty years ago the number of students in the Univer-

sity was only about 500, whereas at present there are about 2,000 names on the books. The income of a senior Fellow exceeds 1,000*l.* per annum; but the emolument of a junior fellowship, independently of pupils, is very insignificant, probably about 100*l.* per annum; however the amazing number of pupils each fellow is permitted to accept of (144) amply compensates for the deficiency of a larger salary: in some instances, the income derived from pupils amounts to 1,500*l.* per annum, and in general it is estimated at about 800*l.* They are Professors of Science, Classics and Divinity, Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, &c. Oriental and European Languages, *Irish* excepted. It was the intention of the wise and provident foundress to have instituted a Professorship of this language in our University, but Lord Burleigh, unfortunately for the ancient history of this country, succeeded in dissuading her from it.

In the reign of James I., a number of livings were forfeited to the Crown by the rebellion of O'Neil; seventeen of which were bestowed upon the College of Dublin.

The number of church livings, in the gift of the University is nineteen, few of which are valued at less than 1,000*l.* per annum, and the income of some exceeds 2,000*l.* Upon the death of an incumbent, the vacant benefice is offered to every fellow according to seniority; and whoever accepts it resigns his fellowship that day twelvemonths. If he be a senior, his place at the board is filled by the senior of the junior fellows, three days after the occurrence of the vacancy.—But if a junior, his place is filled by a graduate of the University, elected after a *public* examination of three days, and a fourth in private.

The candidates are examined publicly in Logic and Metaphysics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Morality, History, Chronology, Hebrew, Greek and Latin; on the fourth day they are employed in Latin and English composition. The examination is held in the Theatre of the University on the four days immediately preceding Trinity Sunday, and the questions and answers are delivered (perhaps injudiciously) in Latin.—It is necessary that the candidates should have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The examiners are, the Provost, Vice-Provost, and the six senior fellows; who, in a ceremonious and solemn manner, select the candidate in the College Chapel,

on Trinity Monday. In the event of an equality of votes in favour of two candidates, the Provost has a casting voice; and the unsuccessful candidate is rewarded by a sum of money, seldom less than £200, bequeathed by Mr. Madden for that purpose.

The third component part of this corporation is, the scholars, 70 in number; these situations are the reward of classical attainments *solely;* a severe examination is given by the board to each class, when they have arrived at their junior sophister year, two years and a half from the time of entering college. The emoluments of a scholarship are, a dinner at the pensioners' table for five years, ten or twelve pounds per annum, and sometimes even more; chambers at half the usual deposit and rent of other students; and if the scholar be twenty-one years of age, a vote at the election of a representative to serve in parliament for the University. The examination is held in the Theatre, during two days in the week before Whitsuntide, and the new scholars are declared on Trinity Monday.

The whole body of the students is divided into three ranks, distinguished by the denominations of *Fellow Commoners, Pensioners,* and *Sizars;* students of every denomination are obliged to undergo a classical examination previous to admission; but this is little more than a mere ceremony. The number of fellow-commoners and pensioners admitted into college is unlimited; the former are distinguished from the latter by a more expensive and elegant academic dress; their fees are always double, and they dine at the table with the fellows, which is not permitted to a pensioner. The sizars, who are limited to thirty or thirty-two in number, have their commons and instruction *gratis;* and though their rank appears degrading, yet many have raised themselves, by their diligence and good conduct, to scholarships and fellowships. The expense of tuition is remarkably moderate; a pensioner's amounts to but eight guineas per annum; a fellow-commoner pays double that sum; and the annual college fees, which are common to both, never amount to as much as the tuition.

The length of time necessary to graduate as a Bachelor of Arts is, for a fellow-commoner three years and a half, for a pensioner or sizar four years. Instruction is com-

municated by means of public and private lectures; examinations are held quarterly, at which, premiums are adjudged to the best answerers in science and classics, with great liberality on the part of the board, and impartiality on that of the junior fellows, who are the examiners; and those who have not been sufficiently diligent in preparing for examinations, are disgraced by a fine, and by a judgment which is read out publicly. At the termination of the collegiate studies of each class, previous to commencements or graduating, those who have distinguished themselves at quarterly examinations, by obtaining premiums in either classics or science, are examined together in one division, for a gold medal. This admirable plan for the encouragement of learning was introduced in 1819 by Dr. Elrington, the then Provost.

The buildings of the College, which are of considerable extent and beauty, consist of three spacious squares, called the Parliament-square, the Library-square, and Botany-bay. The grand front, presented to College-green, is 300 feet in length, and of the Corinthian order; the centre is ornamented by a pediment resting on Corinthian columns, and the whole is terminated by pavillions decorated with coupled pilasters of the same order, supporting an attic story. The Parliament-square is entered by an octagon vestibule, terminating at the summit in groined arches, is 316 feet long by 212 in breadth, and built entirely of hewn stone; besides buildings for the accommodation of the fellows and students. This square contains the Chapel, Theatre for examinations, and Refectory.

The Chapel—which stands on the north side, has in front a handsome colonnade of four pillars, of the Corinthian order, supporting a pediment: the chancel is 80 feet in length (exclusive of a semi-circular terminating recess 36 feet in diameter), 40 feet in breadth, and 44 in height: the seats are of oak, pannelled, and highly polished; and there is, besides, a small but elegantly arranged organ-loft, the front of which is ornamented with carved oak-work. There is an excellent choir, the same which attends both the cathedrals; and divine service commences at half-past nine, and concludes at half-past eleven, in the forenoon of each Sunday. Both this building and the Theatre were designed by Sir W. Chambers, and erected under the direction of Mr, Graham Myers.

THE THEATRE.—On the opposite, or south, side of the same square, stands the Theatre, or Examination Hall, with a front exactly corresponding to that of the Chapel, and of the same internal dimensions. This splendid hall is furnished with tables and forms, at which the students sit during the hours of examinations, and also at public lectures during term; and the semi-circular recess at the end, is fitted up for holding fellowship examinations, in such a manner, that both candidates and spectators are accommodated. On either side of the hall a rustic basement supports a series of composite pilasters, from which rises a mosaic ceiling, richly ornamented in stucco. Between the pilasters are the portraits of eminent persons; Queen Elizabeth, the foundress, and eight others, who were either educated in the University, or bequeathed legacies to its support. On one side stands a splendid monument to the memory of Provost Baldwin, who died in 1758. A large Sarcophagus of black and gold marble supports a mattress of white marble, on which the provost is represented in a reclining posture, larger than life, holding his will, by which he bequeathed 80,000*l.* to the University; a female figure, emblematic of the University, leans over him in a mourning attitude; at his feet stands an angel, holding a wreath of palm, casting on him a look of benignity, and pointing to Heaven; and immediately behind these figures rises a pyramid of variegated Egyptian porphyry. The whole is executed in a most masterly style, by Mr. Hewetson, a native of Ireland, but resident at Rome, and cost the University upwards of 2,000*l.* It was in this noble apartment that his Majesty was entertained at a magnificent banquet, by the provost and fellows, August 27th, 1821; on which occasion a throne, with crimson velvet hangings, &c. was placed in the semi-circular recess: the organ also was refitted.

THE REFECTORY.—The Parliament and Library Squares are connected by a small quadrangle, at one extremity of which stands the Refectory, a handsome structure, the front of which is ornamented by a pediment supported by pilasters. A spacious ante-hall leads to the dining-hall, a room of 70 feet by 35, and 35 in height; the upper part of the walls and the ceiling are ornamented with stucco, and the lower is oak wainscoting. In this hall the portraits

of the following illustrious characters were hung in 1821; viz. Henry Flood, Lord Chief Justice Downes, Lord Avonmore, Hussey Burgh, Lord Kilwarden, and Henry Grattan; over the door is a full-length portrait of Frederick Prince of Wales, father of George III.; at one side of which is a portrait of Cox, Archbishop of Cashel; and, on the other, the original portrait of Provost Baldwin. Over the antehall is a remarkably neat and elegant apartment, formerly used by the Historical Society, an institution of great practical benefit to the majority of the students, though the legislature of the University have, in their wisdom, crushed it—perhaps for ever.

On the south side of the quadrangle, immediately opposite the Refectory, stands an old wall, which it was intended to remove, and to supply its place by a triumphal arch of the Doric order, after a design of Sir W. Chambers, with three openings, supporting a square tower with four circular-headed windows, ornamented with Corinthian pillars and urns.

The Library.—Beyond the quadrangle is the Library-square, 265 feet long, by 214 broad, three sides of which consist of uniform brick buildings, mostly devoted to the accommodation of the students. The library, which occupies the fourth side, is an extensive stone building, whose basement story is a piazza, the entire length of the square. Above this, are two stories surmounted by a rich Corinthian entablature, *originally* crowned with a balustrade. Of this building, as it was at first designed, and previous to alterations, a correct painting may be seen in the Librarian's room; in which apartment is also a portrait of the Rev. John Barrett, D. D. the late Vice-Provost, painted by G. F. Josephs, Esq. R. A. At present, the front has a mouldering appearance, in consequence of the perishable nature of the stone of which it is built.—The building consists merely of a centre and two pavilions; in the western pavilion are the grand stair-case, the Lending library, and the Librarian's apartments. At the head of the stairs the Library is entered by large folding doors, and the first view is particularly striking. His Majesty, who was received here when the banquet was given in the Theatre (see page 15), expressed his admiration of this magnificent room. The exterior library is 210 feet long,

41 broad, and 40 in height, and is acknowledged to be the finest room in Europe applied to such a purpose. Between the windows, on both sides, are lofty oak partitions, at right angles to the walls, on both sides of which the books rest on closely-placed shelves, so that there are as many recesses as there are windows; these partitions are terminated by fluted Corinthian pillars of carved oak, connected at the top by a broad cornice, surmounted by a balustrade also of carved oak, forming the front of a gallery which is continued quite round the room.—Here are pedestals with busts of ancient and modern philosophers, historians, and poets, of white marble.—The number of volumes in this library is about 80,000.

At the extremity of this room is a second apartment, 52 feet in length, formerly the MSS. room, but now called the Fagel library, fitted up in a uniform manner with the preceding, and containing about 20,000 volumes. This vast collection was the property of Mr. Fagel, a Dutchman, who removed it to London in 1794, upon the invasion of his native country by the French, and from whom it was purchased by the University of Dublin for the very moderate sum of 8,000*l.*

Manuscript Room.—Over the Fagel library in the eastern pavilion, is the Manuscript room, in which are many valuable manuscripts, particularly those relating to Irish history.—There are besides, Persian, Arabic, and Greek: in the Greek character, the most conspicuous are the Montfortian and a copy of the four Gospels, with a continued commentary, written in the 9th century.—There is a very curious map of China on an extensive scale, drawn by a native in the Chinese character.

The Manuscript room is not opened to the public, and admittance can only be given in the presence of the librarian: this regulation is directed by the statutes for the better preservation of the MSS.—Many of these MSS. were presented to the College by Dr. Sterne, Bishop of Clogher, and Mr. John Madden. The Library is open every day, Sundays and holidays excepted, from eight to ten, and from eleven to two: there is a Reading-room in the western Pavilion, which is always open during winter, and supplied with fires. The privilege of reading here is granted to Graduates upon taking the library oath, and to

strangers who have been introduced to the Provost, on their taking the same oath.

On the south side of the Library is the Fellows' garden, a large park laid out in gravel-walks, from which the students are excluded, the fellows, doctors, and masters only, reserving keys to admit themselves; however, fellowship-candidates are always permitted to walk here.

College Park.—To the east of the Library and Library-square, is the College park, a space of about 20 acres, planted and laid out with great taste; here are two ball-courts, and there was formerly a bowling-green for the amusement of the students.—As you enter the park from the Library-square, on the right, until lately, stood an old, tasteless building containing a chemical laboratory, and also the Anatomical Lecture-rooms.

The Anatomy House.—In that part of the College Park, formerly used as a bowling-green, is the new Anatomy House, built at the expense of the University, after a design of the Messrs. Morrison. It is 115 feet in length by 50 in breadth; and contains an Anatomical Lecture-room, 30 feet square: an Anatomical Museum 30 feet by 28: and three private rooms.—The Dissecting-room, extending the whole length of the building, is probaby the best disposed apartment for such purpose in Europe, and by no means too large for the present school of surgery in Dublin.—The Chemical Laboratory, Lecture-room, and private apartment appropriated to the professors occupy the remote end from the Anatomical-rooms just mentioned. The museum possesses some valuable preparations: those belonging to the College are unimportant, but the present professor's (Dr. Macartney) collection, which is exhibited during lecture, contains valuable preparations of human, comparative, and morbid anatomy; and if we except the Hunterian, is second to none in the United Kingdom. The School of Anatomy in Dublin has grown into deserved celebrity, to which the facility of procuring subjects for dissection has contributed, and has drawn together a great number of students. Amongst the curiosities of the old collection in the Anatomical Museum are several extraordinary preparations and skeletons; a complete skeleton of a Grampus, with those of M'Grath the Irish giant, and Clarke, the ossified man. The former of these,

who died at the age of twenty, attained the height of nine feet; of the latter all the joints became bone, so that he was quite incapable of stirring, and died in the most deplorable condition.

In a small building behind the old Anatomy House are to be seen the celebrated wax models of the human figure, executed in Paris by M. Denoue, and presented to the University by the Earl of Shelbourne,* in 1752.

Printing House.—Immediately opposite the old Anatomy-house, on the north side of the park, is the printing-office, founded by Dr. Sterne, Bishop of Clogher, in 1734; the front of which is a handsome portico of the Doric order, greatly admired for its architectural chasteness and the beauty of its proportions.

Provost's House.—On the south side of the College stands the Provost's house, a handsome stone edifice with wings, and a court-yard in front, screened from Grafton-street by a high wall, with a large heavy-looking gate-way in the centre; at the rear is a spacious lawn and shrubbery, communicating with the Fellows garden, and separated from it merely by a plantation of ever-greens. The interior of the house is peculiarly elegant; and the hall, staircase, and grand drawing-room, are particularly noble. The elevation of this building is after a design of Lord Burlington's and is similar to that of General Wade's house, Cork-street, London, which was designed by the same nobleman.

To the north of the Library-square, is a third square, commonly called Botany-bay, which is an area of somewhat greater dimensions than either of the others, and three of its sides are allotted to the accommodation of pupils. Near the centre stands a temporary building, in which is suspended the great bell, the largest and best-toned in the kingdom.—The exterior of the north side of Botany-bay-square, presents a front of hewn stone to New Brunswick-street, 270 feet in length; the basement story is rusticated, and the windows of the three upper stories are ornamented with architraves. It is protected from the street

* They were purchased by his lordship from Mr. Raxtrow, a statuary in London, and have since been repaired; first, under the inspection of Mr. Edward Croker, an able anatomist, and secondly, by Mr. Thomas Wetherell, surgeon.

by a semi-circular sweep, enclosed by iron railing ; and was designed by the Messrs. Morrison.

The Museum.—Over the vestibule, within the grand gate, is the Museum, an exceedingly beautiful room, 60 feet by 40. The mineral collection contains 1204 specimens, arranged according to Professor Jameson's system, and described in a catalogue drawn up by Dr. Stokes in 1818. At the foot of the stairs is a nearly perfect skeleton of an Antediluvian moose-deer, a model of a Roman galley, and another of the Barony of Moresk, in the county of Mayo.

Case No. 1, contains ornaments from the Marquesas, Friendly, and Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, and Otaheite.—No. 2. Otaheitean dresses and models.—No. 3. New Zealand articles of dress, and implements.—No. 4. Shells.—No. 5. Cloak made of feathers from the Sandwich Isles.—No. 6. A very curious collection of Irish antiquities—various celts, chip-axes, arrow-heads, hunting-spears, of brass, and military spears ; the war-axe, golden crescents, head ornaments, fibulæ ; curious headstall and bitt, found in Roscommon ; the Liath Meisicith, or incense-box of the ancients, consulted only upon the interests of the church or election of a king. The most interesting curiosity is the Irish harp, once the property of King Brian Boromhe, the history of which is this : Donogh, the son of Brian, laid *it* with the golden crown, at the Pope's feet, in 1023 ; a subsequent Pope presented the harp to Henry VIII. of England, but kept the golden crown ; Henry gave it to the first Earl of Clanrickard, from whom it passed to the M'Mahons, of Clenah, in the county of Clare : from them it fell into the hands of counsellor Macnamara, of Limerick, and in 1782 was presented to the College Museum by the right hon. W. Conyngham. The O'Brian arms, viz. the bloody hand supported by lions, are chased in silver upon it. On the sides of the front arm of the harp are carved two wolf dogs :—both arms are of red-holly, the sounding-board is of oak. This beautiful remnant of the taste of our ancestors is rapidly mouldering away, but its chaste proportions, as well as a testimony of its merit, might be well perpetuated by a good model. It is hoped that what has been stated will be considered a sufficient refutation of Mr. Bingley's assertion, that this very harp was Welch.

Near the Irish case is a collection of volcanic minerals, presented by D. Latouche, esq. in 1790, the catalogue of which was printed in Catania, in Sicily. Beside this stands another flat case, in which are Cingalese Almanacks, graved with a stylus, which is also deposited in the case.—No. 7 contains a few stuffed animals.—No. 8. A mummy, a model of a Chinese galley, &c.—No. 9. In this are some serpents preserved by Bullock.—No. 10. Miscellaneous, unimportant, except an enormous lobster's claw.—No. 11 is entirely occupied by the figure of an Otaheitean warrior.—No. 12 contains a copy of the Koran, in letters of gold, on a roll of Indian paper, which shuts up in a box about two inches long and one in diameter; an Almanack printed in 1666; and a model of the combination mirrors of Archimedes. Near this case hangs a cast of a shield exhibiting, in bas-relief, the capture of Rome by Brennus. There is a very curious collection brought from the South-Sea Islands, and presented to the University by Dr. Patten.

In the centre of the great room stands a stuffed camelleopard; at one corner is a model of the Giant's-causeway remarkable for the accuracy of its execution; and, beside it, lie some of the basaltic joints, of which the causeway is composed.

Astronomical Observatory.—On Dunsink Hill, about four miles north-west of Dublin Castle, stands the Observatory, founded at the instance of Dr. Henry Usher, late professor of Astronomy in the University. In 1774, Provost Andrews bequeathed 3,000*l.* and 250*l.* per annum, for building an Observatory and supplying instruments: by means of this donation, a handsome house was erected, presenting in front a façade of two wings, and a projecting centre, crowned by a dome.—Besides apartments for the professor, there are two rooms particularly appropriated to astronomical purposes—the Equatorial and Meridian rooms. The former is beneath the dome, which is intersected by an aperture of two feet six inches in breadth, and is moveable by means of a lever and projecting cogs, so that the aperture may be directed to any point of the horizon.—The Meridian room, on the west side of the building, contains the transit instrument, and the celebrated Astronomical Circle, which is universally acknowledged to be Ramsden's best performance; this instrument

is minutely described in Dr. Brinkley's work on Astronomy; and the valuable discoveries, relative to parallax and refraction, which the professor has made with this celebrated piece of mechanism, are recorded in the Twelfth Volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

Botanic Garden.—About two miles to the south of the Castle, a space of about four acres has been enclosed for a Botanic Garden; and though but of late formation, it is exceedingly well supplied with both exotic and indigenous plants: but it is altogether eclipsed by the magnificent gardens of the Dublin society at Glasnevin.

BANK OF IRELAND.

This noble structure, formerly the Parliament House, but purchased after the Act of Union, by the Company of the Bank of Ireland, for 40,000*l.* and a rent of 240*l.* per annum, is probably not exceeded in magnificence of exterior by any building in Europe. It fronts College Green, and is nearly at right angles to the west front of the College, and by its contiguity to the latter, forms a scene that has not many rivals. The foundation of the Parliament House was laid in 1729, by Lord Carteret, Viceroy of Ireland, and the building was completed in 1739, at an expense of about 40,000*l.*—This building not being sufficiently extensive to accommodate Lords and Commons, in 1785, an eastern front, leading to the House of Lords, was designed and executed, by the late James Gandon, at an expense of 25,000*l.*—In 1787, a western front and entrance were added, from the design of Mr. Parke, architect, for about 30,000*l.* The centre of this edifice, is a grand colonnade of the Ionic order, occupying three sides of a court-yard; the columns are lofty, and rest on a flight of steps, continued entirely round the court-yard, and to the extremities of the colonnade, where are the entrances, under two archways: the four central columns support a pediment, whose tympanum is ornamented by the royal arms; and, on its apex stands a well executed figure of Hibernia, with Fidelity on her right,

and Commerce on her left hand. This magnificent centre is connected with the eastern and western fronts, which contend with it in beauty, by circular screen walls, the height of the building, enriched with dressed niches, and a rusticated basement: the eastern front, which is towards College-street, is a noble portico of six Corinthian columns, three feet six inches in diameter, crowned by a pediment with a plain tympanum; on which stands a statue of Fortitude, with Justice on her right, and Liberty on her left hand. The entablature of the central portico being continued round to the eastern front, exhibits an architectural impropriety, the columns of one being of the Ionic, while the others are of the Corinthian order; but this is not very obvious, from the great extent of the building, and from the shape, which does not admit of both porticos being seen together. The western front, to Foster-place, is a beautiful portico of four Ionic columns, surmounted by a pediment, and connected with the centre, by a circular screen wall, corresponding to that which connects the eastern wing to the centre.—A military guard-room has been erected adjacent to the western front, the entrance, through a magnificent arch-way, ornamented with Ionic columns, and crowned by military trophies, forming the extremity of Foster-place; the design and execution of J. Kirk. Within this stately and extensive pile of building, the most ample and splendid apartments are provided.

Beneath the grand Portico, are two entrances leading to the Cash-office.—There was formerly a grand entrance in the centre, leading to the Court of Requests, where now the Cash-office stands; this splendid apartment, which is 70 feet in length, by 50 in breadth, was designed by Francis Johnston, Esq. The walls are of Bath stone, pannelled, and decorated with fluted Ionic columns, resting on pedestals; beneath the entablature, all round, are 24 windows, some of which are made of looking-glass to preserve uniformity. From the ceiling, which is also beautifully ornamented, rises a lantern 50 feet in length, and 30 in breadth.—The desks of the officers are at a distance of 5 feet from the wall, so as to afford a convenient passage behind; nor do they at all conceal the elegant pillars, as their bases are the height of the enclosures around the

desks. In the centre of the floor, which is chequered flagging, two tables are placed for public use, as well as counters all round the room, in front of the clerks' desks. —The entrances are at each end, which also communicate with handsome corridors, conducting to the different offices of the Bank.

These corridors formerly encompassed the House of Commons, which was an octagonal room, covered with a dome, supported by Ionic columns, which rose from an amphitheatrical gallery, fronted with an iron balustrade of scroll-work, where strangers were permitted to remain during the debates. This room was always considered an extremely beautiful apartment, but it has latterly been considerably ornamented and improved. There were two of the inferior apartments, particularly elegant, one for the hearing of controverted elections, and the Record-room.

The House of Lords, which remains unaltered, is an oblong room, with a semi-circular recess at one end, where the throne stood: the throne has been removed, and in the recess has been placed a white marble statue of his late Majesty, George III, in his parliamentary robes, with the insignia of the orders of the Bath and St. Patrick, executed by J. Bacon, jun. Here may be seen two specimens of tapestry brought from Holland, extremely well executed, which were permitted to remain at the request of Mr. Johnston; one represents the battle of the Boyne, fought between William and James, in 1690. The other, the famous siege of Derry.—There is also in this room an excellent bust of the Duke of Wellington, by Turnerelli; and in another niche, one of his late Majesty. This room is now called the Court of Proprietors.

In the western side of the Bank, is the Library-room, now used to preserve the paid notes until the period arrives for destroying them. In a small apartment may be seen a well executed model of the Bank, executed by Mr. Doolittle. Next the model-room is an armoury, well supplied and arranged.

The repeated fires that have broken out in this building have stimulated the exertions of the Directors in providing apparatus to protect them from any serious loss in that way for the future. On the 27th of February, 1792, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, while the Commons

were sitting, a dreadful fire broke out, and totally consumed the House of Commons ; but it was shortly after fitted up, precisely in the same manner ; and, in 1804, a fire broke out beneath the portico at the front, and injured the columns so seriously, that large pieces were obliged to be inserted in many of them ; this was supposed to have been done intentionally. Against such accidents, the Bank is now amply provided, there being two large tanks of water, one at each side of the building; adjacent to which, engines of immense power are placed, supplied with great quantities of tube; and the forcing pumps are capable of inundating the entire building if required.

This extensive pile is nearly of a semi-circular form, and stands on an acre and a half of ground. The grand front is 147 feet in breadth ; and, for elegance of design, is unrivalled ; but, in addition to many extraordinary events connected with the history of this magnificent building, the name of the architect who gave the original design is not positively ascertained. Harris says it was executed under the inspection of Sir Edward Lovel Pearce, but omits any mention of Cassels, who is generally supposed to have been the person who gave the design, and who was also the architect of Leinster House (the Dublin Society) in Kildare-street.

We cannot here particularize the numerous offices connected with the Bank, yet must not pass over in entire silence,

The Printing House—which stands at the rear of the Bank, on the diameter of the semi-circle, and which has been fitted up according to the advice, and under the superintendance of Mr. Oldham. About four years since, the number of forgeries induced the Directors to seek for some remedy in the formation of a proper circulating medium ; and to remedy the obvious defects of their notes, they employed Mr. Oldham to provide them with a plan of numbering, analogous to the stereotype dating and numbering of the Bank of England notes, which he accordingly did ; and with this difference from the mode in which the Bank of England note is numbered, that, while their machinery only executes units, without additional adjustments, and thereby requires confidential assistants, Mr. Oldham's apparatus continues the series to 100,000, independently of the control of the operator.

The Engraving Engine is capable of engraving an indefinite number of notes, possessing absolute identity, not only between each other, but also between different parts of the same note; and it is capable of re-producing the same precise characters for ever. This machine engraves the border, the vignette, &c.

The Printing Presses.—There are four printing presses, worked by steam, on an exceedingly improved construction; a shifting roller passes over the head of the pressman, and, at every pull, shifts itself, and presents a dry surface. Five thousand notes are struck off every day at each press, all of which are proof impressions.—To one of the supporters of every press, a small box is attached, with glazed apertures in the top, in which figures present themselves successively, at each pull of the press, indicating the number of impressions taken up to that time of the day. This registering apparatus is secured from the interference of the printer, as the box containing it is locked.

There are six presses employed in numbering and dating the notes; each of which is composed of a brass box or chest, surmounted by a tympan, connected with the box by hinges: the tympan is so contrived as to receive the skeleton note, and, by means of an aperture in the upper surface of the box, a duplicate number and date is impressed, at each pull or fall of the tympan. It should be observed, that the press is calculated to receive two notes at once; which, of course, increases the despatch. To provide against every species of imposition, there is not only a confidential person present, but the machinery is secured by lock and key.

Institution.—The subscribers to the Bank of Ireland were incorporated 1783, by the denomination of the "*Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland,*" and transacted business, for the first time, on the 25th of June in that year, upon stock amounting to 600,000*l.* in 4 per cent government debentures. But, an Act was afterwards passed, authorising government to cancel those debentures, and grant an annuity, at the rate of 4 per cent in lieu thereof.—In addition to their capital, they borrowed 60,000*l.* upon 5 per cent debentures, previous to making any issue; and, in the year 1784, they raised 40,000*l.* upon similar securities.

All monies paid into his Majesty's Treasury, Court of Chancery, and Exchequer, are deposited here.—The first dividend was made in 1783, at the rate of 4 per cent, from which time it has gradually risen, and now bears about 5½ per cent interest.

The governor, directors, and officers, are annually elected in the month of April: there are fifteen directors, of whom five must be new.—The necessary qualification for governor is to be actually possessed of 5,000*l.* in stock, of a deputy governor, to be in possession of 3,000*l.*, and of each of the directors, 2,000*l.* each.

In the year 1791, a continuation of their charter was obtained for 21 years from the expiration of the charter the Bank was then possessed of (three years of which were still unexpired) on condition of 400,000*l.* being added to the capital; which would make in all 1,000,000*l.* sterling. About 1792, or 93, the bank raised a farther sum of 120,000*l.* upon debentures bearing 4 per cent interest,—redeemable at the expiration of three years, according to their option; and in 1821 they obtained a renewal of their charter, on condition of increasing their capital half a million.

Every office is arranged on a systematic and convenient plan. In the Cash Office, all lodgments are made, notes and post bills issued, and exchanged or accepted, drafts paid, &c.—This Office is open from ten to three every day, but private bankers' notes are not received in lodgment after two o'clock.—The Bullion Office is open also from ten to three each day: here silver is issued for notes not less than ten pounds; but silver is not received there after two o'clock.—In the Discount Office bills are received from half-past nine to half-past eleven; and the office opens again at one for the delivery of bills. This office is not open on Saturdays.—The Receiver's Office is open from two to three, and from five to six in the afternoon, for the payment of bills which were not honoured in the course of the day. Irish bills falling due on Sunday are payable the Monday after, but English bills are payable the Saturday before.—Neither post bills or private notes are received in payment of bills at the Bank.

DUBLIN SOCIETY.

This valuable institution originated in the private meetings of a few eminent men, Dr. Prior, Dr. Madan, and others, 1731, for scientific purposes, and was supported solely by their subscriptions for eighteen years. On April 2nd, 1749, George II. granted a charter of incorporation, as the "Dublin Society, for promoting Husbandry and other useful Arts," and 500*l.* per annum; since which period, parliament have lent liberal patronage and support: it is governed by a president (his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), and six Vice-presidents.

The Governors and Company of the Bank of Ireland are Treasurers; the officers are, two Secretaries and an Assistant, a Solicitor, Professor and Lecturer on Botany and Agriculture, Professor of Chemistry, and an Assistant, Professor and Lecturer of Mineralogy, Mining Engineer, Lecturer in Experimental Philosophy, Professor and Lecturer in the Veterinary Art, Librarian, Corrector of the Press, Master of the School for Ornament and Landscape Drawing, Master of the Figure School, Master of the School for Architectural Drawing, Master for Sculpture, and Head Gardener at the Botanic Garden, Glasnevin.

There is a General Meeting every Thursday at two o'clock.—Annual Courses of Lectures, open to the public, are delivered by the Professor and Lecturer, from whom and the House-keeper, tickets can be had.—Chemistry; 1st Course commences the first Tuesday in November; 2nd Course, first Tuesday in January.—Mineralogy; first Monday in March.—Natural Philosophy; 1st Course, first Tuesday in March; 2nd Course, first Tuesday in May.—Botany, 1st Course, first Monday in May; 2nd Course, second Tuesday in June.—Mining, first Tuesday in February.—Veterinary art, first Monday in May.

The following departments are open to the Public:—Museum on Mondays and Fridays from twelve to three.—Room of Statuary and Elgin Casts, Tuesdays and Saturdays from twelve to three.—The Library, on introduction to the Librarian.—Botanic Garden, on Tuesdays and

Fridays from twelve to four; but, a member can introduce visitors at any time.

The subscription to become a member of the Society for life, is 30 guineas; the number of members is about 500.

One object of the institution is, to encourage improvements in agricultural science and practice. Premiums are granted to planters of nurseries; and such is the effect already produced, that many millions of young trees have been planted, and extensive nurseries formed.

To Botany they have given liberal encouragement; having purchased a considerable piece of land at Glasnevin, about one mile from Dublin, at the north side of the city, which they have disposed as a botanic garden, with great judgment; and an eminent professor delivers lectures at their rooms in the garden, during the spring season. This garden, laid out and designed by the present professor, contains 27 acres, 20 perches English, or 16. 2. 39. Irish acres; and is inferior, in size, to but one of the same description, that is, the Botanic garden of Jamaica: the ground has every advantage in quality of soil, and aspect of its banks, and is watered by a well-supplied stream, the river Tolka.—The classification of the plants is as follows :—

The Linnæan garden, which contains two divisions,—Herbaceous plants, and shrub-fruit; and forest-tree plants.

2. Garden arranged on the system of Jussieu.

3. Garden of Indigenous plants (to Ireland), disposed according to the system of Linnæus.

4. Kitchen Garden, where six apprentices are constantly employed, who receive a complete knowledge of systematic botany.

5. Medicinal plants.

6. Plants eaten, or rejected, by cattle.

7. Plants used in rural economy.

8. Plants used in dyeing.

9. Rock plants.

10. Aquatic and marsh plants.—For which an artificial marsh has been formed.

11. Cryptogamics.

12. Flower garden, besides extensive hot-houses, and

a conservatory for exotics. Near the centre of the garden, stand the professor's-house, and lecture-room,—where lectures are delivered in the spring, and of which one end communicates with the conservatory, for the purpose of more easily introducing any of the exotics required at lecture. The lectures commence in May, and continue to September; the hour of attendance, eight in the morning, three days in the week. The introductory lecture is delivered at the Society's house in Dublin; the garden is open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays; on other days, an order from a member of the society, procures immediate admission.

The Botanic Establishment comprises a Professor, a Superintendant, two Assistants, twelve Gardeners, and six apprentices.

The Veterinary Establishment is similar to that in London; there are two eminent lecturers, and a veterinary museum.

One of the most important objects of this institution, is the cultivation of mineralogy; to promote which the society purchased, in the year 1792, the museum of M. Leske, professor of Natural History, at Marburg, a distinguished pupil of the illustrious Werner; this collection was subsequently improved by Kirwan, the Irish Philosopher. The classification of the minerals is Werner's, and is as follows:—1. Characteristic collection. 2. The Systematic. 3. Geological. 4. Geographical. 5. Economical. The Irish minerals form a distinct collection, distributed according to the arrangement of the thirty-two counties, and is called "Museum Hibernicum." This valuable collection of specimens is open to students at all hours, and to the public on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 12 to 3 o'clock. Sir Charles G. S. Giesecke, is the present professor.

The Drawing School, is divided into three departments; landscape, figure, and architecture, to which is added a school of sculpture or modelling; over each of these a different master presides, who gives instruction three times each week, and three hours at each sitting. The pupils of the figure-school, are occasionally provided with a living figure, to perfect their sketches of the

human frame, and all this is gratuitous. About two hundred pupils partake of this advantage, and from the exhibitions of native genius and education presented at the annual display of drawings formerly made in the society's house, the beneficial consequences were manifest. The first regular place of meeting used by the society, was in Shaw's-court, till October 1767, when they removed to a convenient building which they had erected in Grafton-street; from this latter place they removed in 1796, to Hawkins-street, where they had built an edifice for their Repository, Laboratory, Galleries, Library, &c. In 1815, they purchased the mansion of the Duke of Leinster, in Kildare-street, for the sum of 20,000*l.*, eleven of which have been paid off since. This is one of the most noble private residences in Europe; the entrance is from Kildare-street, through a grand gate-way of rusticated architecture, leading into a spacious court. The front of this palace is ornamented with four Corinthian columns on a rusticated basement story, and is crowned by a pediment, with a plain tympanum; between the pedestals of the columns are balustrades. The windows are ornamented by architraves, and those of the first story have circular and angular pediments alternately; at the rear of the building is a lawn of great extent, separated from Merrion-square by a low wall, and occupying the greater part of the western side of the square. The hall is a noble lofty room, and has an elegantly ornamented ceiling; at the end, you pass between large pillars into a long gallery at right angles to the length of the hall, in which are the board-room, news-room, secretary's apartments, &c.

Hall.—In three squared niches above the front arcade are large busts of Nero, Vespasian, and Brutus; over one of the doors on the right hand side, are busts of Mithridates, Alexander, and Homer; and on the adjacent chimney piece those of Plautilla, the Farnese Hercules, and Gaeta. Above one of the doors on the opposite side, are busts of Commodus, Pompey, and Marcus Aurelius; and above the other, those of two Senators, between which stands Ariadne. In the recesses of the arcades are Clythia and Niobe's daughter. There are also statues of the Belvidere Apollo, Venus de' Medici, and Caligula,

resting on pedestals. But the most interesting works in this part of the buildings, are the performances of several young artists educated in the Society's schools; among which a bust of Young the tragedian, by Behnes, is admirable. This young artist purposes to evince his gratitude to the institution, by presenting them with a statue of his present majesty, which he is now executing, and which is to be placed in the new drawing school. Prometheus chained to the rock, by Gallaghan, is a classical conception, and is executed with ability. The busts of the late Serjeant Ball, Hamilton Rowan, — Reeves, Esq., Rev. Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Farren the comedian, have all been admired for their style, but more particularly for the extreme accuracy of the likenesses; and are all by the pupils of the Society's schools.

Gallery of Statuary, Busts, &c.—This collection occupies two rooms, and is as favourably disposed as the very awkward and imperfect accommodation which these apartments afford, can admit of.

The first room contains casts from the Elgin Marbles, consisting of ornaments taken from the Friezes of the Parthenon at Athens. There are also the Metopes of the exterior frieze, representing the Centaurs and Lapithæ, &c.

Near the entrance door, a reclining figure, in large life, much mutilated, represents Theseus or Hercules; and opposite is the Ilissus. The horse's head is tolerably perfect and very fine.

The second room contains—Statues of a Faun, a Gladiator, Bacchus, a Roman Slave, a Grecian Venus, the Laocoon, and Belvedere Apollo, Pugilists, Venus de' Medici (the gift of I. Weld, Esq.), and Antinous: with the following busts, Niobe's son, Ariadne, a River God, Antinous, a Vestal Virgin, Niobe, and Susanna.

Inner Hall.—Within the arcade in the great hall, and at either side of the door leading to the secretary's room, conversation and board rooms, are statues of Apollo de' Medici and Flora, on handsome pedestals. On the left is the door leading by the principal staircase, to the Library and Museum. Concealing a disused doorway, which opened into the state parlour, is a figure of Susanna in large life; and on the landing at the foot of

the stairs, is a painting on a large scale, a copy by Tresham (who was instructed in the Society's school), from Michael Angelo's Last Judgment; and on the right, as you ascend, is a model of the celebrated wooden bridge, at Schaffhausen in Switzerland, presented to the Society in 1771, by Lord Bristol. The original, which was destroyed by the French in their retreat from Switzerland, was 365 feet in length; and consisted of two arches, whose chords measured, the one 172, the other 193 feet, which *appear* to spring from a pier in the centre, the remains of a stone bridge. On the next landing is a figure of Mercury seated on a pedestal.

The Library.—At the head of the stairs are the doors of the Library and Museum. The former is a noble apartment in the western wing, 67 feet by about 30 (independently of a semi-circular recess), and surrounded by a light gallery. Here is an excellent collection of about 12,000 books, particularly rich in Botanic works; amongst which is a very valuable work in four large folio volumes, "Gramina Austriaca," by Nicholas Thomas Host; the gift of the Duke of Bedford, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The MSS. are bound in 17 vols: most of them are copies of those of Bishop Sterne, made by Walter Harris, the historian; from whose widow they were purchased for £500: they contain copies of the Annals of Innisfallen and Multifernan, and several tracts on ancient Irish history. The only original documents known to exist in this collection, are those which formerly belonged to Archbishop King. Harris's catalogue of these MSS. is imperfect.—On pedestals, in the piers of the recess, stand two well-executed marble busts by Van Nost, of Dr. Prior and Dr. Madan, the founders of the Society. There is a series of volumes in the Library, of which the Society may not improperly be styled the Authors, viz. the County Surveys; works undertaken at their instance, and published at their expense; some of which are deservedly esteemed. The Survey of Galway has been added to the series in 1824.

The Museum.—This interesting and instructive collection occupies six rooms *en suite*.

The First Room contains a miscellaneous assemblage of curiosities. In a glass case, near the western window, is a

mummy in a very perfect state of preservation. The interior of the coffin-lid is adorned with grotesque figures and hieroglyphic characters, whose colouring is exceedingly vivid. Near this is a figure clad in the armour of one of the Tiger-guards of Tippoo Sultan. A curious Earthen Urn is shown, found by the Bishop of Derry near his seat, Faughan, on Lough Swilly; it was full of bones and ashes, and beneath the stump of an oak tree, which was probably some centuries buried in the earth. In one of the flat cases may be seen, a curious ancient Irish regal sceptre, made of iron, inlaid with gold, which was found in a bog in the county of Clare. This relic was much admired by his majesty, when he visited the Museum, and he is said to have examined it minutely. In the case of Irish curiosities, an old Bassoon is preserved, found in the ruins of Dunluce Castle. In the same case is a small brass figure, the head, arms and legs of which were formally moveable; and a large silver Brooch with Ogham inscriptions on the back (described by Gen. Valancey in his Collectanea, who asserts these characters to be the names of certain Irish Kings) with several ancient Irish weapons.

Around the room, on little brackets, stand four brazen Lamas, taken from a Temple at Nepaul in Hindostan, by Lieutenant Boileau, whose life paid the forfeit of his temerity, being shortly after poisoned by the Indians to punish what they deemed sacrilege.—A very beautiful specimen of the Igneus Ibis, *i. e.* the glossy Ibis. This is one of three shot by Colonel Patrickson, near Ballymulney-house in the county of Longford. Here is also a Golden Oriale, killed in the town of Wicklow, by Counsellor Coates: this bird is chiefly an inhabitant of Spain.

In the windows are some very beautiful specimens of stained glass, the gift and performance of Mr. M'Alister, who attained considerable eminence by his revival of this long lost art.* In the centre of the room stands an in-

* "The windows (of Lismore Cathedral) are of stained glass, richly and exquisitely executed, the work of a native artist, George M'Alister of Dublin, who devoted his youth and talents to discover the lost art of painting on glass, and who died at an early age, after having made himself master of the secret."—Ryland's History of Waterford, p. 337. This young artist who died at the age of 26, in 1812, was the son of Mr. John M'Alister, head porter of

teresting model of Stonehenge: and close by is another model of as strange an Irish curiosity, a circular building, called the *stairs*, discovered in the county of Kerry, not many years since. In 1787 General Valancey attempted an explanation of its former application; and in 1811 Mr. Leslie Foster, and Mr. Rochfort commissioners for reclaiming the bogs in Ireland, procured careful sketches of the whole, from which this model was copied. The supposition of its having been a Milesian Amphitheatre is not confirmed by any reasoning of a satisfactory nature. Some pearls found in various rivers through the kingdom are also exhibited here. The best have been found in the River Bann in Ulster, and may probably explain the derivation of this river's name, "Ban signifying white."

Second Room.—Here the animal kingdom is displayed, arranged in six classes. 1. Mammalia. 2. Aves. 3. Amphibia. 4. Pisces. 5. Insectæ. 6. Vermes.—Here is a great variety of shells, butterflies and beetles, and of the most beautiful species. Over one of the cases lies extended the stuffed skin of the very Boa Constrictor, described by M'Leod in his "Voyage of the Alceste." A yellow-breasted Martin; a large Otter, shot in Bray river, with a trout in his mouth; and a Chamois in the warm clothing with which nature protects him from the rigours of the wintry season, in his Alpine country, presented by the Archduke John of Austria, are the most important objects in the second room.

The Third Room contains the mineralogical portion of the collections [See page 30]. In this apartment are two very beautiful models of Chinese state pleasure-boats made of ivory, mother of pearl, &c., the one representing a bird, the other a beast.

In the Fourth Room are developed the Natural History of Greenland and the habits of the natives, in a very accurate manner. On one side is a Greenlander's hut, supplied with all its accustomed furniture, at the entrance of which stand the dwarf inhabitants. Around, in splendid cases,

the University. The principal of his works are in the windows of the Cathedral of Tuam; where are full-length figures of the four Evangelists; Moses holding up the serpent in the Wilderness; the arms and crest of the Waterford family; one of the members of which, the Lord Decies, was Archbishop, at the period of the insertion of these windows: with various ornaments in the remaining windows.—*See Gent's. Mag. July*, 1812.

are innumerable mineralogical specimens from the same terra inhospita; and in one of the windows are the head and tusks of that extraordinary animal, the Walrus. Many other interesting curiosities and natural productions are contained in this apartment, all of which were collected by the present professor of Mineralogy, Sir Charles Giesecke, during a residence of three years in Greenland and the Northern regions; of whom there is, over the door opening to the corridor, an admirable portrait, by Sir H. Raeburn.

The Fifth Room contains the remaining, or geological part of the original Leskean collection. Besides the mineralogical specimens in this apartment, there are some very interesting antiques presented by the late George Latouche, Esq. Amongst these are ten large Etruscan Vases; one case of smaller ones; a case of various small urns, ornaments, and figures, all from the ruins of Pompeii. There are also 74 paintings on Vellum, the subjects of which are copied from the different designs upon the Vases. There are three bronze figures, a Bacchanalian, a very beautiful Venus, and a mutilated figure not unlike the usual statue of Caracalla. Here is also a collection of Siberian polished stones, presented to the Society by Lord Whitworth (when Lord Lieutenant, 2nd January, 1817), to whom they had been given by the Empress Catherine of Russia.

The Sixth Room, is the Museum Hibernicum; and contains mineralogical and geological specimens from the thirty-two counties of Ireland. Some Irish gold from the Cran Kinshela mine in the county of Wicklow, and a facsimile of the largest piece ever found there. There are several parts of the Irish Moose Deer's antlers over the cases in this room, and one or two busts and figures. A small figure of the right Hon. John Foster (now Lord Oriel), and busts of Archduke John of Austria, and Sir Charles Giesecke; the latter are not part of the Museum property.

The Chemical Laboratory is finished in the most modern and improved manner, and the apparatus is of the most scientific description, such as the present learned professor is entitled to: here, an annual course of public lectures is delivered, and there is accommodation for 400 auditors.

The Apartments appropriated to the use of members, are all *en suite* on the ground floor. They are the Board and Conversation rooms, Ante-room, and Secretary's office, or Sub-committee room. The Board-room is a noble apartment, a little too low, but otherwise of fair proportion, 67 feet by about 36, with a rich ceiling, supported by columns at each end. In a spacious semi-circular recess stands a fine canopied President's chair, richly carved and gilded, a memento of Ireland's departed greatness, having formerly been that of the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons: and here, too, is a full-length portrait, by Sir W. Beechy, of a nobleman, who once so ably filled it, Lord Oriel, better known as the Right Hon. John Foster. Corresponding with this, is a portrait of Richard Kirwan, the face of which was painted by Hamilton.

Over the chimney-pieces are two small frames containing banditti scenes (small life), in white marble, the one by Smyth, the other by Kirk. In the original grand entrance to this spacious room, and directly opposite to the President's chair, is a bust of his present Majesty, who visited this institution in August 1821.

The Board-room communicates with the Conversation-room, an apartment of considerable, though much inferior, dimensions, where is a portrait of a once distinguished member, and very meritorious antiquarian, General Valancy. Here are likewise a series of 42 architectural drawings from classic remains of antiquity, by Mr. Tracey, made at the expense of Henry Hamilton, Esq., of Fitzwilliam Square.

In the Ante-room is a portrait in crayons, of Counsellor Wolfe; and two marble busts, one of Lord Chesterfield, the other of Mr. Maple, the first Secretary to the Society. In the Secretary's room is the collection of paintings presented by Thomas Pleasants, Esq. to the Society, together with a portrait of himself, by Solomon Williams. In the collection are the following:—The Visitation of the Shepherds; the Dream; Narcissus; Joseph and Mary; two landscapes by Barrett; two large battle pieces; two smaller battle pieces; the Magdalene in a Wilderness; St. Paul preaching; the Holy Family; Peg Woffington, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Head of Captain Ram, by Hogarth, &c. Also two plates of plaster of Paris Medals, Swift,

(said to be a faithful likeness), Malone, Sparks, Woodward, Ryder; and a statue of Handel.

The Drawing schools are at present held in the offices of Leinster House, but will, in the course of this year (1825), be transferred to a range of buildings erecting for their reception, under the superintendance of the society's architect, Mr. Baker. The entrance is beneath the northern colonnade adjoining the lawn: the entire building measures 127 feet, disposed in the following manner: a vestibule 20 feet by 10, a stair-case, leading to a spacious and lofty gallery 90 feet by 30, in which the collection of statuary will be arranged (see page 32). In a niche at the end of this noble apartment, will be placed Behnes's statue of his Majesty. On the basement story is the school-room, 40 feet by 30, where the pupils are gratuitously instructed in architecture, landscape and figure-drawing, by eminent masters. There are two other apartments, one for making drawings, the other models from life. All the apartments are warmed by heated air; the front is towards the lawn, and is neatly finished to imitate granite.

FARMING SOCIETY.—This society was instituted in 1800, and incorporated by royal charter 1815. Its objects are, the improvement of agriculture and live stock, and the growth of timber. Of this institution, so important in such a country as Ireland, the late Marquis of Sligo was the founder. It is directed by a president, a vice-president, and twenty-one directors;—five of whom are changed every year: candidates are elected by ballot. Besides this establishment at Summer Hill, Dublin, there is a dépôt at Balinasloe, in Connaught, where they hold annual meetings, during the time of the fair, from the fifth to the ninth of October. The house at Summer Hill, though not distinguished by architectural ornament, is convenient for its purposes: it contains the apartments of the inferior officers, with a Board-room and Library.—There is a small garden at the rear for the preservation of specimens of grass; an enclosure surrounded by sheds, in which the spring show of fat cattle is held; and an auction-house, for the sale of fine wool. There is, besides, a factory for making all kinds of implements connected with husbandry, accord-

ing to the latest improvements. To encourage the breed of cattle, the society have an annual spring show, of black cattle, sheep, and swine; on which occasion premiums are distributed; and, by an adjudication of rewards for broad cloth manufactured in Ireland, from Irish wool, cloth of an excellent description has already been produced.

The society is supported by occasional grants from Parliament, donations, and the subscriptions paid by members on their admission. The principal officers are a Secretary and Registrar.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—As early as 1683, the celebrated Mr. Molyneaux endeavoured to establish a society, similar to the Royal Society of London; yet, though fostered by the protection of Sir W. Petty, its president, it was but of five years continuance. In 1744, the Physico-Historical Society was instituted, whose chief object was, to inquire into the antiquities of Ireland; and, under their auspices, some statistical surveys were made. At length, after fruitless efforts, in 1782, a number of gentlemen, chiefly members of the university, associated together, for the purpose of promoting *general* and useful knowledge; and, in 1786, a patent was granted for the incorporation of the Royal Irish Academy, to promote the study of polite literature, science, and antiquities. It consists of a patron (his Majesty), a visitor (the Lord-lieutenant), a president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer, two secretaries, and a council of twenty-one, which is subdivided into three committees—the first, of science; the second, of polite literature; the third, of antiquities.

The committee of science meet the first Monday, the committee of polite literature, the second, and the committee of antiquities, the third, and the Academy at large on the fourth Monday of every month, at eight o'clock in the evening. The academy is on the west side of Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's house. In addition to a large apartment for meetings of the society, ornamented by portraits of Lord Charlemont and Mr. Kirwan, the mineralogist, it is furnished with a tolerable library, in which are to be found three Irish MSS. of very ancient date — the Book of Lecan, the Book of Balimote, and a MS. called the Speckled Book of M'Egan. The members can consult the books at pleasure. The

society occasionally bestow premiums for the best essays on given subjects, and persons not members are at liberty to become competitors. These compositions form their Transactions, which now amount to twelve or fourteen quarto volumes of exceedingly interesting matter. Members are elected by ballot, and an entrance fee of five guineas is required, with a subscription of two guineas per annum. There are 180 members. Parliament grants to this Institution 700*l.* per annum.

Kirwanian Society.—This society, formed in 1812, borrows its name from that great chemist and mineralogist Kirwan; its objects are, the advancement of chemistry, mineralogy, and all other branches of natural history. The subscription is one guinea per annum.

Iberno-Celtic Society.—This association met December 11th, 1808, in a regular manner, for the preservation of the venerable remains of Irish literature, by collecting and publishing the numerous fragments of laws, history, topography, poetry, and music of ancient Ireland; for the elucidation of the language, antiquities, and customs of the Irish people, and the encouragement of works tending to the advancement of Irish literature.

To promote the objects for which this society has been formed, attempts have been made, many years since, and by individuals of wealth and talent. Edmund Burke caused the Seabright MSS. to be deposited in the library of Trinity college, for that purpose: General Valancy, (author of the Irish Grammar, and of the Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis) and the learned Dr. Young (Bishop of Clonfert) are to be found amongst the assistants to this desirable object. In 1808, the Society published a volume of Transactions. The terms of admission as a member are 24*s.* per annum, or 2*s.* 2*d.* per month. The Lord Lieutenant is patron, and the Duke of Leinster president.

Dublin Institution.—This institution was opened 1811, in a spacious house in Sackville-street; 15,000*l.* having been raised upon 300 transferable debentures, at 50*l.* each. With this sum a library was established, a lending library added, a lecture-room fitted up in a handsome style, with a philosophical apparatus, and a lecturer in Natural History appointed. The first, and part of the second floor, is occupied by the library; the

parlours are used as news-rooms. The number of members is about 600, part proprietors and part subscribers; and the subscription is three guineas per annum. The lectures in Natural Philosophy have been discontinued, and the lecture-room latterly let to a Methodist congregation. Proprietors, paying one guinea per annum, have the privilege of introducing a visiter, not generally residing in Dublin, for one month.

Dublin Library Society.—The origin of this now numerous society can be traced to the meeting of a few persons at a bookseller's, No. 80 Dame-street, to read newspapers and new publications. Growing too numerous, they removed, in 1791, to a house in Eustace-street, and assumed the name and form of a regular society. The gradual increase of members requiring a still larger house, on the 5th January, 1809, they removed to No. 2 Burgh-quay, near Carlisle-bridge, one of the most central situations in the city; and on 18th Sept. 1820, to a neat and elegant edifice, with a stone front, erected purposely for their use, in D'Olier-street, but a few yards from their former situation. This very pretty and convenient structure wss built by Messrs. Henry, Mullins, and M'Mahon, after a design by G. Papworth, Esq.; the original contract was for 4,800*l.*; but alterations, &c. increased the total expense to 5,594*l.* 11*s.* 2½*d.* The library, which is very extensive, cost upwards of 8,000*l.*; and is admirably chosen. It is open every day from ten till five, and from seven till ten. There is also a reading-room, with English, Scotch, Irish, French, and American newspapers. The business of the society is conducted by a president, four vice-presidents, and a committee of twenty-one, chosen annually from amongst the members, by ballot, besides a treasurer, librarian, and assistant. Terms, for the first year, two guineas, afterwards one. Every member is admitted to the advantage of the lending or circulating library, on paying one guinea per annum additional. The number of subscribers is about 1,500.

Marsh's Library.—In 1694, Dr. Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin, established a public library in the vicinity of St. Patrick's Cathedral, for which purpose he purchased Dr. Stillingfleet's collection of books. The library-room consists of two galleries, meeting at a right

angle; and in this angle is the librarian's room, who, consequently, has a view of the entire library at once. The Stillingfleet collection is in one of the galleries; and donations, and modern productions, in the other. To gain admission, a certificate, or introduction is necessary. —The library is open every day from 11 to 3, Sundays and holidays excepted: it is under the government of trustees, appointed by act of parliament, who make annual visits. The situation of this library is so very inconvenient and remote from the respectable part of the city, and the books it contains so obsolete, that the public do not derive much advantage from it. Amongst the MSS.are twelve volumes illustrative of the History of Ireland, the Repertorium Viride, the Liber Niger of Archbishop Alan, &c.

CATHEDRALS.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. PATRICK.

The Cathedral dedicated to this celebrated Apostle of Ireland, was built by John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1190; for which purpose, he received many munificent grants. It is supposed, that on the same site there stood a chapel built by the saint himself in the year 448.—The founder of this church created thirteen Prebendaries, which number was increased to fifteen by Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, about the year 1220, who also appointed a Dean, Chanter, and Chancellor, and modelled its government on that of the English cathedrals.

About one hundred years after the death of Henry de Loundres, through the shameful negligence of the cathedral servants, this noble edifice was completely burned down.—But, in less than two years after, it was rebuilt, and the steeple and spire added, of which Archbishop Minot laid the foundation stone, 1370. In the reign of Philip and Mary, 1555, the rights and privileges of this cathedral were established. The chapter was

appointed to consist of the dean, two archdeacons, a chancellor, treasurer, twenty-two canonical prebendaries, six inferior canons, sixteen vicars-choral, and six choristers. This building consists of a nave, transept, and choir: the former, which is 130 feet in length, has two side-aisles, much decayed, and wanting considerably of their original elegance, but kept remarkably neat. They communicate with the centre of the nave by large pointed arches of a particularly beautiful style, supported by plain octagonal pillars. The nave is lighted by a very large window in the western end, over the grand entrance. —On one side of the centre stands a handsome monument to the memory of Doctor Thomas Smyth, Archbishop of Dublin, who died in 1771; and immediately opposite, that of Dr. Narcissus Marsh, a man remarkable for piety, learning, and liberality.—He filled the situations of dean, provost, bishop, archbishop, and, finally, primate of all Ireland.—Before his death (which happened Nov. 2nd, 1713, at the age of 75), he bestowed on the public a magnificent collection of books [see page 41.] This monument was originally erected against the side wall of the library; but, suffering much from the effects of the weather, it was removed hither. It consists of a canopy, ornamented with drapery, of white marble, and two handsome Corinthian columns, between which is a Latin inscription.

Archbishop Smyth's monument consists of two columns of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature and semi-circular pediment, on which rests a mitre; the centre of the pediment is occupied by the bishop's arms; underneath stands a large urn of white marble inserted in a niche, and below the urn, a bas-relief head. This magnificent monument, which cost upwards of 1,500*l.*, was designed by Van Nost, and executed by his pupil, John Smyth.

On the north side of the nave, attached to one of the pillars, is a handsome monument of white marble, to the memory of the Earl of Cavan, who died Nov. 2nd, 1778, aged 56. A sarcophagus supports a figure of Minerva, surrounded by military emblems. Behind, an urn is seen, resting on a column, against which is suspended a medallion of the deceased Earl.

On the south side of the nave, and near St. Patrick's

gate, a handsome monument of white marble is affixed to one of the columns, dedicated to the memory of John Ball, Esq. Serjeant at Law; who died the 24th of August, 1810, in the 60th year of his age.

On the same column, and only a few feet lower, is a white marble slab, to the memory of Mrs. Hester Johnson, on which is inscribed,

Underneath lie the mortal remains of Mrs. HESTER JOHNSON, better known to the world by the name of STELLA, under which she is celebrated in the writings of Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of this cathedral. She was a person of extraordinary endowments of body, mind, and behaviour. Justly admired and respected by all who knew her, on account of her many eminent virtues, as well as for her great natural and acquired perfections. She died January 27th, 1727-8, in the 46th year of her age, and by her will bequeathed one thousand pounds towards the support of a chaplain to the Hospital founded in this city by Dr. Stevens.

At the western gate, is the monument of Michael Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, who died in the year 1471, and left a pair of organs to St. Mary's Chapel. On the tomb stone, which is a slab of granite, seven feet long and four broad, set upright in the wall, the Archbishop is represented with his pontifical habit and crosier.

Swift's Monument.—On the column next that to which the monument of Mrs. Hester Johnson is fixed, is that of Dean Swift, with an inscription, expressive of that hatred of oppression, and love of liberty, which his other writings breathe, for it was written by himself.

Hic depositum est corpus
JONATHAN SWIFT, S. T. D.
Hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Decani,
Ubi sæva indignatio
Ulterius cor lacerare nequit.
Abi Viator
Et imitare, si poteris,
Strenuum, pro virili,
Libertatis vindicatorem.
Obiit 19º die mensis Octobris, A.D. 1745.
Anno Ætatis 78.

Immediately over this monumental tablet, is a well-executed bust of Swift, by Cunningham, placed there in 1776, by J. Faulkner, the original printer of his works, who at first intended to place this admirable specimen of statuary in the front of his house, in Essex-street.

To the left of the entrance, called St. Paul's Gate,

affixed to the pillar next the door-way, is a small marble slab, to the memory of Alexander M'Gee, servant to the celebrated Dean.

At the north-west end of the south aisle, is the vault where the remains of the Rev. J. W. Keating, late Dean of St. Patrick's, who died May 6th, 1817, aged 47, are entombed.

In the north aisle, and near the steeple, is the monument of Richard Meredith, D.D. Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and once Dean of this cathedral, who died Aug. 3rd, 1597. The tomb dedicated to his fame was destroyed in the revolution of 1688, when the church was converted into a barrack for the military, by order of James II.; but a second tomb has since been erected, a little to the east of its former situation.

Not far from this is a monument to the memory of Doctor Martin, Prebendary of St. Patrick's, and rector of Killeshandra.

The monument of the Earl of Rosse consists of a pedestal supporting a bust of white marble.

There are some other monuments, for which those who desire information are referred to Mason's History.—At the north-west angle of the aisle, is the door-way leading to the steeple, which was erected in 1370, at the instance, and owing to the zeal, of Archbishop Minot, who, on that account, adopted as a device upon his seal, a Bishop holding a steeple in his hand.—In 1749, Dr. Sterne, Bishop of Clogher, bequeathed 1,000*l.* towards the erection of a spire, which was executed, from the design of George Semple, Esq.—The tower is 120 feet in height, and the spire 103, making, in all, from the ground to the ball of the spire, 223 feet. This spire, it will be supposed, is extremely conspicuous from every approach to Dublin, but, owing to the lowness of its situation, it is not visible in some of the out-lets of the city.—Within the tower, is suspended a ring of eight remarkably sweet-toned bells; on the first of which is the following appropriate motto:- "*Duret illæsa ad preces excitans, usque ad sonitum supremæ,* 1724."—Returning to the end of the nave, the entrance of the choir is reached, beneath a gothic arch-way of modern construction, over which, forming the division between the nave and choir, is the organ. This organ, universally acknowledged the finest-toned in Ireland, was

generally thought to have been the workmanship of Smith, of Rotterdam, and was intended to be erected in the church of Vigo, in Spain; but at the moment of its arrival the Duke of Ormond made an attack on that town, at the head of the Allied Fleet, and carried it off with other valuables.

THE CHOIR.—The choir, which is ninety feet in length, including that portion of the nave where the four principal arches intersect, is the finest specimen of pointed architecture in the kingdom, richly decorated with niches and recesses, called commonly the Friars' walks.—The ceiling, which is composed of groined arches, was built of stone, but not long since was obliged to be removed, and its place supplied by one of stucco, exactly similar to the former, so that the choir presents the venerable appearance of an ancient cathedral, in its full splendor.—The choir was formerly roofed with stone flags, of an azure colour, and inlaid with stars of gold; but the weight of the roof being too great for the support beneath, it was removed, and discovered traces of 100 windows.—The exterior walls were supported by flying buttresses, with demi-arches; and there were niches in the walls, where statues of the saints were placed, but no traces of the niches or statues are to be found at this day.—Within the choir are the Archbishop's throne, and Prebendal stalls, which are occupied by the knights of the most illustrious order of St. Patrick on Installation days. Over each stall are suspended the helmet and sword of the knight, and above the gallery, all round, are the banners of those who now enjoy the honour of knighthood.—The throne, stalls, and first gallery, in which are the Dean's and Archbishop's closets, are very appropriately ornamented with carved oak, and scarcely interfere with the architectural beauty of the interior. A second gallery was erected previously to the installation in 1819, which greatly disfigures the appearance of the choir, and gives it rather the air of a theatre, than of a cathedral for divine worship.—Notwithstanding this, the whole appearance of the choir, from its immense height, the dim light, the insignia of the order of St. Patrick, and the different monuments, is venerable, magnificent, and imposing. In the east end is the altar, at each side of which are tablets sunk in recesses, with the ten commandments in gilt letters, and the altar-piece* represents a curtain behind a large

* The altar-piece is from a juvenile design of Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc.

gothic arch, half-drawn, and just admitting a glory to the view; it is considered well executed, and has an admirable effect, being completely in character.

MONUMENTS IN THE CHOIR.—Near the altar, on the south wall of the choir, stands the celebrated monument of Richard, Earl of Cork, erected in the reign of Charles I.; not more remarkable for its magnificence, and the enormous sum it cost, than for the political and ecclesiastical quarrels it was the occasion of. It having been first placed where the communion table now stands, Archbishop Laud complained to Lord Strafford, the Lord Lieutenant, which gave great offence to the descendants of the Earl of Cork, and to Lord Treasurer Weston, whose ancestor, Chancellor Weston, was interred here.

The upper part of the monument contains a figure of Weston, Dean of this cathedral, beneath an arch, in a cumbent posture. Beneath are two compartments, the one occupied by a figure of Sir Geoffrey Fenton, Secretary and Privy-councillor to Queen Elizabeth and James I.; and the other by his lady, Alice, daughter of Dean Weston; both in a kneeling attitude. In the next lower chamber, are placed two figures, the one of the Earl and the other of the Countess, of Cork, in a recumbent posture; at their heads two of their sons are kneeling, in the attitude of prayer, and two in the same position, at their feet. In the lowest chamber are the Earl's six daughters, with the figure of a child, supposed to be the celebrated Sir Robert Boyle, all in the attitude of praying.

Over the door leading from the Choir to the Chapter-house, is a monument, a figure in a leaning posture, of the Viscountess Doneraille, who died Dec. 3rd, 1761, and was interred in the vault of the Boyle family.

Opposite to the Earl of Cork's monument, and at a considerable height, there is a black slab inserted in the wall, consecrated to the memory of the illustrious prince, Duke Schomberg, who was slain at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690.*

There is here also a monument to Sir Edward Fiton, Lord President of Connaught, in old English characters,

* In a press in the Chapter-house, a skull, said to be that of Duke Schomberg, is still preserved; in the forehead of which is a circular aperture, made by the bullet which caused his death.

on a brass plate, with the arms engraved on pewter, and inlaid on the plate.

Archbishop Jones's monument, although built in the style and manner of Lord Cork's, is deficient in magnificence: it consists only of two chambers or stories, in one of which is the effigy of the Archbishop, and in the other Lord Viscount Ranelagh, with a number of figures kneeling, their hands raised in a suppliant manner.

Under the gallery there is a brass plate inserted in the wall, with an inscription, in obsolete English, to the memory of Sir Henry Wallop, of Southampton, ancestor of Lord Portsmouth, who was buried in this cathedral, in 1599.—Beneath the steps of the altar the Domvilles have been interred, and not far from their burial ground, is the grave of Archbishop Talbot. In the choir of this cathedral also are deposited the remains of Brigadier Fitzpatrick, who, with eighty fellow passengers, was drowned near the Hill of Howth in the Bay of Dublin, in 1696, in attempting to cross the channel from Holy-head to Dublin, in the William packet.—In the aisle, to the south of the choir, is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Taylor, and some of her children.—And another, to the memory of Baron William Worth, and his posterity; who was interred in the choir, 1682.—Over two small pointed arches in the choir, have lately been discovered the arms of King John, a crescent and star. These niches are supposed to have been the chairs of state.

The Chapter House.—The old Chapter House, or, as it was anciently called, St. Paul's Chapel, occupies part of the southern transept, and was an elegant specimen of the interior beauty of this cathedral, until it was disfigured by a modern arch, introduced for the support of the walls which were in a tottering state; this is said to have been the prison of the Inquisition. Here the Dean had a throne, and the prebendaries stalls, and the banners of the deceased knights of the illustrious order of St. Patrick were removed here from the choir, and added considerably to its picturesque appearance: it was ornamented also by a statue of the Marquis of Buckingham, dressed in the robes of the order, which was instituted during his government.*

* This statue is removed to the Royal Chapter House, formerly St. Mary's Chapel.

St. Mary's Chapel, or Royal Chapter-house, at the east end of the choir, was, until lately, given up to the French Protestants, but has since been appropriated to its present use. It is a spacious apartment lighted by narrow lancet windows, but has undergone so many alterations, that its original character is entirely effaced. There were other chapels, but they are now buried in ruins. The north entrance, or St. Nicholas Gate, was used as the parish church of St. Nicholas Without, until about 1780, when it was taken down. In 1820, Dean Ponsonby obtained a grant from the Board of First-Fruits for its restitution, which is now nearly accomplished in a chaste and appropriate style. Upon the installation of the knights held here by his present majesty, August 28th 1821, the furniture of the old Chapter-house was removed to this chapel, which was fitted up with much splendour for the reception of its august visitor, and the chapter of the order.

The old Chapter-house remained unused, and while the cathedral was closed in the summer of 1824, Dean Ponsonby directed the old screen to be removed, and the floor to be lowered to the level of the great aisle; when in removing the rubbish it was discovered, that the original floor was nearly 18 inches lower, and upon a farther excavation, the altar steps of St. Paul's chapel were found, composed of inlaid tiles, and in a very perfect state. By the lowest steps of the altar were found three stone coffins containing the bones of some prelates.

In the south aisle near to the door of the Royal Chapter House, is a statue of the Right Hon. George Ogle, erected by subscription. It is the workmanship of Smyth of Dublin. The site of this cathedral has been already spoken of as being injudicious, and not merely from its being so low, but from a small stream running by it, and under Patrick-street, that overflows after rain, and at one time inundated the cathedral; to obviate which inconvenience, the cathedral floor was raised,* and consequently part of the pillars, supporting the pointed arches, buried; after which the street was raised, so that the cathedral floor is again lower than the external surface,

* In excavating the floor of St. Paul's Chapel, to reduce it to the level of the floor of the great aisles, the bases of the pillars have been exposed.

which very much contributes to render it damp. Until a few years back, the side aisle to the east of St. Nicholas Gate, was completely filled with rubbish, and impassable; this was cleared away, and rendered one of the most elegant walks in the cathedral, and a quantity of scaffolding which supported the roof of the nave, and totally obstructed the view, were also removed. These improvements were made by Dean Keating, in 1814 and 1816. When the North Transept or St. Nicholas's Gate, now rebuilding, shall be completed, this venerable edifice will be restored to the condition it was in when Sir James Ware asserted it to be preferable to all the cathedrals in Ireland for beauty and magnificence of structure, and for extent.

The Deanery-house—at a short distance from the cathedral, in the narrowest and filthiest part of Kevin-street, is a small, low, handsome building, with a small court yard in front. Here are portraits of all the deans of this cathedral; and from the portrait of Swift, by Bindon, which may be seen here, all the others of him have been copied. Dean Ponsonby is now opening Kevin-street from the Old Palace to the Deanery Gate, and he intends to clear away the old house between the court-yard and Patrick-street.

Archiepiscopal Palace.—There were two palaces attached to the see of Dublin, one at a distance of four miles from town, and near the village of Tallagh, which is still in the possession of his Grace, but long since disused. The second is in Kevin-street, close to the Deanery-house. The Dublin palace was an exceedingly beautiful building, and but for its miserable site, would probably have yet continued to be the Archiepiscopal residence: it consisted of a centre and wings extending about 150 feet, with a spacious court-yard in front. This venerable edifice has been converted into a barrack for Horse-police.

For many years serious contentions existed between the Archbishops of Dublin and Armagh, on the question of primatial rights; which were ultimately decided in favour of the latter.

CATHEDRAL OF CHRIST CHURCH.

In the year 1214, the see of Dublin was united to that of Glendaloch, a village in the county of Wicklow, twenty-seven miles from Dublin, which union still exists. To this see many valuable endowments were given by Innocent III., and by King John. The archbishop of Dublin was formerly a member of the privy-council of England: he had the rights and privileges of a prince palatine within the liberties of the Cross, and a gallows for the execution of criminals, within a mile of his palace, at a place called *Harold's Cross*, on the south side of the city. Archbishop King erected a handsome building in Kevin's-street, where the seneschal held his court, but the consistory-court was held in St. Patrick's cathedral.—A very remarkable circumstance relative to the diocese of Dublin is, that it contains two cathedrals, St. Patrick's, and Christ-church or the *Blessed Trinity*. The cathedral of Christ-church was built in 1038, by Sitricus, the son of Amlave, King of the Ostmen of Dublin, and Donat or Dunan, the first Ostman bishop, who was buried in the choir, at the right-hand side of the communion table, 1074. This cathedral stands on a range of arches, erected by the Danes as stores for merchandize; and in these vaults, St. Patrick first appealed to the inhabitants of Dublin in behalf of the Christian religion. It was at first called the cathedral of the *Holy Trinity*, and was erected for secular canons; but, in 1163, these canons were changed into Arrasians (so called from the diocese of Arras in Flanders).—The chapel of St. Michael's, formerly attached to the cathedral, was built by Donat, who also built the chapel of St. Nicholas, on the north side of the cathedral, together with the transept and nave. The choir, the steeple, and two chapels, the one dedicated to St. Edmund, King and Martyr, and to St. Mary the White, and the other to St. Laud, were all built at the joint labour and expense of Archbishop Lawrence O'Toole (son of Maurice O'Toole, prince of Imaly), Richard Strongbow, Earl of Strigul, Robert Fitzstephens, and Raymond le Gross. In the archives mention is made

of a chapel in the south aisle adjoining the choir, formerly dedicated to the Holy Ghost; but after the canonization of Archbishop Lawrence, it was generally called St. Lawrence O'Toole's chapel. Anciently the prior and convent of Christ-church had a cell of the canons in the diocese of Armagh, endowed with the churches of St. Mary of Drumsalan, and of Philipston-Nugent. But Albert, Archbishop of Armagh, in consequence of the great distance from Christ-church, with the consent of the patron, suppressed the cell. The three immediate successors of Lawrence, were John Comyn, Henry Loundres, and Luke, who were also amongst the principal benefactors of this cathedral. The choir was built at the sole expense of John de St. Paul, Archbishop of Dublin, in 1658.

On the 11th January, 1283, John Derlington being then Archbishop of Dublin, a party of Scotchmen set fire to one side of Skinner-row, which communicating to the cathedral, destroyed the steeple, chapter-house, dormitory, and cloisters. In the year 1300 an agreement was made between the chapters of both cathedrals, Patrick's and Christ-church, that each church should be called Cathedral and Metropolitan, but that Christ-church should have precedence, as being the elder church, and that the archbishops should be buried alternately in the two cathedrals. On the 25th March, 1395, four Irish kings, after having performed their vigils and heard mass, received knighthood from Richard II., in the church of this priory, and were afterwards entertained by him at his own table: and in 1450, a parliament was held in the church by Henry VI.—In 1487 Lambert Simnell, the imposter, was crowned in this cathedral by the title of Edward VI. The crown used on this occasion was borrowed from a statue of the Virgin, which stood in the church of St. Mary les Dames, and shortly after he received the homage of the citizens in the castle.

In 1508 Robert Castele, alias Payneswick, a canon regular of the priory of Lanthony, was installed on the 4th of July, and the same year the staff of St. Patrick, which was brought hither from Armagh, as a relic of great estimation, was publicly burned. At this time the prior sat in the House of Peers, as a spiritual lord, but letters

patent, dated 10th May, 1541, changed the priory into a deanery and chapter, continued their former estates and immunities, and appointed the prior Payneswick the first dean. This new foundation consisted of a dean, chanter, chancellor, treasurer, and six vicars choral.—Archbishop Brown erected three prebends in this cathedral, in 1544, St. Michael's, St. Michan's, and St. John's; and from this period, the cathedral has been called the cathedral of Christ-church, instead of that of the Blessed Trinity. Edward VI. added six priests and two choristers, or singing boys, with an annual pension of 45*l.* payable out of his Majesty's exchequer.—Mary confirmed that grant, and added another gift out of her bounty, and James I. farther increased the revenues of the cathedral; so that in his reign, besides the officers already named, there were three prebendaries and four choristers.—He also ordained that the Archdeacon of Dublin should have a stall in this cathedral, and a voice and seat in the chapter in all capitular acts relating to it.

In 1559, a parliament was held in a room in this cathedral, called the Commons'-house. On April 3rd, 1562, the roof of the church fell in, by which the monument of Earl Strongbow was much injured; but it was replaced shortly after, together with that of Earl Desmond, which was brought here from Drogheda.

In this cathedral were preserved the following religious relics: A crucifix, which had spoken twice; the staff of our Lord; St. Patrick's high altar of marble, on which a leper was miraculously conveyed from Great Britain to Ireland; a thorn of our Saviour's crown; part of the Virgin Mary's girdle; some of the bones of St. Peter and St. Andrew; the shrine of St. Cubius, &c.

We have already mentioned who first held the Deanery of Christ-church, to whom, up to the present time, about twenty deans have succeeded —In 1677, William Moreton, the tenth dean, was installed; but James II. appointed Alexius Stafford, a secular priest of the county of Wexford, dean, who, officiating as chaplain to the royal army, was slain at the battle of Aughrim, 1691; after which, Moreton resumed his duties, having previously been created Bishop of Kildare.—The eleventh dean was Welbore Ellis, who was installed 12th of November, 1705,

and was also made bishop of Kildare, from which time the Deanery has been held in commendam with that bishopric.—This cathedral was originally in the middle of the city; and although Dublin has increased considerably in extent, it has preserved its relative position, being still about the centre. It is in the form of a cross, but so disfigured by buttresses built up against the side walls in various places, and indeed in such a ruinous condition altogether, that there are scarcely any remains of its former stateliness; nor does it any longer excite admiration as a specimen of architecture.—The grand entrance is in the western end of the nave, beneath a large window, in Christ-church-lane. A few years since, a door was opened in the southern wing of the transept, leading to Christ-church-yard, which is most conveniently situated for persons coming from the north end of the city; and there is also a door-way in John's-lane, but these are now seldom used.

The Nave.—The present appearance of the nave is neither venerable nor imposing. The south side is comparatively of modern date; for the roof and side wall having fallen in, in 1562, the latter was replaced by a plain plastered wall; to commemorate which restoration of the cathedral, there is a stone inserted in the wall, nearly above Strongbow's monument, bearing the following inscription:

THE: RIGHT: HONORABL: T: ERL:
OF: SVSSEX: LEVTNT: THIS: WAL:
FEL: DOWN: IN: AN: 1562. THE:
BILDING: OF: THIS: WAL: WAS: IN: AN:
1562.

The length of the Nave is 103 feet, its breadth 25. The northern wall preserves still some traces of antiquity; having pointed arches of a peculiarly beautiful style; the pillars between which were composed of a number of small columns, with intervening mouldings, on which rested capitals of heads and foliage combined. High up, in the same wall, are still to be seen galleries, or, as they are more commonly called, Friars' walks. The side aisle, on the north of the nave, is also part of the ancient cathedral, but is rather in a dilapidated state, and if it had not been supported on the outside by a strong buttress, would

long since have fallen. In this aisle are two statues of Charles II., and James II., which formerly ornamented the front of the Tholsel, in Skinner-row, since taken down. In the corner, near these statues, is the coffin and tomb of Archbishop O'Toole; and at the south side of the nave, beneath one of the old pointed arches, is the door leading to the Chapter-house.

Sir Samuel Auchmuty's Monument.—Close to the principal entrance is a truly classical monument by Mr. Kirk, to the late Right Hon. Sir Samuel Auchmuty, G. C. B. Commander of his Majesty's Forces in Ireland, who died August 11th 1822, aged 64. It is principally of white marble of the purest kind. The monument consists of an excavated pedestal, surmounted in the back ground by a pyramid of white marble, relieved by a dove-coloured border. The bust of Sir Samuel is deposited in the square recess of the pedestal; and the light being extremely good, this bust, which is in the broad style of modern sculpture, is seen to particular advantage, and is admirably relieved by effective light and shade. Over the bust, and in front of the pyramid, stands a figure of Victory, four feet high, in *Alto Relievo*, having at the back a Grecian Tablet, adorned with the lotus at the edges of the frame.

It is impossible to view this noble figure without admiration: the position is expressive of grief, the countenance indicating that passion most forcibly and pathetically; and the left hand convulsively presses to the heart a scroll, bearing the name of the illustrious warrior, while the right lets fall, from its relaxed nerves, the torch of life.

Prior's Monument.—Near the door leading to the Chapter-house, is a beautiful and interesting monument, to the memory of Thomas Prior, Esq. distinguished for his benevolence, and for his friendship with Bishop Berkeley. Mr. Prior was so zealous in his efforts to serve his native land, that he wrote upon almost every article of produce and manufacture in Ireland; and he obtained a charter for the foundation of the Dublin Society, which has proved so beneficial to this country. He died, Oct. 21st, 1751, aged 71; and was interred in the church of Rathdowney in the Queen's County, about sixty miles from Dublin; where a neat marble monument, bearing

the family arms and surmounted by an urn, was erected to his memory.

The beautiful monument in this Cathedral, was erected at the expense of a number of admiring friends and patriotic characters. On the top is his bust, beneath which stand two boys, the one weeping, the other pointing to a bas-relief, representing Minerva conducting the Arts towards Hibernia.

STRONGBOW'S MONUMENT. — Against the same wall, and near Prior's monument, are two figures of hewn stone, the one representing a man in armour, the other a female figure lying by his side: they rest on a block of stone, about two feet high.—These are said to be dedicated to the memories of Strongbow and his consort Eva. Over the monument, upon a slab sunk in the wall, is the following inscription :—

THIS : AVNCVENT : MONVMENT : OF : RYCHARD : STRANGBOWE : CALLED : COMES : STRANGVLENSIS : LORD : OF : CHEPSTO : AND : OGNY : THE : FYRST : AND : PRINCYPALL : INVADER : OF : IRLAND : 1169 : QVI : OBIIT : 1177 : THE : MONVMENT : WAS : BROKEN : BY : THE : FALL : OF : THE : ROFF : AND : BODYE : OF : CHRYSTES : CHVRCHE : IN : AN : 1562 : AND : SET : VP : AGAYN : AT : THE : CHARGYS : OF : THE : RIGHT : HONORABLE : SR : HENIRI : SYDNEY : KNYGHT : OF : THE : NOBLE : ORDER : L : PRESIDENT : WAILES : L : DEPVTY : OF : IRLAND : 1570.

Archdall says, that Strongbow, having granted certain lands to the Abbey of the Virgin Mary in Dublin, directed that his remains should be interred in that place, because his brother Thomas had there taken the habit of the order.—Leland, in his Itinerary, states, that there is an inscription to the memory of Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, in the cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral; but Giraldus de Barri, who accompanied Prince John to Ireland, in 1185, only eight years after the Earl's death, expressly mentions that he was interred in this cathedral.

MONUMENT OF LORD BOWES. — John Lord Bowes, Chancellor of Ireland, was a man of considerable ability. He was a native of England, but pursued the profession of the law in this kingdom with great integrity and impartiality. Having passed through the several offices of Solicitor, Attorney General, and Lord Chief Baron, he

was, at the decease of Lord Jocelyn, raised to the peerage, and custody of the Great Seal; but never having married, the title is extinct. He presided in the House of Lords, in Ireland, with great dignity; and his eloquence was considered in the highest degree manly and persuasive. He died July 22nd, 1767, in his 76th year. His monument, near that of Strongbow, is composed of statuary and variegated marble: a statue of Justice, as large as life, with her scales broken, and in an attitude of sorrow, is looking at a medallion, on which is a bas-relief head of his lordship.—Van Nost, the sculptor, received 500*l.* for this piece of sculpture, and added much to his former reputation by the execution of the countenance, which is an excellent likeness.

Lord Lifford's Monument. — Lord Lifford, High Chancellor of Ireland, expired in the month of April, 1789, at the age of 73, shortly after the violent debate in the Lords upon the regency question.—Previously to his promotion to the Great Seal of Ireland, he had been one of the judges of the King's Bench in England, and was indebted to his sincerely attached friend, Lord Camden, for his promotion. He was generally considered an excellent lawyer, and an impartial judge, and his patience and good temper on the bench were exemplary.—A plain marble tablet is laid on a slab of variegated marble, of pyramidal shape, on the summit of which are placed the arms of the family, with this suitable motto, "Be just, and fear not."

Bishop of Meath's Monument.—Between the monuments of Lord Bowes and Lord Lifford, is a handsome piece of sculpture, to the memory of Dr. Welbore Ellis* and his family. A neat tablet, at the top, inclosed by drapery, and having on one side the bust of Mrs. Ellis, admirably executed, stands on a tapering pedestal; and on the other side is the bust of Dr. Ellis on a corresponding pedestal: the whole is of statuary marble.

The Transept.—In this cathedral, probably owing to the fall and destruction by fire of different parts of it, several distinct species of architecture may be traced. The Transept, which is 90 feet in length, and 25 in

* Dr. Ellis was made Bishop of Kildare, and Dean of Christ Church, Sept. 22, 1705; translated to the see of Meath, March 13, 1731; and died Jan. 1, 1733.

breadth, is chiefly of the Saxon order, although the early introduction of the pointed arch, with zig-zag decorations, which belong to the Saxon or Anglo-Norman style, is visible in an arch leading from the southern wing of the transept into the side aisle to the right of the choir.—At the northern extremity of the transept was a portal, now shut up, purely Saxon: this may be distinctly seen on the exterior of the cathedral in John's Lane.

Over the intersection of the Nave and Transept is a square tower, of ancient but elegant appearance, in which a ring of extremely deep-toned bells is suspended.

The Choir.—The choir, which is 105 feet long by 28 in breadth, is a most extraordinary and tasteless medley of Gothic and Italian architecture.—Here the Dean, who is always the Bishop of Kildare, and the other members of the chapter, have stalls. The Archbishop has a throne in this as well as in St. Patrick's cathedral.—The walls of the choir are plastered, and painted in oil colours; the ceiling is a continued concave, with a modern cornice.—The gallery over each side, which bears, in most places, the appearance of but recent date, is supported by Corinthian and Ionic columns, while the Archbishop's throne and the cathedral stalls are of carved oak, and in the Gothic style.

In the gallery is a seat for the Lord Lieutenant, with Ionic pillars, supporting a flat canopy, not corresponding to any other part of the choir.—The reading desk is supported by a brazen eagle, and is a specimen of the worst possible taste.—Beneath the gallery, and opposite to his Excellency's seat, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have seats appropriated to them, for particular days in the year: near that of the Lord Mayor is one belonging to the Kildare family, as appears by an inscription on a brass-plate; and in the same pew are the arms of Sir Edward Griffith, of Penrhyn, in North Wales.

Earl of Kildare's Monument.—On the left of the high altar is a costly marble monument, erected to the memory of Robert, the nineteenth Earl of Kildare (who died 20th Feb. 1745), great-grandfather to his Grace the present Duke of Leinster; the workmanship of H. Cheene, 1743.—The Earl is represented in a recumbent posture; and at his feet stands his son, the first Duke of

Leinster, and at his head his countess, and his daughter, Lady Hilsborough. This is an exquisite piece of workmanship, but the effect is greatly diminished by the antique costume of the figures.

Bishop Fletcher's Monument.—On the south side of the choir and of the altar, is a plain white marble tablet, dedicated to the memory of Thomas Fletcher, Bishop of Dromore, who was translated to the see of Kildare and Deanery of Christ-church, 28th June, 1745, and died March 18th, 1761.

Francis Agard's Monument.—Near the tablet to the memory of Bishop Fletcher, is a monument consecrated to the memory of Francis Agard, 1577, and Lady Cecilia Harrington, his daughter and heiress, who married Sir Henry Harrington, 1584. Agard was Secretary to Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and Holinshed says, that Sir Henry usually called him his "Fidus Achates." His name occurs on an inscription in Beaumaris Church, which is on a plate, dedicated to Sir Henry Sidney. This monument consists of two divisions, in which are some well-executed figures, in small life, of persons in devotional attitudes.

The monument to Dr. Woodward, organist of this cathedral (who died Nov. 22nd, 1777), which is exactly over that of Francis Agard, is principally remarkable for bearing upon its front a *musical* Epitaph.

St. Mary's Chapel.—This is a small building 60 feet long, and 28 broad, situated on the north side of the choir, and is remarkable only for the neatness and repair in which it has always been preserved by the Dean and Chapter, who permitted the parishioners of St. Michael's to make use of it, while they renewed their parish church, which was completely in ruins.—It was built at the sole expense of the Earl of Kildare:—service is performed here at six o'clock in the morning.

Although exhibiting so ruinous an exterior, the cathedral is in good order, and neatly arranged within, owing to the exertions of the Bishop of Kildare, and the Chapter of the cathedral.—Divine service commences here on Sundays at half-past eleven o'clock.—The choir, which attends at the University Chapel at nine o'clock, performs here afterwards, and proceeds to St. Patrick's Cathedral

at three. The organ, though inferior to that of St. Patrick's, is still a good one, and always in perfect repair. The difficulty of procuring a seat is so great, that a stranger ought to be at the door of the cathedral, at eleven o'clock at the latest.—The Wide-street commissioners have at length commenced their improvements in this neighbourhood, but postponed them till it is almost too late, for many years cannot elapse before this ancient pile will have mouldered away; however, for the present, the view of the exterior of the cathedral is greatly improved.

Deanery House.—The residence of the Dean was in a court-yard behind Fishamble-street, adjoining St. John's Church. It is an extensive and handsome brick building, with stone architraves round the windows; but the situation was so injudicious, that it was little used as the residence of the Dean, being let for some time as a Record-office, and is now a merchant's warehouse. The present Dean resides in his private mansion at Glasnevin, about one mile from Dublin.

CHURCHES.

St. Michael's Church. — In 1554, Archbishop Browne erected three Prebends in Christ-church, St. Michael's, St. Michan's, and St. John's; from which date the Roman Catholic service was never performed in those churches, for they were so erected after Archbishop Browne had embraced the reformed religion, he being the first who did so in Ireland; and his principal object was, to have chapels where the service of the Church of England could be performed without interruption.

The chapel of St. Michael is situated in High-street, at the corner of Christ-church-lane, immediately opposite the western end of the cathedral. Until very lately, it was in ruins, the steeple only standing; but it is now renewed with much taste. The former church to which the steeple was attached being much larger, has occasioned that disproportion which exists between the steeple and choir, as

they now appear.—The steeple is a very high square tower, without a spire, in the lower part of which is the portal leading into a vestibule or ante-hall.

The interior of this chapel is fitted up with taste and neatness, in the pointed style of architecture.—Here the corporation of shoe-makers have a seat, but they have not yet put up their arms.—The site of St. Michael's has long been that of a religious establishment, and a chapel was erected on this precise spot by Donat, 1076, which was converted into a parish church by Archbishop Talbot, 1417. The second church erected here was in 1676; to accomplish which, a petition was presented by the parishioners to the Earl of Arran, requesting him to raise a subscription in his regiment, for the repair of their church. The present beautiful little edifice was erected in 1815; Dr. Graves, the Dean of Ardagh, being Prebendary. The number of inhabitants in this parish is 1,748, and the number of houses 123.

St. John's Church.—This church, situated in Fish-amble-street, at the corner of John's-lane, and next the court-yard in front of the old Deanery, was also erected a Prebend by Archbishop Browne, in 1544. The front consists of four columns of the Doric order, supporting a pediment: a broad flight of steps conducts up to this front, in which are three entrances; a gate in the centre leading to the great aisle, and a door-way, leading to the galleries, on each side. The interior of the church is plain, but handsome; and the galleries are fronted with oak, varnished, and pannelled. On the front of the gallery, at the north side, the arms of the corporation of tailors are suspended, with this motto in Latin, "I was naked and you clothed me."—The present church is of modern date: in the register of the parish in the vestry-room, may be seen the estimate for its re-building in 1767, amounting to the sum of 1,170*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.* not more than one-fifth of what it would cost at this day; and many protests of the parishioners, against this extravagant estimate, are registered along with it. The church which occupied this site before the present building was erected, was raised about the year 1500 by Arnold Usher; and this succeeded a chapel built in the eleventh century. This parish con-

sists of persons in the middle ranks of trade, although some over-grown fortunes have been accumulated by the inhabitants of Fishamble-street. The population amounts to 4,408, and the number of houses to 297.

ST. MICHAN'S CHURCH.—The Church of St. Michan was situated in Church-street, a short distance from the law courts; and before the year 1700 was the only one on the north side of the Liffey; and was well adapted for hearing. The choir became ruinous and was taken down in 1824, but the steeple, which is of modern erection, remains.

The vaults of this church have long been a subject of curiosity and investigation, from the extraordinary antiseptic power they possess. Bodies deposited here some centuries since, are still in such a state of preservation, that their features are nearly discernible, and the bones and skin quite perfect. A learned chemist in this city published an article in a periodical paper, on the appearance of the remains deposited in these vaults, from which the following is a brief abstract:

Not many years since, the high state of preservation of the bodies laid here, gave rise to the idea that some religious persons placed in these dreary abodes had afforded all-powerful protection to their bodies from corruption. But the full growth of science in this age is not to be imposed upon, nor likely to be contented with such a subterfuge, for the explanation of phenomena which are capable of being explained. The bodies which have been a long time deposited, appear in all their awful solitariness, at full length, the coffins having mouldered to pieces; but from those, and even the more recently entombed, not the least cadaverous smell is discoverable; and all exhibit a similar appearance, are dry, and of a dark colour. It is observable of animal matter in general, that in common cases, from the action of the external air, or its own re-action, putrefaction results; but when placed in a temperature not exceeding 32°, the septic tendency is considerably counteracted, as the preservation of the Mammoth in the Ice-berg would sufficiently prove. In this instance, it appears, that the action of the fluid was interrupted by cold; now, if the action of the inclosed fluid was altogether destroyed, as is the case in the salting of

meat, it is plain this would also contribute to counteract septic tendency: whence it follows, that it is moisture which gives life to the putrefactive ferment.

Now the floor, walls, and atmosphere of these vaults are perfectly dry, and the walls are composed of a stone peculiarly calculated to resist moisture. Further, it appears, that in none of the bodies deposited here, are any intestines, or other parts containing fluid matter, to be found, having all decayed shortly after burial. In one vault is shown the remains of a nun, who died at the advanced age of 111: the body has now been 30 years in this mansion of death, and although there is scarcely a remnant of the coffin, is as completely preserved, with the exception of the hair, as if it had been embalmed. In the same vault are to be seen the bodies of two Roman Catholic clergymen, which have been 50 years deposited here, even more perfect than the nun.—In general, it was evident, that the old were much better preserved than the young.

In this church-yard many persons implicated in the unfortunate rebellion of 1798 were interred; amongst them is one very remarkable man, Oliver Bond, who died in Newgate, while under sentence of death.

Here is also a monument to the memory of Dr. Lucas, the first physician who ever sat in Parliament, with the following inscription:—

To the memory of

CHARLES LUCAS, M. D. formerly one of the representatives in Parliament for the City of Dublin; whose incorrupt integrity, unconquered spirit, just judgment, and glorious perseverance in the great cause of *Liberty*, *Virtue*, and his *Country*, endeared him to his grateful constituents. This tomb is placed over his much-respected remains, as a small, yet sincere tribute of Remembrance, by one of his fellow-citizens and constituents, Sir Edward Newenham, Knight.

Lucas! Hibernia's friend, her joy and pride,
Her powerful bulwark, and her skilful guide,
Firm in the senate, steady to his trust,
Unmoved by fear, and obstinately just.

Charles Lucas, born 26th of September, 1713.
Died November 4th, 1771.

There is also a statue of Dr. Lucas in the Exchange.

The population of this parish amounts to upwards of 22,923 souls, and the number of houses to 6,575.

ST. AUDOEN'S, OR ST. OWEN'S CHURCH.—This ancient church is situated in a narrow passage, leading from Corn-market to Cook-street, on the south side of the river. As early as 1213, Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, is mentioned as having, by charter, appropriated this church to the treasurer of St. Patrick's; and in 1467, it was erected into a distinct Prebend. The church originally consisted of the choir, and of one aisle parallel to it, built by Lord Portlester: at the end of this aisle is a steeple, with a ring of bells. The present church is only the western end of the ancient one, about three-fourths of this venerable edifice being in complete ruins. The eastern extremity of the choir still exhibits a beautiful specimen of the pointed style of architecture; there being to be seen here, three arches of the most light and elegant construction. On one of the pillars, from which these arches spring, is a tablet, the inscription on which cannot be readily deciphered: it is erected to the memory of a female of the St. Leger family, whose effigy is placed at full length at the foot of the pillar.—In the vestibule of the church is buried Dr. Parry, Bishop of Killaloe, and two of his sons, who were successively Bishops of Ossory. He died of the plague, in Dublin, 1650.

Near this is a large stone, to the memory of the Breretons, bearing date May 10th, 1610; adjacent to this, another marks the burying place of Sir Matthew Terrell, Knight, who died, in 1649; and under the east window is the tomb of Robert Maple, Esq. who died Jan. 8th, 1618.

At the south side of the eastern window are the recumbent figures of a knight, in armour, and his lady, both remarkably perfect. This tomb was erected by Rowland Fitz Eustace, Baron Portlester, 1455, in the aisle which he built at his own expense. Lord Portlester, whose title is now extinct, was buried at New Abbey, in the county Kildare, 1496

Sir Capel Molyneux had a monument against the northern wall of the choir, which has lately been removed, though the family continue to be interred in the vaults of this church.—The Byrnes of Cabinteely, in the county of Dublin, have also a monument in the eastern end of Lord Portlester's aisle.

There are, amongst the ruins of this once-beautiful edifice, many monuments of *wood:* the most perfect, is that dedicated to the memory of John Malone, Esq. Alderman of Dublin, who died 1591. A stone sarcophagus rests against the south wall of the aisle, on which are the names of John Malone and Mary Pentony. At the west end of the sarcophagus is this inscription —

JOHN MALONE, MARY PENTONY, virit post funera virtus,

And on the east,

Ecce tali domo clauditur omnis homo.

The monument, which is entirely of wood, is placed against the wall over the sarcophagus.

In the chancel are many more monuments, some of wood, and two, on plates of copper, inserted in a pillar opposite the reading desk and pulpit.

Divine service is performed here every day at the usual hours.—There are very few Protestants in this parish, though the number of inhabitants amounts to upwards of 5,180 and the number of houses to 468.

A steeple was erected about 1650, which was blown down in 1668, and rebuilt at the expense of the parishioners in 1670.

Church of St. Nicholas without.—The parish of St. Nicholas, is divided into two parts, St. Nicholas Within the Walls, which is in Nicholas-street, near High-street, and St. Nicholas Without. This latter church, which is dedicated to St. Myra, and is supposed to have stood in Limerick Alley, may be considered coeval with the cathedral of St. Patrick, as it occupied the north transept of the cathedral: it was 50 feet in length, and 32 in breadth.—It was formerly quite in ruins; but it has this year been restored, which renders the cathedral perfect in form and extent, however it may fall short of its primæval beauty.—This desirable improvement gives the Wide-street Commissioners a claim to some share of public approbation, for the pains they are now taking to beautify and render convenient this and every other part of Dublin.—A new street is already marked out, and begun, being a continuation of York-street, which will form one grand avenue from Stephen's Green to St. Patrick's cathe-

dral, which is now without one decent, or clean approach. The Northern close too has been widened and rebuilt, and an opening is now being formed between the West end of Kevin-street and the Police Barrack.

In 1708, the parish of St. Nicholas Without was divided, and one part constituted a distinct parish, by the title of St. Luke's.—A parish church was erected on the Coombe, not far from Patrick's-street, and a Glebe-house built for the curate.—The nomination, however of this curacy, as well as that of St. Nicholas Without, is vested in the chapter of St. Patrick.—Though this parish is of small extent, there are 12,172 inhabitants within its boundaries, principally of the poorest class, and but 980 houses.

St. Peter's Church.—The parish of St. Peter's, the largest in Dublin, has also the largest church, which is situated in Aungier-street, opposite York-street. Here, upon occasions of very public or peculiarly interesting nature, charity sermons are usually delivered, and in this church the celebrated Dean Kirwan obtained, by the overpowering influence of his eloquence, the enormous sum of 4,000*l.* per annum for charitable purposes, for a series of years.—The present church is on an old site, but is a building of modern date, and is in the form of a cross: the pews and front of the gallery are pannelled and painted white. Both the exterior and interior of this church are divested of ornament, and, except for its capaciousness, it would not be worth noticing as a public building.—There are a few monuments around the gallery walls, undeserving of notice as specimens of statuary. In the south gallery is a slab, to the memory of Lieutenant-general Archibald Hamilton, who fought at the siege of Londonderry, in 1688.

In the gallery, on the north side, is a small tablet to Lieutenant George Westby, who fell at Fuentes d'Honor in Spain, May 5th, 1811; and his brother Edward, who fell at Waterloo, June 18th, 1815.

The respectability and extent of this parish have rendered the cemetry the resting-place of many illustrious deceased. Here are deposited the remains of the Earl of Roden, and several members of that family; with a great number of bishops, and other dignitaries. Here also is the burying

place of the Dunboyne family; and the celebrated John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, and Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, is interred at the south side of the church-yard, close to the wall, with only a plain flag marking the place of his interment. This extraordinary man was remarkable for having risen to rank and distinction against the united efforts of the great orators of Ireland, Grattan and Curran, to whom he was opposed for a series of years. His exertions on the regency question were so great as to recommend him to the notice of persons in power, in preference to every other candidate; and upon the death of Lord Lifford, in 1789, he was raised from the Attorney-generalship to the dignified station of Chancellor of Ireland.

The Archdeacon of Dublin is always the vicar of this parish, and in consequence of the multiplied occasional duty, he employs three curates.—The population of this parish is 16,292, and the number of houses 1,650. Its great extent also requires the assistance of several chapels: there is one in Kevin-street, another in Upper Mount-street, Merrion-square; a third at Donnybrook, a fourth at Rathfarnam, and a fifth at Tunnel; besides a chapel now erecting at Rathmines.

St. Kevin's Church.—St. Kevin's is a chapel of ease, assistant to St. Peter's; and consequently the Archdeacon of Dublin is the Vicar. The vicarage of St. Kevin was formerly in the gift of the Archbishop of Dublin, and was usually bestowed upon his vicar choral, whom, as prebendary of Collen, he was bound to provide for.—The Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's are now the *Rectors*, but the vicarage has been united to the Archdeaconry of Dublin. Upon this site a chapel was built some time in the fifteenth century, dedicated to St. Coemgen or St Kevin. The present church, which is, comparatively speaking, of recent date, is in the shape of the letter T, a plain building, like a village church, without any gallery in the interior, or any monuments.—It is surrounded by an extensive cemetry, filled with countless tombs, but none of them dedicated to persons of rank, or distinction, nor remarkable for their beauty.

Near a small door in the church-yard is a pyramidal monument to the Rev. John Austin, of the Jesuit order,

1784 ; and to the left of the principal entrance into the church-yard from Church-lane, is a small stone, dedicated to the memory of Henry Oliver, aged 136 years.

Divine service is very numerously attended at this church, owing to the difficulty of procuring seats in St. Peter's :—the entrance is from Church-lane in Kevin-street. The amount of the population of this parish is 9,096 and the number of houses 803.

St. Werburgh's Church.—This church, situated in the street of the same name, is dedicated to St. Werburgh, daughter of Wulherus, King of Mercia, who is entombed in the cathedral of Chester.—The old church of St. Werburgh, built by the inhabitants of Bristol, in the reign of Henry II. was destroyed by fire, with a great part of the city, in 1300, only thirteen years after the destruction of Christ-church cathedral by the same element.—In 1754 it was burnt down a second time, and rebuilt in a very handsome style, in 1759, the same year in which the grand front of Trinity College was finished.—The front of this church consists of several stories, which, though frequently altered, owing to the repeated accidents that have happened to this building, still preserve considerable beauty and consistency.—In the basement story six Ionic columns support a handsome plain entablature ; between which are three entrances, a large gate in the centre, with a semi-circular pediment, and small door-ways on each side, leading to the north and south galleries, over which are windows, lighting the staircases, ornamented with architraves and crowned with pediments.—The second story is of the Corinthian order, in which a large window, lighting the bell-loft, is placed, much ornamented, and crowned with a pediment.—The next, the belfry-story, is square, and ornamented at its angles by Composite half-pillars. Above this story is a low parapet or pedestal, from which the spire, which has been taken down, rose gradually.

This spire was, perhaps, the lightest and most elegant in Ireland, the upper part of which, terminated by a gilt ball, was supported by eight rusticated pillars, but, either from the perishable nature of the stone, or a defect in the building, it appeared inclined from its perpendicularity ; and though Mr. Francis Johnston, undertook to secure it, such was the alarm of the inhabitants, that they insisted

upon its being immediately taken down, which was accordingly done in 1810.—The removal of this spire was a considerable loss to a city which could boast of only two, viz. St. Patrick's and St. Werburgh's; the former of which, from its situation, is only visible in particular positions; but the ingenious architect who undertook to support the spire of St. Werburgh's, has since supplied its loss by the erection of St. George's, a more beautiful edifice, and more advantageously situated. The interior of the church is venerable and elegant: the pews are of oak, and the front of the gallery is also of oak, carved and pannelled.

The royal arms are in front of the organ loft; and the organ, which is considered remarkably fine, cost 400 guineas.—In the south gallery are two handsome monuments to Mrs. Arthur and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness. And on the south side of the church, in the passage leading to the church-yard, there are several figures of very ancient date: next the door are eight in pontifical habits; to the east of these are two whole-length figures of a knight in armour and his lady lying beside him, both much effaced. There are four other figures not far from these, also placed in the wall, evidently scriptural characters. In the vaults of this church lie the remains of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, brother to the late Duke of Leinster, who died in Newgate, 1798, of the wounds he received in resisting the officers who arrested him. His family have since been restored by Parliament to the enjoyment of their property, and the confidence of the Crown, in consideration of the services of his lordship's son in the peninsular war. Here also are interred the remains of Sir James Ware the antiquarian; but there are no monuments to the memory of either.—Edwin the player is likewise interred here; and on the tomb marking his place of rest, a bitter reproach is engraved, against the author of the Familiar Epistles, the severity of which is stated to have caused his premature death.—The population of St. Werburgh's parish amounts to 2,620 souls, and the number of houses to 229.—In this church the Lord Lieutenant has a seat, which, however, since the rebuilding of the Castle chapel, he seldom occupies, except on the day of the charity sermon.—Divine service is performed here every day.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—The parish church of St. Mary's is situated in Mary-street, at the intersection of Stafford-street with Jervis-street.—The front is scarcely deserving of description, as it consists merely of a great gate, with Ionic columns on each side, and two smaller entrances leading to the galleries, over which are windows of clumsy workmanship, ornamented with stone architraves.—Above the vestibule is a square tower, or belfry, of an unpicturesque appearance, so that on the whole, the convenience of its situation, being in the very centre of the parish, is the only advantage the parishioners have to congratulate themselves upon with regard to the edifice itself.

The interior, which measures 80 feet by 55, is in the same heavy style of decoration; and although it has the appearance of antiquity, this is attributable to the tasteless style in which it was originally erected, the date of its foundation being only 1697. Yet, though not elegant, this church is extremely comfortable; a gallery extends quite round (with the exception of the eastern end, in which is a large window with a circular head), and is supported by large oak pillars, which assume the Ionic order after they reach the gallery, whence they are continued to the ceiling. There are many monuments in this church, placed against the side walls. At the south side of the communion-table is a tablet, to the memory of Edward Tenison, Bishop of Ossory, who died Sept. 29th, 1735; and on the other side is one to the memory of Richard Nulty, Nov. 10th, 1729.—In the north gallery is a tablet to Mrs. Newcome, a member of the Doyley family, who died 30th Dec. 1769. In the same gallery, and next the monument of Mrs. Newcome, is that of Dr. Law (who died June 11th, 1789), which was erected at the public expense, as a tribute of public esteem.

In the south gallery is a large marble slab, enclosed in a frame of black marble, bearing a very long inscription, to the memory of Mrs. Chevenin (daughter of Colonel Dives, of Bedfordshire, and wife of the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore) who was the friend of the Princess of Orange and the Countess of Chesterfield: she died in 1752.—In the same gallery are two small tablets, to Gorges Edmond Howard, and Dean Fletcher.

In the aisle, at the south side of the church, is a hand-

some monument to Mr. William Watson (who died May 26th, 1805), the workmanship of Edward Smyth, erected at the public expense. It exhibits a white slab on a grey ground, surmounted by an opened Bible and a funeral urn.

The burying-ground attached to this church is of considerable dimensions, though too small for the extent of the parish. Among the numerous tombs which crowd this cemetry, are those of Baroness Maydell, who died in 1818; Dr. Marlay, Bishop of Waterford, uncle to the late Henry Grattan; Mrs. Mercer, the founder of Mercer's Hospital; and Mr. Simpson, who endowed the hospital for the blind and for those labouring with the gout.

The parish of St. Mary is very extensive, and comprises some of the most fashionable parts of the city; the population amounts to 22,902 persons, and there are 1,879 houses. Divine service is celebrated here every week-day at eleven o'clock precisely, and every Sunday at twelve.

St. Anne's Church is situated in Dawson-street, opposite Anne-street, and near the mansion-house: its site was granted to the parishioners of St. Bridget's, 1707, by Joshua Dawson, Esq. and from that period St. Anne's was erected into a distinct parish. The front is a copy from a church at Rome, suggested by Mr. Smyth, architect, consisting of a grand portal with half columns of the Doric order, and smaller entrances on each side, with ornamented windows over each, lighting the stairs which lead to the gallery. The upper part of the front, having neither cupola nor steeple, has an exceedingly unfinished appearance. The interior is spacious and disposed with good taste; and the gallery is supported by pillars of carved oak, and fronted with the same. In the south gallery is a canopied seat, formerly belonging to the Dukes of Leinster, exactly opposite to which is a seat of corresponding appearance, belonging to Antrim-house. The parishioners are rather of the higher classes of society, as it is in a most respectable and fashionable neighbourhood.

At the east end of the south gallery is a handsome monument, consisting of a pediment of white marble, supported by two cherubims, one on each side, who are represented as looking at a marble bust, beneath the pediment.

Against the wall of the south gallery, in one of the piers, is a beautifully executed monument, by Smyth, to the memory of Miss Elizabeth Phibbs. A female figure is represented leaning over a funeral urn, in a mournful attitude: the figure and urn are of white marble, and the ground of variegated marble.

In the church-yard, which is exceedingly crowded, are deposited the remains of many noble and learned individuals—Dr. Brocas, Dean of Killaloe; Lord Rosmore; General Anthony St. Leger; Dr. Stopford, Bishop of Cloyne; Right Hon. Lieut. Gen. Pomeroy, and many others of equal rank.

Divine service is celebrated here, and in every church in Dublin, at eleven o'clock every day, except Sunday, when it commences at twelve.—The population of this parish probably amounts to 8,689 individuals, and the number of houses to 781.

St. Bridget's, or St. Bride's Church, is situated in a street of the same name, and at the corner of Bride's Alley. In 1181, John Comyn, Archbishop of Dublin, granted this church to the cathedral of St. Patrick; but, before that time, it belonged to that of the Holy Trinity or Christ-church. This parish consists of a union of three smaller parishes, the ancient St. Bride's, St. Stephen's, and St. Michael de la Pole; of the latter no traces remain; but on the same site a school-house is built, where the poor children of Bride's parish are clothed and educated, and twenty of them boarded and lodged. There is a small space of ground adjoining the school-house still used as a burying-place. The entrance is through a narrow passage in Great Ship-street, marked by a stone placed over the door-way directing to the school of St. Michael de la Pole.

The exterior of St. Bride's church is more like that of a meeting-house belonging to some religious sect, than a church of the established religion. In the eastern end, a thing very unusual, are two large circular-headed windows, and at the top of the pediment-formed gable is a clock.

The interior of the church is particularly neat and comfortable; and has a gallery on the sides and the west end, and a few monuments against the walls. In the north

gallery is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Pleasants, wife of Thomas Pleasants, Esq., so justly celebrated in the annals of Dublin, for the extent and number of his charitable donations. Amongst his excellent donations was a sum of 12,000*l.* and upwards, for the erection of a stove-house or tenter-house in the liberty; 8,000*l.* for the building of Meath Hospital, and 500*l.* for building a splendid entrance to the Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin; and a yearly income for the support of 30 Protestant female children, who are to be clothed, educated, and portioned in marriage.—This latter institution is conducted according to the most sanguine expectations of the founder, at No. 67 in Camden-street. Mrs. Pleasants' monument consists of the family arms at the top, in white marble, beneath which is a funeral urn, resting on a small sarcophagus, both of white marble, and placed on a grey marble ground; and on the side of the sarcophagus is an inscription in affectionate and feeling language. In the western hall, behind the organ, is a small tablet to the memory of Sir William Cooper, Bart.; and in the small cemetery is a tomb to the memory of the Domvilles, and, behind, a slab to commemorate the resting place of the charitable Mr. Pleasants. Here also may be seen the tomb of O'Hanlon, keeper of the record tower in Dublin Castle, who was killed by Howley, one of the insurgents, in 1803, while attempting to arrest him.—The inhabitants of this parish are 10,639 in number, and there are 760 dwelling houses.

St. George's Church.—On the north side of the city, in a crescent called Hardwicke Place, from Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, stands the parish church of St. George. The first view of this church is imposing: the front may be seen directly from Hardwicke-street, and oblique views equally beautiful are afforded from Eccles-street and Temple-street; so that the general complaint against the situations of most of our public buildings, is altogether groundless in this particular instance, and the site itself is the most elevated in Dublin, except the upper end of Eccles-street.

The principal front, towards Hardwicke-street, is 92 feet wide, and consists of a majestic portico of four fluted Ionic columns, 3½ feet in diameter, supporting an entabla-

ture and pediment; on the frieze of which, is a Greek inscription, signifying—

Glory to God in the highest.

The portico rests on a landing, accessible by a flight of steps, the entire breadth of itself, viz. 42 feet, and the projection of the portico is 15 feet.

The body of the church has, besides, three fronts of the Ionic order, and, being without a church-yard, the rectangle in which the church stands is surrounded by a square of small neat houses, and affords not only an uninterrupted view of each front, but a less dreary prospect than the neglected cemeteries around the Irish churches in general do. There are five entrances, one in front, beneath the portico which conducts into the vestibule below the steeple, and two in each side. At the eastern end is a projecting building of 22 feet in breadth, and 40 in length: here are the parish school and vestry-room; and even these appendages are rendered ornamental.

Over the portico, rises the steeple, remarkable for the justness of its proportions and the perfection of its execution. This permanent monument of the ability and taste of the architect, Francis Johnston, Esq., is 200 feet in height, and consists of five stories above the roof, and a spire. The first story is a square tower, ornamented at the angles by Ionic columns, supporting an entablature, and in the centre of each side is a large circular-headed window, richly ornamented. Above this is the clock story, the angles of which are adorned by large urns, of admirable workmanship; and over the clocks are festoons of carved stone, gracefully terminating at each side. The third story is an octagonal tower, the angles of which are occupied by small pillars, and in the intervals between the pillars are pannels, with a circular aperture in the centre of each. At the next story, the convergence of the spire, which is also octagonal, commences, and continues with the most gradual inclination to its termination in a ball and stone cross on the pinnacle.

The interior, which is in a corresponding style of taste and magnificence, is 80 feet by 60, surrounded by a gallery. The lower story of the church is encompassed by a passage, or corridor, on the side walls of which the floor

of the gallery rests, and projecting beyond the corridor, has the appearance of being without any support, except from the cantalivers in the wall. The pulpit, reading-desk, and communion-table, are in a recess at the east end of the church, and it is intended to place an organ in the opposite gallery; for which purpose contributions have been made by the parishioners, this being at present the only parish church in Dublin without an organ. Bells and a clock are still wanting.

Divine service is celebrated here every day, and, in consequence of the respectability and number of the inhabitants, is generally well attended.—The population of this parish is 12,250, and the number of houses amounts to 1,604.

St. George's Chapel, or Little George's Church.—Not far from the parish-church of St. George, in Lower Temple-street, stands the old chapel, commonly called Little George's, built in 1698. This place of worship becoming too small in proportion to the extent, and too much decayed in proportion to the wealth and respectability of the persons frequenting it, Great George's was erected in 1793. The old church is still used, and a chaplain officiates on Sundays and holy-days. The entrance is beneath an old square steeple, about 40 feet in height. The interior is small, but comfortable, adorned with a few monuments of neat execution, particularly one to the memory of Lady Galbraith, on the south side of the communion-table, which latter is in a recess at the eastern end, and lighted by a large circular-headed window. At the west end, over the entrance, is a small gallery, badly lighted.

The cemetery of St. George's parish attached to this chapel, is crowded in a most shameful manner, and the surface of the church-yard is several feet above the level of the street: this scandalous proceeding calls loudly for reformation. This was originally a private chapel: there was a St. George's church at the south side of the city, where George's-lane is now built.

St. Thomas's Church.—This very neat and beautiful structure forms the chief ornament of the neighbourhood: its situation, immediately opposite to Gloucester-street, is peculiarly well-chosen; and if it had been

elevated a little more, and approached by a flight of steps, would have had a majestic appearance. Had a steeple also been erected on this basement, the want of elevation would be less obvious.—The foundation of this church was laid in 1758: and the design is from one by Palladio.—The architect of this church and of St. Catherine's in Thomas-street, was Mr. John Smith.

The front consists of two pilasters, and two three-quarter columns of the Composite order, which support an entablature and pediment. In the centre is a grand doorway of the Corinthian order, crowned by an angular pediment. The entablature is continued from the centre, on each side of the principal entrance, to the extremity of the front, where it terminates in a Corinthian pilaster. On each side are niches decorated with Corinthian pilasters, and crowned with pediments. The entrances to the galleries are in the north and south ends of the projecting front, in recesses formed by circular curtain walls connecting two advanced gates, one on each side, with the building itself, and giving the appearance of a very extended front.

The want of a steeple to this very beautiful little edifice is rendered doubly apparent by viewing the front from Gloucester-street, where the body of the church, a huge shapeless bulk, with an enormous roof, towers above this elegant Palladian composition, and hurts the eye of every passenger; and it was the intention of the parishioners to remedy this evil, by the erection of a very beautiful steeple, the design of Mr. Baker, an architect of eminence in Dublin.

The interior of St. Thomas's is extremely well designed and executed: its length is about 80 feet, along the whole extent of which run galleries, supported by fluted Corinthian pillars of carved oak, varnished over; the front of the gallery is also of oak, highly varnished, pannelled, and ornamented with festoons, and various other decorations. The east and west ends are each occupied by a grand arch, decorated with coupled Corinthian columns on pedestals. In the western arch is the organ and galleries for the parish children, within the eastern one is a recess, in which are the pulpit and reading-desk; and in front of these, the communion-table. The recess is

highly ornamented with stucco-work, and lighted from above by two circular windows in the roof, and a Diocle-sian window in the eastern wall. There are no monuments in the interior, but the cemetery contains the remains of many distinguished families.

Divine service is performed here every day at the usual hours. There are 17,108 inhabitants in St. Thomas's parish, and 1,929 houses.

St. Catherine's Church.—The parish church of St. Catherine is situated in Thomas-street, at the south side of the river, in a very elevated situation, almost on the site of the abbey of St. Thomas. The present parish was originally united with that of St. James, and the first church erected on the present site, in 1185; but in 1710, an act was passed disuniting these parishes, the presentation to both resting in the Earl of Meath.

The front of St. Catherine's is built of granite-stone; and has in the centre four Doric semi-columns supporting a pediment, and at the extremities coupled pilasters. There are two stories, the windows of both of which have carved architraves, and are circular-headed. At the west end stands a tower, containing the belfry, in which is only one bell. The original intention was to erect a steeple and spire, but the idea appears to have been totally abandoned of late.

The interior, which is about 80 feet by 50, is remarkably imposing, and exhibits excellent taste: it resembles those of St. Thomas, St. Werburgh, and St. Anne, but in internal decorations is superior to all of them. Though the design is by Mr. Smith, the architect of St. Thomas's, St. Catherine's appears to have been finished in a more elaborate style. The pews and the front of the gallery are of carved oak, highly varnished. The organ is large and ornamented, and there are two handsome galleries, one on each side of the organ, for the parish children. The communion-table stands in a recess, beautifully decorated with stucco-work, and has a handsome arched ceiling, also richly ornamented.

The cemetery belonging to this church is about 180 feet in length by 80 in breadth, and is now almost disused, owing to the poorer classes in the parish preferring to inter their relatives in country church-yards. There is no

monument deserving notice, except that of Dr. Whitelaw, the historian of Dublin (who died Feb. 4th, 1813), which is placed near the door of the vestry-room, and there is also another tablet to his memory in the interior of the church.

At the end of the south gallery, and immediately over the monument of Dr. Whitelaw, is a large tablet of white marble, dedicated to the memory of J. Stackpole, Esq. Barrister at Law.

Beneath the communion-table, in a vault, are deposited the mortal remains of the Earls of Meath and their offspring; but without any monument; and on the north side of the communion-table is a small tablet, sacred to the memory of an exceedingly ingenious engineer, to whom the inhabitants of Dublin are much indebted; with the following inscription:—

To the memory of WILLIAM MYLNE, Architect and Engineer, from Edinburgh, who died, aged 56, March 1790, and whose remains are laid in the church-yard adjoining. This tablet was placed by his brother, Robert Mylne, of London, to inform posterity of the uncommon zeal, integrity, and skill, with which he formed, enlarged, and established on a perfect system, the Water-Works of Dublin.

The parish is a Vicarage. The population has been calculated as amounting to 21,264 persons, and the number of houses, to 1,638.

St. James's Church is in James's-street, opposite a large obelisk-shaped fountain, ornamented by four sun-dials. It is a long, low, narrow building, with six windows in each side, with circular heads. The interior is in a corresponding style: one row of pews on each side, of pannelled oak, but not varnished, constitutes the accommodation for the parishioners; there is, beside, a small organ-loft, with seats for the parish children, and an organ sufficiently large and well-toned. The communion-table is in a shell-formed recess, in the back of which is a glory, in stucco-work.

On the north side of the chancel is a stone of rude appearance, bearing this inscription:—

This monument was erected by Mark Rainsford, of the City of Dublin, Alderman, 1693.

The date of this monument is antecedent to the erection

of this church 1707, and also to its nomination, as a distinct parish from St. Catherine's, which took place in 1710. On the south side, near the communion-table, is a tolerably-well-executed piece of sculpture, to the memory of Mr. Cooke; and immediately opposite, another to the memory of the Rev. John Ellis, 34 years vicar of this parish. Beneath this latter tomb also lie the remains of William Ellis, governor of Patna, who fell in the dreadful massacre of 1767.

The cemetery is the most remarkable object connected with the church. Here are innumerable tombs, most of them placed over vaults, erected at the individual expense of the relatives of the deceased. This church-yard has long been marked out by the inhabitants of the liberties as a desirable cemetery for the interment of their friends; and during the fair of St. James, which is held in James-street, opposite the church-yard, they deck the graves with garlands and ornaments, made of white paper, disposed into fanciful forms.

In the centre of the church-yard is the monument of Theobald Butler, an Irish Barrister, who assisted in framing the articles of Limerick, in 1691, and who advocated the Catholic cause before parliament, in 1720. It consists of a high partition of plastered brick-work, with a circular heading, on the front of which are the heads of three cherubim encircling a medallion, and beneath, a tablet, bearing an inscription in gilt letters, on a black ground.

At the lower end of this immense tract of hallowed ground, is a large sarcophagus of grey marble, with pannels inserted in the ends and sides, on one of which is an inscription to the memory of Sylvester Costigan, Esq.

The presentation to this parish is vested in the Earl of Meath. The number of inhabitants is 11,196, and of houses 883.

St. Paul's Church.—Is situated in King's-street, north, near the Blue Coat Hospital, and not many yards from Smithfield. It is a neat edifice in the gothic style, with a small spire.

Beneath the gallery, in the northern wall, is an ancient monument, at the summit of which the arms are placed, executed in marble, and coloured, on which is this inscription, in ancient abbreviated characters:—

Underneath lies the body of Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of the Hon. Brigadier Gen. MEAD, who died April 15th, 1718, aged 47.

Against the south wall is placed a small tablet to the memory of Lieut. Col. Lyde Brown, of the 21st Regt. Royal N. B. Fusileers, who was killed on the 23rd of July, 1803, by the insurgents, under Robert Emmet.

The church-yard is tolerably spacious, and not crowded, as most burying places in Dublin are: it is almost completely occupied by tomb-stones dedicated to military men, who are interred here, from its vicinity to the Royal Barracks.

A tablet is affixed to the exterior south wall of the church, to the memory of three soldiers of the 21st Royal Fusileers, who were killed by the rebels in the insurrection of 1803. This monument was erected at the expense of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 21st regiment.

Near the centre of the church-yard is Col. Ormsby's mausoleum, a structure of granite stone, one story in height, entered by a door-way in the western side, and having the arms of the family affixed to the opposite side. It is from a design of A. Baker, Esq., and is a square building, with a plain entablature and pilasters of the Tuscan order at the angles. Here also the ancestors of the great senator, Henry Flood, are buried, beneath a plain grey stone inclosed by an iron balustrade.

Divine service was celebrated in the old church for the last time, on Easter Sunday, 1821. The number of inhabitants in St. Paul's parish has been estimated at 12,811, and the number of houses has been ascertained to amount to 898.

St. Nicholas Within. The Church of St. Nicholas Within appears always to have been distinct from the cathedrals, as is evident from the charter of Archbishop Comyn, and was built originally by Donat, Bishop of Dublin.

This church, which was erected in 1707, is situated in Nicholas-street, near High-street, and within a few yards of Christ-church Cathedral and St. Michael's Church. The exterior is of stone of very dark colour, called black slate or calp; it consists of three stories gradually diminishing in breadth to the summit, and is of a gloomy, un-

interesting appearance; and the front is inclined so much from perpendicularity as to be exceedingly dangerous. The interior is miserable in the extreme; the pews falling to decay, the walls and ceiling in a wretched condition, and the organ is very old and weak-toned. There is a gallery at the west end, which only accommodates the children of the parish school.

The cemetery was formerly sufficiently large in proportion to the extent of the parish; but the corporation purchased the major part of it to erect the Tholsel upon (a building since taken down), and is now reduced to such scanty dimensions as to be merely a passage to the vaults. In these vaults several persons of high descent have been deposited; but their names can be learned only from the parish register, as there are no monuments to mark the spot were they are laid.

The population of this parish amounts to about 1582 individuals, and contains 107 dwelling-houses.

St. Andrew's Church.—The original site of St. Andrew's Church and cemetery, was on the south side of Dame-street, where Castle-market was afterwards erected 1707; this market was removed in 1782 still more to the south, adjoining William-street, where it now stands, and the handsome row of houses on the south side of Dame-street built in its place.—About 1530, when the learned John Alan (chaplain of Cardinal Wolsey, and who was murdered at Clontarf by Thomas, eldest son of the Earl of Kildare) was Archbishop of Dublin, this church was assigned to the Chapter's Vicar of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Archbishop Brown united St. Andrew's to the parish of St. Werburgh's, in 1554; but this union was dissolved by act of parliament, in 1660, and St. Andrew's erected into a distinct parish, the presentation to the Vicarage being vested in the Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Vice Treasurer, the Chief Baron, the Chief Justice, and Master of the Rolls: any four to constitute a quorum, the Archbishop being always one of the four.—In 1707 an act was passed constituting the parish of St. Mark's a distinct parish, which was before only part of St. Andrew's.

The present site is about 400 yards east of the former one: here a church was erected, in 1670, which falling to decay, the present extraordinary edifice, in imitation of

St. Mary de Rotunda, at Rome, and commonly called the Round Church, was commenced, in 1793. It is in the form of an ellipse, whose major axis is 80 feet in length, and minor 60; the gallery story is ornamented by seven large windows, with circular heads, admitting too great a body of light into the interior, which error is corrected by blinds of oiled silk, ornamented with transparencies, the subjects of which are scriptural. In the eastern window, little children are represented coming to Christ; and in the western window, is the Flight into Egypt.

The entrance, which is in St. Andrew's-street, opposite Church-lane, is through a granite porch, of a plain, unornamented style. Over the principal entrance, in the centre, is a statue of St. Andrew, executed by Edward Smyth; the only one erected over any Protestant place of worship in Dublin. At each extremity of the vestibule are urns, ornamenting the angles, and in the returns are the gallery doors. On the other side of the church, in the church-yard, are two stories of a steeple; the basement story is converted into a vestry-room, the other is unemployed; the steeple, which is in the Gothic or pointed style, is the design of Francis Johnston, Esq.; but it remains unfinished, and all idea of completing it is abandoned.

The interior is in every respect the reverse of the exterior: the pews are formed in the intervals between the passages which diverge from the centre of the ellipse, as radii; in the centre is a beautifully executed baptismal font of veined marble, having the outside, and pillar supporting it, fluted; the oval space in the centre is flagged with black and white marble; the communion-table stands in front of the reading-desk and pulpit, at the south side of the church, and near the extremity of the minor axis of the ellipse, which is obviously contrary to the situation which a slight knowledge of the doctrine of echoes or sounds would have pointed out, viz. one of the foci of the ellipse: hence this church is particularly distinguished for the great difficulty of being heard, which is inflicted on the reader; and in particular parts of the church he is quite inaudible. The gallery is an extremely graceful object; the pillars by which it is supported retire so far as to give the idea of extreme lightness, and the fluting

of them is exceedingly beautiful. A handsome cordage is represented connecting the shaft to the capital of each pillar, and the capital itself represents Lotus flowers; beneath the gallery front, all round, the cordage is continued.

Behind the pulpit, in the gallery story, is the organ, highly ornamented with carved oak-work, and on each side of it, is a delicate and light gallery for the parish children. The oak from which the ornaments of the church are carved, was taken from the roof of the old College Chapel, which stood in the entrance of the Library-square, and is remarkable for its extraordinary density and specific gravity. From the centre of the ceiling hangs a large gilt lustre of carved wood, which was formerly in the Irish House of Commons, but was removed when that noble edifice was converted into a national bank.—This parish contains the most respectable trading part of Dublin: the number of its inhabitants is 7,726, and that of houses, 725. Divine service is performed here every day. There is a burying ground attached, which is preserved with much decency, but has not any remarkable tombs.

It is to be observed of St. Andrew's Church that, from its extreme proximity to the public thoroughfare, the celebration of divine service is constantly interrupted by the noise of passing vehicles.

St. Luke's Church.—Is situated on the Coombe, in the vicinity of St. Patrick's Cathedral. In the year 1708, an act of parliament was passed, for dividing the parish of St. Nicholas Without, and giving part of it the denomination of St. Luke's; in conformity to which act, a Glebe House was erected on the Coombe, for the Vicar, who is nominated by the Chapter of the Cathedral, and the church of St. Luke erected not far from the Glebe. The approach is through a long vista of elm trees, which gives more the idea of a village church, than a parish church in a large city. The principal entrance, which fronts the avenue, is through a large door-way, with rusticated columns on either side. The exterior is very plain, and the windows in the north side not being of equal dimensions, disfigure its general appearance.

The interior is 70 feet by 30; the walls and ceiling are without ornament, and a gallery, supported by pillars

of scanty dimensions and mean appearance, is carried round the sides and west end of the church. At the east is a circular-headed window, too small in proportion to the size of the church, and below, an altar composed of heavy pannelled wood-work: the altar-piece represents a scarlet curtain drawn aside, and disclosing a glory, tolerably well painted. At the opposite end is an organ (the gift of a lady who has modestly concealed her name), which, though small, is remarkably well-toned.

Behind the church is a small cemetery. The only person of consequence interred here, is Mr. Justice Hellen, second Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, who died in 1793, and was interred near the entrance, in the north side of the church.

There is a poor-school established here, by the Rev. W. O'Connor, to which Mr. Pleasants bequeathed 1,000*l*. The number of inhabitants in this parish is 6,686, all of the poorest classes of society; and so proverbial is this parish for its poverty, that the advertisement of the annual charity sermon is headed by the words, "The poorest Parish in Dublin." The number of houses is 480.

St. Mark's Church,—situated in Mark-street, to the east of Trinity College, is a capacious building, erected in 1729. It was cut off from St. Andrew's by Act of Parliament, in 1707, and its foundation laid the same year with that of the Parliament House, the present Bank of Ireland.—The exterior exhibits no architectural ingenuity or taste. The interior, 80 feet in length by 30 in breadth, is extremely well disposed for the accommodation of numbers, not being divided into pews, as the other churches in Dublin, but laid out with benches with backs of pannelled oak, and with doors at the end of each row. The communion-table is placed in a concave recess, in the back part of which stand the pulpit and reading-desk. In the year 1821 an organ was erected, cased in oak.

Around the east, north, and west sides of the church, extends the church-yard, crowded with tombs, which was lately much disused, owing to the nocturnal visits of the surgeons. In the belfry, over the vestibule, is suspended a large bell, one of the finest toned in the metropolis.—Divine service is celebrated in this church every

day.—The population is estimated at 11,809, and the number of dwelling-houses at 867.

St. Stephen's Chapel.—The great extent of St. Peter's Parish, and its increased population, have called for the erection of new Chaplaincies; and accordingly, with the parental care of his diocese, which has peculiarly signalised the guardianship of his Grace the present Archbishop of Dublin, Chapels of Ease are, and have been, duly erected. The foundations are laid of a new church at Rathmines; and St. Stephen's Chapel, in Upper Mount-street, was consecrated by his Grace this year (1825), both in St. Peter's Parish.

This chapel, which is after a design by the late J. Bowden, Esq., is built in a masterly style of execution, by Messrs. Henry, Mullins, and M'Mahon, and at the moderate expense of 5,000*l.* under the superintendance of J. Welland, Esq., one of the architects to the board of First-Fruits. The building measures 111, by 49 feet, and the apex of the dome is elevated 100 feet. The chancel is 66 feet long, by 44 in breadth, and has spacious galleries and a good organ. The beautiful little portico in front, which is of the Ionic order, is taken from the Temple of Minerva Polias at Athens. The belfry which rises immediately above the pediment, is borrowed from the octagon tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes, and the cupola and pillars, after the monument of Lysicrates, also at Athens. The site, in the middle of a street, is unhappily chosen, as exposing the flanks, which are not architectural, and were meant to overlook a cemetery.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPELS.

Though there are many chapels for the celebration of divine service according to the rites of the church of Rome, yet only three of them are deserving of notice for their architecture—the Metropolitan Chapel in Marlborough-street, Anne's-street Chapel (in lieu of Mary's-lane), and St. Michael and St. John's (in lieu of Rosemary-lane) on Essex Quay. This may be accounted for in the following manner: during the operation of the penal

code, the Roman Catholic clergymen dared not celebrate mass in public, by which the poor were, literally speaking, cut off from the benefit of all religious instruction; and even the rich, who supported chaplains as part of their household, counted their beads in silence and retirement; and even yet the Catholics are not legally permitted to summon their congregations by the toll of the bell. The public performance of divine service, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic church, was first tolerated by Lord Chesterfield, Lord Lieutenant, in 1745, from which period their places of worship gradually assumed a more important character, and the Metropolitan Chapel is one of the most classical structures in the city.

There are twelve parish chapels in Dublin, six Friaries and seven Nunneries; besides three assistant chapels in the suburbs, at Harold's Cross, Miltown, and Dolphin's-barn. A succession of masses is continued at these different chapels from six in the morning till one in the afternoon; each mass lasts about half an hour, and high mass generally commences at 12 o'clock. Sermons are sometimes preached on Sunday evenings in each chapel, and almost every evening in Lent.

Metropolitan Chapel.—This structure, which is in a chaste Grecian style, was commenced in 1816, on the site of Annesley House. The ground was purchased for 500*l.* and the design was sent to this country by an amateur artist residing in Paris, who intrusted it to the care of Dr. Murray.

The principal front is towards Marlborough-street, and consists of a portico of six magnificent columns of the ancient Doric order, whose entablature is carried along the front and sides of the entire building. Above the portico is a magnificent pediment; and within it are three entrances, the principal one in the centre, and the smaller near the extremities. The portico projects ten feet, and stands upon an extensive landing or platea approached by an extended flight of steps: the chaste and simple elegance which characterizes this building would not admit the introduction of statuary in any part of it. The portico and ornamental parts are of Portland-stone, the rest of mountain granite.

The sides of the chapel may be considered fronts also,

being finished in a very beautiful and singular style; in the centre of each is a loggia or recessed colonnade, rising from a flight of steps, and supporting an entablature, and at each side, wings or pavilions, ornamented by one large window divided into three compartments, by four pillars of Portland-stone, and crowned by an entablature and pediment. These windows rest on a broad fascia or band that divides the elevation into two stories or divisions, the lower one of which is quite plain and without any aperture.

The interior, which is nearly completed, is equally simple and chaste. The centre or grand aisle is enclosed by a range of columns on each side, which support an entablature, from which springs an arched ceiling, divided into compartments. The colonnade is continued behind the altar, which stands in the centre of a semicircular recess at the end of the great aisle, exactly opposite the principal entrance, and a passage is left outside the colonnade in the recess.

The altar, which is quite detached from every other part of the building, is of white marble, enclosed by a circular railing, and without ornament: it is executed by Turnerelli. Behind the colonnade are side aisles, the length of the great aisle, and uniting behind the altar. In the centre of these, at each side, are deep recesses of a rectangular shape, in which altars are also placed, forming distinct places of worship. The length of the great aisle is 150 feet, and the breadth about 120.

This stately edifice has been raised by subscription solely: 26,000*l.* has been already expended upon it, and it will probably cost as much more to complete it. Hugh O'Connor, and——Cardiff, Esqrs. contributed 7,000*l.* to this laudable purpose. The donation of the former was 4,000*l.*

Arran Quay Chapel.—This little building, which is at the rear of the houses on Arran Quay, was erected in 1785, and is scarcely sufficient to accommodate its parishioners. The parish includes a great extent within its boundaries; it is in the parish of St. Paul's, and is considered as reaching as far as the Vice-regal residence in the Phœnix Park.—There are attached to this chapel six clergymen, five of whom are curates.

Bridge-street Chapel is for the accommodation of the parishioners of St. Audoen's only, and stands in a neat court-yard, at the rear of the eastern side of Bridge-street. The Dominican friars of Great Denmark-street Chapel formerly resided here.

In this parish is a Friary of Franciscans, called *Adam-and-Eve Chapel*, which presents a front to Cook-street. Attached to this Friary are a superior and seven assistants, who reside in Chapel-lane, adjacent to the chapel.

James's-street Chapel comprehends an extensive circuit, from Dolphin's-barn to Crumlin, and Kilmainham to Chapel Izod. It is situated in Watling-street, and has an entrance at James's-gate. The chapel, though not remarkable for architectural decorations, is in excellent repair.

Beside the priest of the parish, there are four curates assistants in this chapel.

Francis-street Chapel.—In 1235, Ralph le Porter granted a piece of ground in that part of the suburbs now called Francis-street, as a site for a monastery, to be dedicated to St. Francis.

On this spot is erected the chapel of Francis-street, which includes the parishes of St Luke, St. Nicholas Without, St. Bride, St. Kevin, a portion of St. Peter's, and in the suburbs, Rathmines, Portobello, Harold's-cross (where there is a chapel of ease), and extends to Rathfarnam and Miltown.

As the congregation is the largest in Dublin, so also the chapel is of very considerable magnitude; but, notwithstanding, scarcely accommodates its parishioners: the priest of this union, who is also Roman Catholic Dean of the metropolis, is assisted by eight curates, who all reside in the chapel house.

Liffey-street Chapel—like most of the chapels in Dublin, is at the rear of the houses on the south side of the street, and the entrance is by a wretched gate-way, beneath a tottering fabric, which, most likely, the commissioners of Wide-streets will shortly condemn. Though the entrance is so miserable, the interior is extremely neat, and has a venerable, sombre, character. This very extensive division includes part of St. George's, with St. Mary's and St. Thomas's parishes; it is bounded by

Arran-street, Ormand Quay, Green-street, Bolton-street, and Dorset-street; and extends to Drumcondra Bridge, and is bounded by the river Tolkay and the Liffey.

In this chapel the titular Archbishop of Dublin officiates, assisted by his oeconome and six curates. The Archbishop will officiate in the Metropolitan Chapel in Marlborough-street, when that edifice is finished.

ANNE-STREET CHAPEL.—The chapel in North Anne's-street belongs to the parish of St. Michan's, and to part of St. George's. It is bounded on the south by the river Liffey, on the east by Arran-street and its continuation, on the west by Church-street and the Glasnevin-road. The parish chapel formerly stood in Mary's-lane, and was the oldest in Dublin; and here, it is supposed, was preserved a silver image of the Virgin Mary, which formerly belonged to the Abbey of St. Mary: but this little figure, bearing a crown of silver on its head, was sold to an Irish Baronet at the removal of the chapel. This venerable building becoming quite unfit for use, was converted into a parish school, and the present splendid edifice erected in lieu of it.

The principal front of the new chapel is presented to Anne-street, north, and is built entirely of mountain granite · it consists of two stories, the lower occupied by three pointed door-ways; that in the centre leading to the great aisle, those on the side to a spacious gallery. The second story is ornamented with three large pointed windows, and the summit rises to a very acute angle, terminated by a cross, and finished with a monastic battlement and pinnacles.

The interior is richly decorated with stucco and sculpture. At the east end are three altars, placed in deep recesses, and ornamented with heavy carved work, in the pointed style. Over the centre altar is a full-length figure of our Saviour, in alto-relievo, beneath a pointed canopy, above which, on the ceiling, is a glory, encompassed by innumerable heads of cherubim. The altar on the right is ornamented by a very beautiful painting of St. Francis, copied from Guido, and the altar-piece on the left represents the Virgin and Child. In one of the ornamented niches, over the side altar, a small organ is placed, and in the corresponding niche is a false front.

The ceiling, which is semi-elliptical, consists of groined arches springing from heads of saints, placed in the piers between the windows, on each side; and three lustres are suspended from richly-worked pendants, which drop from the intersections of the arches. The aisle is lighted by five pointed windows on each side, decorated with labels springing from heads of saints; and half of each window is ornamented with stained glass. The stucco and carving were executed by O'Brien, a Dublin artist; and the building is after a design by Messrs. O'Brien and Gorman.

Divine service is celebrated here at the usual hours; and there are six curates to assist the parish priest in the discharge of his duties. The chapel also presents a brick front to Halstein-street.

Meath-street Chapel—is for the accommodation of the Roman Catholic parishioners of St. Catherine's and a rural district extending to the canal. It is situated at the back of the houses on the east of Meath-street, in that part of the city called the Earl of Meath's Liberty. The chapel belonging to the parish, formerly stood in Bridge-foot-street, at the north side of Thomas-street; but it being dilapidated, about 1780 a subscription was raised amongst the parishioners for the erection of the present chapel. This building, which is entirely of brick, is of an octagonal form, and very spacious; opposite the altar a gallery is erected, which is continued along five sides of the octagon, and supported by columns.

Divine service is performed here every day.—There are five assistant curates and a parish priest, for whom an excellent house adjacent to the chapel has been erected.

Exchange-street Chapel—which was erected by public contribution, was built as a place of worship for the parishes of St. Michan and St. John; but this union also includes St. Bride's, Christ-church vicinity, part of St. Werburgh's, and part of St. Nicholas Within; and is bounded by Aungier-street, George-street, and Eustace-street, the river Liffey, and Wine-tavern-street.

Divine service was formerly performed in the chapel of Rosemary-lane, but the building having fallen to decay, and the situation not being central, the present site was chosen for a new and spacious building.—The front to-

wards Exchange-street is also visible from Wood Quay, and an opening is left, through which this very elegant building is seen, not only from Wood Quay, but also from the opposite side of the river.

There are two fronts of hewn stone, equally beautiful, and in a highly-finished style of pointed architecture: the lower stories in both fronts are decorated with pointed door-ways, and the second stories with three large pointed windows with labels; and the fronts terminate in an acute angle and are surmounted by crosses. The principal door in the north front is accessible by a double flight of steps. The south front is presented to Smock Alley, where was the entrance to the pit and boxes of the theatre which formerly stood on this precise spot, and was called Smock Alley Theatre. The original name of this passage was Orange-street, which was exchanged for that of Smock-alley, upon the erection of the theatre.—This place of entertainment was used for some time after the opening of Crow-street Theatre, 1758, and was then converted into stores for merchandize; in 1815, the present stately pile was erected here for a more laudable purpose than any to which it had been previously dedicated.

The interior is richly ornamented, and in an extremely elegant and chaste style of workmanship. At one end are three altars; over the centre altar is a painting of the Crucifixion, suspended in a deep recess decorated with stucco-work; on each side of the great pointed niche in the centre are pointed windows ornamented with stained glass. Beneath the window, on the right side, is a small altar with a painting, by Del Frate, representing St. John the Evangelist writing his sacred volume. Below the window, on the left side, and over the communion-table, is another altar-piece, representing the arch-angel, Michael, brandishing a sword in one hand, and trampling upon Satan. This is also by an Italian artist, and is a copy from a painting of Guido's in St. Peter's at Rome. It is unluckily in a very bad light in its present situation.

On one side of the chapel is a very handsome monument to the memory of Dr. Betagh, who died in 1811, by Turnerelli. On a black pyramidal slab is placed a medallion of the Reverend Prelate, in white statuary marble. Beneath, in white marble, also, is a figure of Faith, leaning over a

funeral urn, bearing a cross in one hand, and holding Religion (an infant boy) with the other.

On the same side, in a recess, and beneath an ornamented canopy, is a large and well-toned organ, which cost 700*l*. At the other end stand six confessionals of exquisite workmanship, and ornamented with glass labels, bearing scriptural sentences in gold letters: these are decidedly the handsomest to be met with in the chapels of Dublin. The ceiling is semi-elliptical, composed of groined arches, and decorated by pendents from which three lustres are suspended. There is a spacious gallery at the end opposite the altar, the front of which also is highly ornamented by carved work.

Townsend-street Chapel is intended for the accommodation of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of St. Anne's, St. Andrew's, and part of St. Peter's and St. Mark's parishes. It stands behind the houses on the north side of Townsend-street, within a few yards of the principal entrance to the New Theatre. In front of the chapel, and concealing it from the street, is a handsome house erected for the residence of the priest and his assistant curates, six in number. This chapel, which is large and well-disposed, although without any architectural beauties, was not long since in one of the filthiest and most wretched situations in the city, but from the opening of D'Olier and New Brunswick streets, it is now in a most convenient and central one. The incumbent of this parish is generally the coadjutor to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.

The parish chapels are here designated by the respective streets in which they are placed, for the following reasons, viz. they are generally so denominated in Dublin, and as each chapel belongs to several Protestant parishes, it would be obviously incorrect, and would produce confusion, to attribute the name of any *one* of these parishes to the parish chapel; besides, the division of parishes is made to conform to the Protestant places of worship solely.

FRIARIES.

Augustinian Convent.—The friary of St. John, in John-street, on the north side of Thomas-street, is within the district of Meath-street chapel. To this chapel are attached only the prior and two friars, who, by their laudable exertions in the cause of humanity, are enabled to clothe and educate 25 boys and 20 girls.

Dominican Convent.—This convent, commonly called Denmark-street Chapel, is situated in the street of that name. The friars originally belonged to Bridge-street chapel. This place of worship is contiguous to a fashionable part of Dublin, and is consequently numerously and respectably attended by persons who bear substantial testimony of the sincerity of their charitable inclinations, for, from the sums collected here on Sundays, 25 boys are supported, and upwards of 60 girls educated; at the same time that the chapel and friary are kept in perfect repair, and continual improvements carrying on.—This friary, to which seven clergymen are attached, is in the circuit of Liffey-street and the Metropolitan chapels.

Convent of Calced Carmelites.—This convent, with a small neat chapel attached, is situated in French-street, not far from York-street, and is within the district of Townsend-street chapel. The order had a chapel and convent in Ash-street, which they relinquished for the present retired and genteel neighbourhood. There are six resident clergymen in this convent, of which the proper designation is the "Friary of St. Patrick."

Convent of Discalced Carmelites.—The chapel of this convent, which is in Clarendon-street, and, next to the Metropolitan, is the largest in Dublin, is in the shape of a rectangle with the corners canted off. The exterior is plain, the lower part being plastered, and the upper, in which are the studies and dormitories of the friars, only of brick. Before the building of this spacious edifice, the friars of this order performed divine service in a small inconvenient building behind the houses on the south side of Stephen-street, near Aungier-street. Seven clergymen reside here, and support an evening school, where 200

boys are educated gratuitously.—This friary is within the precincts of Townsend-street chapel.

Convent of Franciscans.—Adam and Eve Chapel, otherwise denominated "Cook-street Chapel," belongs to friars of the Franciscan order. To this friary eight clergymen are attached, who, from the crowded population of the neighbourhood, are constantly engaged in occasional duties.—This convent is intended as a chapel of ease to Bridge-street chapel.

Convent of Capuchins.—The Capuchin Friary, better known by the appellation of Church-street Chapel, is situated on the west side of that street, and not far from St. Michan's church. The friary attached to this chapel affords accommodation to seven or eight clergymen, for whom there is ample employment in this poor, but extremely populous, part of Dublin. The chapel belongs to the district of Arran Quay Chapel. The building itself possesses no remarkable features:—the respectable part of the congregation are admitted into the sacristy, which is divided from the rest of the chapel by a railing, outside which the lower classes are obliged to remain.

This structure was for a long period in a state of dilapidation, until the manly eloquence of the Rev. P. Keogh, a friar of the Capuchin order, influenced the wealthy part of his hearers, by repeated and powerful appeals to their feelings, to contribute largely to the restoration of the edifice; and in the space of two years, within this very chapel, upwards of 1,500*l.* was collected at his sermons.

There is a school attached to this convent where 40 boys are educated, and the same number of girls both clothed and educated.

Convent of Jesuits.—The chapel of this order, called Hardwicke-street chapel, is a small neat building, lately fitted up in an unassuming and tasteful manner. It originally belonged to a nunnery of the order of St. Clare, in Dorset-street; but upon the building of St. George's Church, and the opening of Hardwicke-street in front of it, the retirement of the nuns was so completely interrupted, that they withdrew to Harold's cross on the south side of Dublin, and surrendered this chapel to the Jesuitical order.—There are, in general, two of the order

residing in the apartments over the chapel, which is in the division of Liffey-street and the Metropolitan chapels.

NUNNERIES.

In Dublin and its environs there are several religious asylums for females of the Roman Catholic religion.—The nunneries in Dublin are—George's Hill—King-street—Stanhope-street — Summer-hill — Warren-mount — William-street (north). In the environs are, Cabragh—Harold's-cross—Ranelagh—and Richmond (removed from James-street).

King-Street Nunnery.—Is a large comfortable house, probably the longest established. The sisters, who are about six or seven in number, are Poor Clares.—The chief use of this asylum at present is, to afford a safe retreat to widows and other females of a respectable class, who are able to pay for their board and lodging.

Stanhope-Street and William-Street (north) nunneries.—The inhabitants of these convents are called "Sisters of Charity," their lives being wholly devoted to charitable purposes.—This order has long existed on the continent, though quite unknown, until lately, in this kingdom.

George's-Hill or North Anne's-Street Nunnery —is of very ancient date, and the residents, about eleven or twelve in number, are called Ladies of the Presentation. These charitable females superintend a school of 300 girls, 20 of whom are clothed and fed at the expense of the convent.—This was the first Roman Catholic school permitted to be opened in Dublin, it being forbidden by the Foreign Education Bill, but that prohibition was removed in the reign of his late Majesty, George III.

Ward's-Hill, or Warren Mount Nunnery.—The sisters of Warren Mount Nunnery are called Poor Clares: there are in general about twelve residing in the convent, to which is attached a school, where 200 girls are instructed, and 20 supported and clothed by the sisterhood.

At the village of Ranelagh, is a convent of the order of St. Joseph, where, when the Irish nobility resided in their

native land, the daughters of the Roman Catholic nobility were educated, and there is still a number of highly respectable persons residing here. It is in the district of Francis-street Chapel. The sisters contribute munificently to the support of two schools; one in Paradise-row, where 20 orphans are admitted at the age of three years, and supported and instructed until sufficiently qualified to be apprenticed; and another, where 30 boys and as many girls are clothed, fed, and educated.

There is a convent of Dominican nuns at Cabragh, about three miles from Dublin, on the north side, which cannot be considered as belonging to the city. Another at Richmond, 2 miles south of Dublin. The sisters of this nunnery, who are denominated Ladies of the Presentation, formerly lodged in James's-street.

Harold's Cross Nunnery is more immediately in the vicinity of Dublin, and more conspicuous than the others for the magnitude of its charities. The sisters, who are Poor Clares, formerly occupied a nunnery in Dorset-street, the chapel of which now belongs to the convent of Jesuits. The nunnery is in the district of Francis-street chapel.—This edifice is very extensive, having attached to the apartments of the sisterhood a large building containing a school-room and two dormitories, each capable of containing 50 beds.—These benevolent sisters not only educate, but clothe and support 100 female children, for whose accommodation they have erected this spacious building, and a handsome chapel adjacent to it.

It would be uninteresting to continue a specific enumeration of the different Roman Catholic schools in this city, and the precise number educated, clothed, and fed in each; but the reader will learn with surprise, that there are about 4,000 boys and 3,000 girls educated by this denomination of Christians, and nearly 2,000 of those are clothed, and half that number fed: and at this moment a new society is establishing for diffusing the benefits of education amongst the poor Catholics, throughout the kingdom in general.

SECEDERS FROM THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

In the small circuit of the city of Dublin, the number of places of worship appropriated to different religious sects, was greater than that either of churches of the established religion, or of Roman Catholic chapels; but owing to the great care of the church, manifested by his grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the reverse of this will shortly be more nearly true. A New Church has been opened in Upper Mount-street, called St. Stephen's Chapel; St. Paul's has been rebuilt; the foundations of three more are laid in the suburbs, the one at Rathmines, one at Grange Gorman, and the third at Phibsborough; and two Methodists chapels will shortly be thrown open as *Free Churches* for the poor, a thing hitherto unknown in Ireland.—The most ancient and respectable of the Dissenters in Dublin are the Presbyterians.

Presbyterians.—The Presbyterian government in Ireland is modelled on that of the Scotch church. James the First encouraged many Scotch Presbyterians to pass over into the northern provinces of Ireland, where they spread to an amazing extent, and from their habits of propriety and industry, that wild and uncultivated part of the kingdom became rapidly civilized, so that at this moment it is decidedly the most improved and humanized part of Ireland.

The Presbyterian church is divided into synods or assemblies, which hold annual meetings for the better government of their body; and at those meetings, each congregation is represented by one pastor and one lay elder.

The principal synod in Ireland is that of Ulster, and there is a second, called the Munster Synod. The establishment of Presbyterian chapels in Dublin, took place in 1662, shortly after the passing of the Act of Uniformity.—At this period, Samuel Winter, Provost of Trinity College, with three of the Fellows, E. Veal, R. Norbury, and S. Mather, refused to subscribe in an unqualified manner to the Thirty-nine Articles of the Established Church, and voluntarily resigned their preferments. Such leaders might naturally be expected to possess both influence to attract, and eloquence and information sufficient to preserve, a

considerable number of adherents; and at their instance several meeting-houses were erected in different parts of the city, some of which have since been taken down and rebuilt upon different sites.

There are now four meeting-houses of Presbyterians;—Strand-street, Eustace-street, Mary's Abbey, and Usher's Quay.

Strand-street Meeting-House—is situated in a retired street, chiefly occupied by merchants' stores, and recedes a few yards, having in front a small court, with two gates. The front of the building is of brick, two stories in height, without any ornament; and the interior is spacious, but quite plain. There are two congregations united in Strand-street Meeting, viz. Wood-street and Cook-street, which were both erected at the period of the secession of Provost Winter.

Attached to this meeting is a Poor-school, where 28 boys are clothed, fed, and educated, and afterwards apprenticed to different trades.* With the exception of about 30*l.* per annum, a donation, this school is entirely dependant on the results of an annual charity sermon, preached by one of the ministers of the Church, on the last Sunday in February. But from the great respectability of the Strand-street congregation, this collection may always be calculated upon as ample for the support of the charity; besides this, a collection is made every Sunday, which is appropriated to the use of a number of distressed widows. Adjoining to the meeting-house there is a library of divinity, where the members of the congregation are permitted to read, but owing to its inconvenient situation, it is seldom visited. The Presbyterian clergymen have, for about two centuries back, received an addition to their salaries called the "Regium Donum," given at first to encourage the introduction of this respectable body in Ireland, and still continued to those pastors whose congregation amount to a certain number. Amongst the ministers who have officiated in Strand-street, many distinguished theological and controversial writers are to be found:—Matten, Charnock, Rule, and Leland, author of "A View of the Deistical writers of

* This school was established by the Misses Plunket, whose father was many years minister of the meeting.

the last and present Century," have frequently preached here.

EUSTACE-STREET MEETING-HOUSE—is not so spacious as that in Strand-street, nor is its congregation more than half as numerous. As the members of this religious sect study and cultivate the absence of ornament, their places of worship afford nothing for the eye of curiosity to rest upon.

Attached to this chapel is a school for 20 boys, who all receive board, lodging, clothing, and education, and at a proper period, are apprenticed to useful trades. Besides the collection made at an annual charity sermon, there is a yearly income for the support of this charity, as well as for the establishing and maintenance of a girls' school, and an alms-house for poor widows. Before the present building was erected, the members of this meeting celebrated divine worship in a small building in New Row. Dr. Leland, mentioned in the preceding article, was a Minister of this flock, and a print of him hangs in the Vestry-room.

MARY'S ABBEY MEETING-HOUSE.—There was another meeting-house similarly denominated, the congregation of which having united with that of Strand-street, left the present chapel in the undisputed possession of this distinguishing appellation.—Though these two meeting-houses, Strand-street and Mary's Abbey, are so near in point of locality, they profess to differ widely in doctrinal points; and to make the line of distinction still more obvious, the latter congregation call themselves the Scots Church, whence it may be inferred, that they are somewhat more strict in the observance of particular religious forms than their neighbours of Strand-street. Several distinguished divines have been ministers of this congregation.

The congregation support a charity school of about thirty children; and in addition to donations and subscriptions, there is an annual sermon on the first Sunday in March for the maintenance of this little establishment.

USHER'S QUAY MEETING-HOUSE—has also an ancient Presbyterian congregation, which united with the brethren of Plunket-street, about fifty years since, and is now a considerable body. There are two schools, containing

about forty children, supported by the collections made in this meeting-house, and aided also by an annual charity sermon.

SECEDERS.—This sect, which is a ramification of the Kirk of Scotland, consists of austere Calvinists; and, in consequence of a difference in civil matters, it is subdivided into Burghers and Anti-burghers. On account of their extremely rigid doctrines, the Anti-burghers hold very little intercourse with any other sect of Christians.

The Burghers had a meeting-house in Mass-lane, and the Anti-burghers have one on the site of the old National Bank in Mary's Abbey.

The difference between these two sects has of late years nearly subsided. But another body of dissenters from the Kirk has risen up, called the *Relief*, who are Calvinists and Presbyterians, but extremely liberal in their views.

INDEPENDENTS.—The first congregation of Independents that met in Dublin, assembled in the old Presbyterian meeting-house, in Plunket-street. There is also a very large chapel, belonging to this sect, in York-street; and the Dutch church, in Poolbeg-street, has been made use of by them for several years back.

Ebenezer chapel, at the corner of Hawkins-street and D'Olier-street, was erected in 1820, by a party of Seceders from the York-street Independents.

Zion Chapel, in King's-Inn-street, also belongs to the Independents; this chapel, which is built of lime-stone, and fronted with mountain-granite, is ornamented by three circular-headed windows, over which is a pediment. Divine Service was performed here, for the first time, on Sunday, 5th August, 1821, by Mr. Raffles, of the Independent Chapel, Liverpool.

METHODISTS.—About twelve years after the first promulgation of the Wesleyan doctrines, they were introduced into this city, for the first time, by a Mr. Williams, whose success was so remarkable, that he immediately communicated the tidings of this great accession of followers to Mr. Wesley, who was induced to cross over to Dublin, where he arrived on Sunday morning, between eleven and twelve, as the church bells were tolling for service. Ever anxious to catch at any thing that could be considered as a prediction, he hailed the omen, and

proceeding to Mary's church, obtained permission to preach there. After continuing some time in Dublin, and preaching daily at a Meeting-house in Marlborough-street, he returned to England, happy at the result of his mission. But, he was scarcely gone, when the infuriated mob, unable longer to curb their rage, attacked and destroyed the chapel, and compelled the pastors to make a speedy retreat Notwithstanding this, Wesley repeatedly visited Dublin afterwards, and ultimately succeeded in his favourite object.

There is a capacious meeting-house in George's-street, standing on a piece of ground, lately occupied by a cabinet-maker's workshop, concealed by the houses in front.

There is another congregation, professing the same doctrine which meets in the Weaver's-hall, on the Coombe, in the Earl of Meath's Liberty.

Those who are not considered Separatists, have a Meeting-house in Whitefriars-street, to which a book-room and alms-house are attached; it is capable of accommodating near 1500 persons; Hendrick-street chapel, near the Royal Barracks, is not so spacious. There is another in Cork-street, in the Liberty, which has not been opened more than five or six years; and a very handsome brick building, erected (1821) in Abbey-street, near the Custom-house, was opened for divine service the first Sunday in June, upon which occasion, a most able discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Clarke, one of the pastors of this congregation. The Kilhamites have no chapel in Dublin. Wesley Chapel, Great Charles-street, has been purchased for a Free Church for the Protestant Poor.

Baptists.—There is but one Baptist Meeting-house in Dublin, which is in Swift's Alley. Their doctrine was introduced into this city in the sixteenth century, when a chapel was built, which, falling into decay, was rebuilt on the same site, about the year 1730. The ceremony of immersion is performed very properly, in private. This sect supports two schools, one for boys, the other for girls; for which a charity sermon is annually preached.

Walkerites.—John Walker, a man of much learning, and formerly a fellow of the university of Dublin, conceived certain notions, regarding the mode of celebrating the service in the church of England, which led him to con-

clude, that he could no longer, conscientiously, continue one of its members. Upon communicating this change of sentiment to the Provost and Board, he was necessarily removed from his fellowship. The leading features of his doctrine, besides being entirely calvinistic, are, "total exclusion of all who are not of precisely the same sentiments, as to prayer." Mr. Walker never had many adherents, and even those few separated upon points of discipline. The zealous founder was of opinion, that the words of the Apostle, "salute one another with a holy kiss," were to be literally understood, and acted upon, while one of his pupils advised otherwise.

He continued to instruct his proselytes, in a room in Stafford-street; and the separatists withdrew to another called the Cutlers' Hall, in Capel-street. The sect is now nearly extinct.

There is another, of somewhat earlier date than Walker's, called Kelly's sect, whose doctrines differ little from Walker's, though they would wish themselves to be considered as distinct. They have no regular place of worship in Dublin, but they sometimes meet in a private school-room, in Upper Stephen-street, near George's-street; there is a chapel, belonging to this sect, at the village of Black Rock, four miles from Dublin.

Moravians.—The doctrines and tenets of this sect were first introduced into this city by Mr. Cennick, about 1740, who was joined in his ministry by Mr. Latrobe, a student of Dublin College. Mr. Latrobe's success was very considerable; and in a few years he obtained a meeting-house in Bishop's-street and a residence for their elders adjoining. In the same street there is a house of refuge for unmarried females of the Moravian profession, who support themselves by their needle-work, which is of the most perfect description. There is a widows' house belonging to this body: and the females of the congregation superintend a sunday school for girls. They have a distinct burying-ground, which is about three miles from Dublin a little beyond the village of Rathfarnham.

Quakers.—The celebrated George Fox, one of the Founders of this sect, passed over from England to Dublin, where he regulated their meetings; and with the assistance of Edmunson, a soldier in Cromwell's army, and

afterwards a pedlar, who came into the north of Ireland a few years previous, he was enabled to raise funds for the building of two meeting-houses, one in Bride's-alley, the other at Wormwood-gate: these have gone to decay, and Cole-alley and Sycamore-alley meeting-houses supply their places.—The Quakers of Ireland hold annual meetings in Dublin in May, and those of Dublin have monthly ones. At one of these meetings it was, that the first protest was ever made against the slave trade, and perhaps this was the origin of the bill introduced into the English parliament by Mr. Wilberforce, which has immortalized him, and given additional lustre to the throne of England. The number of Quakers in this city amounts to about 1,000. They have no distinct charitable establishments, but contribute indiscriminately and munificently to all. The only establishment of an exclusive nature they support, is a Lunatic Asylum at Donnybrook, two miles from Dublin. The Quakers, like the Moravians and Jews, have distinct burying-grounds. Those of Dublin preserve a piece of ground for this purpose in Merrion-street, and a large enclosure in Cork-street.*

JEWS.—Although there are six or seven millions of Jews still in existence, there are not twelve in the metropolis of Ireland; yet there were a sufficient number some years back to open a Synagogue in Marlborough-street, but this has a long time been closed. The only Synagogue which ever existed in Dublin, antecedent to that in Marlborough-street, was built by some foreign Jews in Cravenlane. The few Jews who remain in Dublin read their Talmud in private, and preserve a distinct burying-ground at Ballybough-bridge, where are to be seen several monuments with Hebrew inscriptions.

GERMAN LUTHERANS.—The German Church is situated in Poolbeg-street, near the new Theatre, and has been mentioned already by the name of the Dutch Church.

* For a minute and impartial account of various sects and dissenters, see Evans's Sketch of Different Denominations of the Christian World.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

As the history of the corporation of every city is intimately connected with the history of the city itself, the most important facts connected with this corporate body have been interspersed in the sketch of the History of Dublin, given at the commencement of this volume.

In 1173, a charter of incorporation was granted by Henry II. who, at the same time, induced many inhabitants of Bristol to unite themselves with the citizens of Dublin, and enjoy the advantages of this charter. The chief magistrates of this city were originally denominated provost and bailiffs, and the first who bore the title of provost, was John Le Decer, when Richard de St. Olave and John Stakehold were the first bailiffs, in 1308. In 1665, Charles II. had changed the title of provost to that of Lord Mayor, and conferred this honour for the first time upon Sir Daniel Bellingham, with a salary of 500*l.* per annum.

The corporation consists of the Lord Mayor, twenty-four Aldermen, two Sheriffs, Sheriffs' Peers, who are members for life, and twenty-five Guilds. The two component parts are denominated the board of Aldermen, and the Commons; the latter consists of the Sheriffs' Peers, and representatives of the different Guilds; the Lord Mayor presides at the upper board, and the Sheriffs of the year in the lower assembly. The Lord Mayor is elected from amongst the Aldermen, by the concurrent voices of both assemblies. He is chosen in April, and continues to be styled Lord Mayor *Elect*, until the 30th September, at which time he enters upon his office. The Aldermen are all City Magistrates, and assist the Recorder at oyer and terminer.

The Sheriffs are elected from the Common Council, and are obliged to swear that they are worth 2,000*l.*: those who have served the office and those who have *fined*, are called Sheriffs' Peers. The Aldermen are elected by the Board and Common Council in conjunction, and it is only necessary that he should have been a Sheriffs' Peer. The Lord Mayor holds a court at the Mansion-house, for

the trial of petty offences and misdemeanours; and the Ex-Lord Mayor is president of the Court of Conscience, which is held at the city Assembly-house in William-street, and where debts are sued for, which do not exceed forty shillings. The authority of the Lord Mayor extends, not only all over the city, but part of the Bay of Dublin is considered within his jurisdiction, and the limits of his authority over the watery world are determined in the following manner: at low water, his Lordship rides to the very water's edge, and from thence throws a dart as far as his strength and skill enable him, where it falls, is the boundary of his power; he then proceeds to perambulate the bounds of the city, or of his jurisdiction. Upon this occasion, not many years since, all the guilds attended, and formed a procession of great splendour and magnitude.

THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The residence of the Lord Mayor, stands on the south side of Dawson-street, detached from the houses on either side of it, and receding some distance from the street. Its appearance is unprepossessing, being fronted entirely with brick, and built after a design which never could have been pleasing to the eye. There is, however, an excellent suite of apartments, capable of accommodating several hundred persons, which number is not unfrequently to be met at the convivial assemblies of his Lordship.

On the left of the hall is a small apartment, called the *Gilt Room*, where is a portrait of King William, a copy, by Gubbins, an Irish Artist of high character. Adjoining to this, is the Drawing-room, a spacious apartment, nearly fifty feet in length, where public breakfasts are given. The walls are ornamented with portraits of Lord Whitworth; Earl of Hardwicke, by Hamilton; Alderman Alexander, generally called the "father of the city," by Williams; Lord Westmorland, by Hamilton; and John Foster, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons (now Lord Oriel). The next is the Ball room, used for dining in upon gala days; a noble apartment, 55 feet in length, the walls of which are wainscotted with Irish oak. Near the entrance, are placed the two city swords, the mace, and cap: one of the swords is only used upon those days on which the collar of SS is worn by the Lord Mayor;

this famous collar of SS was given by William III. at the solicitation of Bartholomew Vanhomrigh, Lord Mayor, in 1697, and it was then valued at 1,000*l.* The former collar was presented to the city, in the year 1660, by Charles II. and was carried off by Sir Michael Creagh, a Lord Mayor of the city. At one end of the room is a portrait of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and at the other that of the late Duke of Richmond, by Sir T. Lawrence; over one chimney-piece is a portrait of Charles II. and over the other one of George II. at an early period of life.

At the opposite extremity of the ball-room, is a door leading into the ROUND-ROOM: this spacious and princely apartment was built in 1821 (Sir A.B. King, Bart. being then Lord Mayor), for the express purpose of entertaining his Majesty George IV. who was pleased to honour the corporation of Dublin with his presence at a splendid city feast, on the 23rd of August, 1821. It is a perfect circle, the diameter of which, being 90 feet, is 10 feet greater than the diameter of the Rotunda in this city; and a corridor, five feet wide, is continued quite round the room, so that the external diameter of the entire building is upwards of 100 feet. The walls of this magnificent apartment, which will be a lasting monument of the liberality, loyalty and independent spirit of the corporation, are ornamented with paintings in imitation of tapestry. It is lighted by a lantern 50 feet from the floor, and the dome is painted to represent a summer sky.

On the other side of the Mansion-house are several rooms also appropriated to public use. The small room communicating immediately with the hall, is called the *Exchequer:* the walls are wainscotted with Irish oak, and there are some portraits of eminent persons,—the Duke of Bolton,—the Earl of Buckinghamshire (Lord Lieutenant from Oct. 1777 to Dec. 1780), bearing a scroll in his hand, on which are these words "Free trade, October 12th, 1779," at which time, both houses of parliament in Ireland petitioned for, and obtained, a free trade from his Majesty;—the Marquis of Buckingham,—and, the Earl of Harcourt.

Adjoining the Exchequer is an apartment, 40 feet long, called the *Sheriffs' Room,* and ornamented with several ex-

cellent portraits, viz. the Duke of Northumberland, 1765; Lord Townsend; John Duke of Bedford; an admirable portrait of Alderman Sankey, by Hamilton, 1792; Alderman Manders, 1802; and the celebrated Alderman Thorpe (commonly called "the Good Lord Mayor," who served during the famine in 1800), by Cummins.

Several designs have been presented for a new Mansion-house, but none adopted: the centre of Stephen's-green was suggested as a very appropriate situation, but the present site is one of the most desirable in Dublin, and it is most likely the corporation will gradually improve the present edifice, until it becomes almost another building.

On a lawn beside the Mansion-house, is placed an equestrian statue of George I. which originally stood on Essex-bridge, but upon repairing the bridge, which was much injured by the weight of the battlements, it was removed to the garden of the Mansion-house, at the expense of the corporation. At the extremity of the court-yard, or garden, in which the Round-Room stands, are two colossal statues of Charles II. and William III.

CITY ASSEMBLY-HOUSE.—This building is situated in William-street, at the corner of Coppinger's-row; and was formerly called the Exhibition-room, being erected by the Artists of Dublin, for the purpose of exhibiting their works. There is but one large room in this building, and in this the Commons assemble. The board of Aldermen meet in another apartment of the building, and quarter-assemblies, election of city officers, and various other matters relating to the affairs of the corporation, are transacted here. One of the most important disputes that has occurred in the Assembly-house, took place upon the election of Sir A. B. King, Bart. to the office of Lord Mayor in 1821. The Court of Conscience is held in a spacious room under the assembly-room, the entrance is in Coppinger's-row. Previously to the purchase of the city assembly-house, by the corporation, public meetings of the board and Common Council, and the Court of Conscience, were held in a stately building in Skinner-row, called the Tholsel. This structure (of which a correct elevation may be seen in Malton's Views) was built after a design of the celebrated Inigo Jones; the front was richly ornamented, and in niches on the second story were two gigantic statues of

Charles II. and James II. now preserved in Christ-Church Cathedral, but no trace of the Tholsel remains: it stood at the corner of Nicholas-street, and the site was let for building in 1807, by the corporation.

ALDERMEN OF SKINNER'S-ALLEY.—In 1688, James II. obliged the Protestant part of the corporation to retire from office, and remain in concealment, until more auspicious times; and the place of their retreat was Skinner's-alley, in the Earl of Meath's Liberties: at length, the memorable battle of the Boyne, restored the Protestant religion to the country, and the corporation to its rights. The reinstated corporators, impressed with the truth of this motto "Hæc olim meminisse juvabit," retained the name of the Aldermen of Skinner's-alley.

MERCHANTS' HALL.—This useful and necessary building is situated on Aston's Quay, opposite the iron bridge. It is two stories in height and contains an office on the basement story; with the great hall and a small apartment on the upper floor. The front, which is of granite, is inclined obliquely to the line of quays, and is in other respects also an awkward structure. The Guild meets here for the election of Master Representative in the Common Council—Coal Meters, &c.

TAILORS'-HALL.—The Corporation of Tailors claim the honour of precedence of all other Guilds, on the ground of antiquity: this right, however, has lately been ceded to the Guild of Merchants as a matter of courtesy. Their hall is in Back-lane, in the neighbourhood of Christ-Church Cathedral, upon which site they have had one for several centuries, but the present structure was built in 1710, John Shudell, being Master of the Corporation.

The principal apartment, which is 45 feet by 21, is ornamented with a gallery at one end, and has the following paintings, viz. a full-length of Charles II.; a portrait of Dean Swift; a painting of the Tailors' arms; the Royal Arms as a companion; a head of Charles II.; a very curious painting of St. Homobon, a Tailor of Cremona, of whom it is recorded beneath "that he gave all his gain and labour to the poor, and was canonized for his life and miraculous actions in 1316."

In this hall, the following corporations, not having halls peculiarly belonging to their Guild, are permitted to as-

semble — Butchers, Smiths, Barbers, Saddlers, Glovers, Skinners, Curriers, and Joiners.

Weaver's-hall.—This hall is situated on the Coombe, in the Earl of Meath's Liberties, and is a venerable-looking brick building, having its front decorated by a handsome gilt statue of George II. In the principal room, which is 50 feet by 21, is a portrait of one of the Latouches, who came into this kingdom with the French refugees, and greatly encouraged the art of Weaving. There is also a portrait of George II., worked in tapestry, on the frame of which is the following couplet:

> "The workmanship of John Vanbeaver,
> Ye famous tapestry Weaver."

This is extremely well executed, and there is not a better piece of workmanship of this description in Dublin, if we except that in the apartment called the tapestry drawing-room, in Waterford-house. This hall is so little used, that a congregation of Methodists take advantage of its desertion, and assemble here every Sunday and holyday. The only Guild which meets here, besides the Weavers, is the Guild of Hosiers.

There are a few other halls belonging to different Guilds, the Apothecaries-hall, in Mary-street [see art. Apothecaries-hall]. The Carpenters'-hall, in Audoen's Arch; the Goldsmiths', in Golden-lane; the Cutlers', in Capel-street; and the Coopers', in Stafford-street.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

The first institution of Police in Dublin, is supposed to have taken place in the reign of Elizabeth, but upon a very different system from the present;—to this succeeded a class of peace-preservers, and night-guards, called *watchmen*, who were introduced in the reign of George I. The watchmen did not preserve the nightly quiet of the city so effectually as they might have done, for many of them were convicted of aiding in robberies, and even murders, committed within the city: this led Mr. Orde to introduce the Police act, in 1785.

Though this body was exceedingly efficient, yet being

entirely appointed by the government, the citizens became jealous of their interference, and appeared to feel themselves rather under the control of a military force, than as having their properties and peace preserved by an useful establishment.

Many attempts were made in parliament to abolish the Police, and substitute city guardians less offensive to the inhabitants; and a resistance on the part of government, for ten successive years, gave rise to many serious results to the nation in general.—At length, in the year 1795, the Police act was repealed, and the former miserable system of watch restored.

This wretched mode of preserving the peace, was continued for ten or twelve years, when the Duke of Wellington, then Secretary of State in Ireland, introduced the present police act, from which the metropolis has derived such infinite advantage; and which is now matured to a degree of perfection, which the noble framer of the act could hardly have contemplated.

The whole establishment consists of twelve magistrates, four of whom must be Aldermen; four Sheriffs' Peers, and four Barristers, of not less than six years standing. One half of this number is selected by the Government, the other by the Common Council.

Every magistrate receives a salary of 500*l.* per annum, with the exception of the chief magistrate of police, whose salary is 600*l.* per annum. The police establishment also take cognizance of all improprieties and impositions committed by drivers of hackney-coaches and cars, and by sedan-chair-men, &c.—Against whom, complaints must be lodged within a few days after the commission of the offence, or they will not be attended to.

There are four offices of police in Dublin, one for each of the districts into which the city is divided. The principal or head police-office is in Exchange-court; this belongsto the Castle Division: the others are in James-street, Mountrath-street, and College-street.

In each of these, three magistrates preside, some one of whom is always in attendance, from about ten to three o'clock every day, and from six to eight in the evening; one Alderman, one Sheriffs' Peer, and one Barrister, are attached to every office. The police consists of both a

horse patrole and a body of infantry, besides more than four hundred watchmen. The horse-police, not only patrole the streets, but the environs of Dublin to the distance of eight miles. There are in the neighbourhood, at different distances from the city, police-houses, where guards are stationed.

The power lately vested in the superintendant magistrate has been transferred to those of the head office of police, which retains thirty-one peace-officers in its employment; while the divisional offices are allowed but seven each.—It sends persons on duty not only to all parts of Ireland but to England, Scotland, and even the Continent. It grants licenses to all hotel-keepers, publicans, pawn-brokers, &c. There are now 55 pawn-brokers, 28 hotel-keepers, 150 licensed hackney-coaches, 140 job and 20 mourning coaches, 750 jaunting-cars, 3,700 town cars, 1,600 country cars, 260 brewers' drays, and 65 hackney sedans.

PRISONS.

NEWGATE—the principal gaol for malefactors of all descriptions, is in Green-street. Formerly the gaol was an old castle on the town wall, over the gate leading from Cut-purse-row to Thomas-street; and from its situation, derived the name of *Newgate*, which appellation was transferred to the present prison. This building, which stands on a rectangular piece of ground, 170 feet by 130, is after a design of Mr. Thomas Cooley, the architect of the Exchange, and is faced with granite-stone, from the Dublin Mountains. The front consists of three stories, the lower rusticated, and the two upper perforated by windows di vested of ornament: the centre is surmounted by a pedi ment, and in front of the upper story of this part of the building, are the platform and apparatus for execution. At each angle is a round tower with loop-holes; and one side of the prison has no other windows than these apertures. In this wing, prisoners of the lowest class were generally confined, and from the exorbitant fees or "garnish money," demanded for any accommodation however wretched, these unfortunate miscreants were compelled to

suspend a small bag from the loop-holes by a cord, and beg alms from the passenger; but this extremity of human misery, together with many shameful improprieties practised and countenanced within the prison walls, called forth the interference of Mr. W. Pole, Secretary of State for Ireland, who made a serious reformation in the discipline of Newgate.

The interior is divided into two nearly equal parts by a broad passage, having on either side lofty walls with iron gates, through which visitors may speak with the prisoners. At the end of this passage is the gaoler's house, the front of which is in Halstein-street; but the turnkeys have apartments in the prison. There is a chapel attached to the prison, and three chaplains, one of the Established Church, one of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and a Dissenting clergyman.

The cells are not sufficiently numerous for the number of criminals that must necessarily be at all times confined in the gaol of a large city, nor are they of sufficient magnitude to accommodate more than one, each being only twelve feet long by eight in breadth: they all open into corridors, which look into the court-yard, and are locked at night.

The foundation of this building was laid in 1773, and it was opened for the reception of criminals in 1781. It is not considered either well situated or strongly built, the blocks of stone not being cramped as they are in the county-gaol. Few prisoners, however, have ever been able to effect their escape, without the connivance of the turnkeys. A few years since, when the gaol was crowded with convicts destined for transportation to Botany Bay, a conspiracy was formed to break through the walls; but the plot was fortunately detected in time.

From that period, no irregularity or spirit of insubordination has appeared, owing partly to better internal arrangement, and partly to a diminution of crime in the city, by which the number of prisoners is much reduced.

The County Gaol is situated near the Royal Hospital, and is called Kilmainham-gaol. A court-house has been lately erected close to it, but as neither of these are within the city, any detail of them would be improper here.

The internal regulation of both these gaols, has been of

late, greatly benefitted, and the last improvement which has received the sanction of the High Court of Parliament, viz. the abolition of fees, has scarcely left any thing more to do in the government of prisons, but have the present systems strictly observed. Besides the gaoler and his deputy, there are five turnkeys, a surgeon, physician, inspector, and three chaplains: a subaltern guard does duty at the prison. There is one improvement yet wanting in *Irish* prisons in general, viz. the employment of the prisoners, and whoever has visited Lancaster Castle will feel strongly the force of this observation.

SHERIFF'S PRISON.—Previously to 1794, persons arrested for debts exceeding 10*l.* were generally lodged in "Sponging Houses," where the most infamous practices were permitted, as the unhappy debtor would make any sacrifice of his property to be allowed to escape before some new claimant seized upon him.—In 1794, the Sheriff's prison in Green-street was erected; which is a large building, forming three sides of a square, and having a court-yard in the centre. At the first institution of this prison, the gaoler, turnkeys, and other officers were supported by the rent of the chambers, which was very exorbitant, and a considerable rent, above 100*l.* per annum, was paid by a vintner, who had a shop in the under-ground story. From such an arrangement, it is obvious abuses must have arisen, and vice and infamy of every description been encouraged in its growth. But happily all this scene of debauchery, profligacy, gambling, and extortion, has vanished with the abolition of gaol fees; and the removal of those allurements has diminished the charms of confinement, which a profligate mind never failed to discover within the precincts of the Sheriffs' prison.—The court-yard in the centre is used as a ball-court, but is much too confined for the number of debtors, of whom there are usually about 100. The Marshalsea and Kilmainham gaol, however, afford accommodation to so many of those whose health is impaired by confinement in Green-street, and the Insolvent act removes the Irish debtors so quickly, that the number at present, in this prison, is comparatively small.—There is no chaplain or surgeon, nor any means of support for the poor debtors, except the contributions of their friends and Powell's gratuity. This last resource is derived from 700*l.*

bequeathed by Mr. Powell (formerly confined in this gaol), and vested in the hands of the Lord Mayor and board of Aldermen, who distributes the interest of it amongst the poor debtors at Christmas.

City Marshalsea.—This wretched mansion is a mean-looking brick building, intended solely for the confinement of persons arrested for debts under 10*l.*;—in general they do not exceed forty shillings. The debtors are committed by the decrees of the Lord Mayor's Court and the Court of Conscience. The interior exhibits a picture of the deepest distress and misery. Very frequently, benevolent persons send sums of money to this prison to procure the discharge of a number of those creatures, and there cannot be a more truly charitable mode of giving relief, as a large family of infant children, is probably dependent on the poor prisoner for existence.

Before the erection of this building, which is between the Sheriff's prison and the Sessions-house in Green-street, the poor debtors were confined in a wretched hovel on the merchant's quay, having a window without glazing, secured by iron bars: here one or two of them stood, holding a box with a small hole in the top, and earnestly supplicated charity from every passer-by.

Four Courts Marshalsea.—This place of confinement, situated in Marshalsea-lane, in Thomas-street, is also intended for debtors. Here are placed not only the debtors whose health has been injured by confinement in the unwholesome air of the Sheriff's prison, but others from various parts of Ireland who are anxious to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act.—The building consists entirely of lime-stone, and may be said to have no principal front: it is separated from Marshalsea-lane by a high wall, unbroken by any aperture.

The situation is extremely healthy, being on the very summit of a rising ground and on the southern bank of the Liffey. In the prison are two court-yards, one of which, surrounded by the chambers of the debtors, has pumps in its centre, which yield a constant supply of water. In the other court is a cold bath. Here are likewise a chapel, several common-halls, a ball-court, and tolerably good accommodation for the debtors: indeed, from the great fluctuation in the number of prisoners committed to this

Marshalsea, it would be a matter of great difficulty to decide, whether or not it ought to be enlarged.—There is one desideratum yet, in the construction of this place of confinement, viz. a perfect ventilation, which might be accomplished by perforating the wall in Marshalsea-lane, as was suggested by Francis Johnston, Esq. some time back, who also showed that it would not be attended with any diminution of security to the prison, but it has not yet been adopted.

SESSIONS HOUSE.—In 1792, the first stone of the Sessions House in Green-street was laid, and trials were held there in five years after. The front consists of six three-quarter columns supporting a pediment; between the columns in the second story are circular-headed windows, and in the lower story blank windows; the doors on either side are approached by a flight of steps, extending along the front, and terminated by a broad platform, from which the columns rise.—There is another front corresponding to this, in Halstein-street, leading to the apartments in which the agents sit during contested elections.

In the interior of the court-house, which is lofty and spacious, the centre in front of the bench is occupied by the table for the examination of witnesses, the dock, &c.; and on each side is a gallery, part of which is appropriated to the jury, and the remainder to the accommodation of the public. The ceiling, which is flat, is supported by four large Ionic columns; and, upon crowded occasions, the court is capable of being extremely well ventilated.

There are four distinct courts held here. The Quarter Sessions, when the Recorder and two Aldermen at least preside and try petty offences.

The court of Oyer and Terminer sits about six times each year in this court-house, and tries for crimes of a blacker nature than are brought before the court of Quarter Sessions. On this occasion two of the Puisne Judges preside.

The Lord Mayor's court sits every Thursday, and regulates all disputes relative to journeymen, apprentices, servants, &c. At this court his Lordship and the two Sheriffs preside.

The Recorder's court is held in January, April, July, and October. At this court various offences and misde-

meanors are tried, and actions are brought for debt by civil-bill process. In this court were held all the State Trials in 1798 and 1803, of those who were tried by the Civil Law.

MANORS.

THERE are four manor courts attached to the city, Grange Gorman or Glasnevin, Thomas Court and Donore, St. Sepulchre's and the Deanery of St. Patrick's.—The manors were town lands united to the city, but still preserving their own jurisdiction.

THE MANOR OF GRANGE GORMAN includes that part of Dublin on the north, which lies in the neighbourhoods of Glasnevin and Mountjoy-square. The Seneschal holds his court in a private house in Dorset-street, at the corner of the circular road. He has in his employment a Marshal and Registrar.—The lord of this manor is the Dean of Christ-church.—Population of that part of the manor within the circular road, 6,035, and number of houses 586. Population outside, 6,072, houses 691.

MANOR OF THOMAS COURT AND DONORE.—In 1545, Henry VIII. granted the monastery of Thomas-court, to William Brabazon, ancestor of the Earl of Meath, since which period the appointment of the Seneschal, Registrar, &c. are vested in the Meath family. The court-house is a wretched brick building in Thomas-court, Thomas-street, where small debts are sued for, before the Seneschal, whose powers were formerly very considerable within his own boundaries; but the improvements in the government of the city in general, have rendered the exertion of those powers unnecessary. The court was first established in the reign of King John, and its jurisdiction extended over the principal part of the liberties and part of the environs at the south side of the city. The population of this manor is 11,207, the number of houses 913.

MANOR OF ST. SEPULCHRE.—The court-house and prison of St. Sepulchre are situated at the end of the long lane in Kevin-street, near the New Meath Hospital.

The Court-house is a modern building, fronted with mountain-granite. The jurisdiction of this court, as far

as relates to the city of Dublin, is confined to part of St. Peter's, in which are St. Kevin's-parish, and the parish of St. Nicholas Without. The Seneschal of these Liberties is appointed by the Archbishop of Dublin, who is the Lord of the Manor of St. Sepulchre. Before the erection of the present court-house, the Seneschal sat in the Archiepiscopal-palace in Kevin-street, now occupied by the horse-police.—The prison for debtors, in this manor, is at the rear of the New Court-house. The Population of the manor is 13,179, and the number of houses 1,033.

Manor of the Deanery of St. Patrick's.—The Dean of St. Patrick's is Lord of this Manor, which extends only a few hundred yards on each side of the cathedral: it is inhabited by some of the very poorest people in the city, and the court of the manor has been discontinued. The only advantage its poor inhabitants possess is, that they are exempt from the jurisdiction of other courts, as to the recovery of trifling debts, and sometimes elude the clutches of the bailiff by flying for refuge to the confines of their own manor. The number of inhabitants is 2,289, and of houses 159.

HOUSES OF CORRECTION.

Dublin Penitentiary.—This extensive building is situated on the circular road, near New-street; and is built of lime-stone, the ornamental parts being granite. The entrance is through a large gate of particularly heavy and durable workmanship. A Barbican, after the manner of that of a Feudal Castle, is placed in front, connected by screen walls with flanking towers: this is merely an outwork, and is separated from the body of the building by a wide passage, intended as a rope-walk. On the frieze is this appropriate inscription:—

"Cease to do evil, learn to do well."

And over the porter's lodge are the city arms with the words

"Obedientia civium urbis felicitas."

The interior is divided into two extensive courts entirely

encompassed with buildings; the dormitories are cells opening to a corridor, having doors at each end which are locked at night. The second floor is devoted to purposes of industry. The males and females occupy distinct parts of the building, and both are kept closely to employment. The former are only in a moderate state of subordination; but the female criminals, partly owing to the exertion of several humane and religious persons who regularly visit this place of confinement, are brought to such habits of industry and propriety, that they have more distinct notions of morality and religion, upon quitting the House of Correction, than when they entered it; which is the reverse in almost all other prisons.

Attached to the gaol is a large garden of three acres and a half, well cultivated by the male convicts, and capable of supplying the prison with vegetables.

This establishment occupies altogether about five acres of ground, and cost about 30,000*l.* which was levied on the city of Dublin. The first stone was laid 1813, by the late Duke of Richmond, then Lord Lieutenant. The principal keeper is appointed by the grand jury.

Another house of correction, commonly called "Bridewell," situated in Smithfield, was opened for the reception of young criminals, in 1801.

Richmond General Penitentiary.—This penitentiary is situated in Grange Gorman-lane, adjoining the House of Industry. The front towards Grange Gorman-lane measures 700 feet, and consists of a centre of considerable breadth, crowned by a large pediment, and wings of great extent: the portals are at a distance from the main body of the building, and are connected by high curtain walls. There is an extremely handsome cupola, containing a clock with four dials, over the centre of the front, which is built of a black stone, quarried in the vicinity of Dublin; the ornamental parts are all of mountain-granite. The general appearance of this façade is very imposing, and calculated to produce in the mind of the approaching criminal, an impression of hopeless incarceration, and compel him to resign at once every idea of liberty, unless deserved by a reformation of conduct.

This extensive building, the first stone of which was laid

in 1812, by the late Duke of Richmond, is after a design of Francis Johnston, Esq. and cost upwards of 50,000*l.*

At the rear of the building, retired from all communication with its other parts, are a number of cells, where the culprits are enclosed in solitary confinement on their first admission; they are, in proportion to their conduct, gradually removed into others more cheerfully situated, where they are permitted to hold intercourse with their fellow-creatures, an enjoyment at first denied them: and should they continue improving in habits of morality and industry, they are ultimately permitted to join those who have undergone the same beneficial ordeal with themselves.

THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM—is a brick building in Leeson-street, near Stephen's Green: this institution, the first of the kind in Dublin, was founded by Lady Arabella Denny, and was opened June 11, 1766. Its objects are the protection and subsequent reformation of deserted females, who having at first departed from the paths of virtue, have become disgusted with vice, and seek the means of qualifying themselves once more to associate with moral society.

Its means of support are, the interest of 2,000*l.* raised originally by voluntary subscriptions, the collection of the annual charity-sermon, and the Sunday collections of the chapel. The produce of the penitents' labour is partly bestowed upon them, as an incentive to industry, and a part is reserved for donations upon their being restored to moral habits, and permitted to quit the asylum.

The chapel is capable of containing upwards of 500 persons, and is always crowded by the most respectable classes; consequently, the collections are considerable, probably amounting to 500*l.* per annum. Among other causes this is to be attributed to the eloquence and popularity of the preachers.

LOCK PENITENTIARY.—About 1789, a chapel was opened in Dorset-street, called the Bethesda, at the sole expense of William Smyth, Esq. nephew of Dr. Arthur Smyth, Archbishop of Dublin; who added an Orphan School and Asylum for female children only, who are lodged in apartments over the chapel.

To this was annexed, in 1794, a Penitentiary or Asylum

for the reception and employment of destitute females, leaving the Lock Hospital. These unhappy creatures are accommodated in an excellent house attached to the chapel, and are supported by contributions, by the collections in the chapel, and by the produce of their own labour, in washing, mangling, &c.

The chapel, which has lately been much enlarged, is spacious and convenient, but without any ornament. Divine service is performed here at the usual hour of the established church, and the attendance is extremely numerous and respectable, so that it is very difficult for a stranger to procure a seat. The late chaplain was John Walker, fellow of the University of Dublin, and founder of a religious sect which bears his name [see page 101].

Bow-street Asylum.—This asylum was established by Mr. Dillon, a merchant, who had been, when an infant, left at the door of a bricklayer in Bow-street, and was reared by him, and taught his trade. Returning from labour one evening he was interrupted by a wretched female, who endeavoured to seduce his virtuous mind from its purer course; but virtue triumphed over vice, and he succeeded in persuading the unfortunate female to accept of support from him until an asylum was procured, which would afford her a permanent shelter. While employed in this noble undertaking, he was acknowledged by his parents, and succeeded to a considerable fortune, part of which he bestowed upon his favourite and charitable project. Mr. Dillon shortly after withdrew from Ireland, but the asylum continues in a flourishing condition, and gives protection to above 40 penitents. The chaplain is a Roman Catholic clergyman.

Townsend-street Asylum.—This little asylum is supported by Roman Catholics, although it admits persons of all religious persuasions. It was founded by a few weavers from the Liberty, in whom nature had implanted correct moral notions, and who voluntarily associated for the management, and subscribed for the support of this very desirable charity.

The penitents are supported by contribution, and the produce of their industry in washing, mangling, &c.

Dublin Female Penitentiary.—This penitentiary originated in the feeling disposition and amiable minds of

a few females of respectability, at the north end of the city. In 1813, a large commodious house was erected for the penitents, in an extremely healthy situation on the North Circular-road, near Eccles-street, behind which is a spacious chapel. The penitents are employed in washing, mangling, &c., and those who are capable are allowed to devote their exertions to fancy works, which are disposed of at a repository in one wing of the building.

There are, in general, about 30 females on the establishment. Besides the produce of their labour, and occasional donations, there is an annual sermon preached for the support of the institution.

ASYLUMS.

Besides those already mentioned, there are several others through the city and suburbs equally deserving of notice. The Widows'-house, in James-street, was founded by John Loggins, a coach-driver, who miraculously escaped destruction when Kilcullen-bridge fell. Moved by this, and other providential rescues from peril, he bestowed all his savings on an alms-house, which he had the happiness to see supported with great spirit and benevolence by the parishioners of St. James's.

There are Widows'-houses in the following places:— in Great Britain and Denmark streets (commonly called "Fortick's alms-houses"), both which supply the use of apartments and two guineas per annum to the aged inmates. In Dorset-street there is an alms-house founded by the Latouches, in which the residents are allowed 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, together with the use of comfortable apartments. There are thirteen alms-houses, attached to parishes: the first in importance is an asylum for clergymen's widows, in Mercer-street, which gives excellent lodgings, with a gratuity of 10*l.* per annum, to six poor ladies who have been accustomed to a more respectable situation in life: this was founded by Lady Anne Hume, upon the model of an extensive asylum for the same purpose in Waterford. The Presbyterians support an alms-house in Cork-street; the Independents in Plunket-

street; the Moravians in White-Friars-street; and the Roman Catholics, one in Clarke's-court, Great Ship-street; another in Archibald's-court, Cook-street; and a third in Liffey-street.

On Summer-hill is an Asylum for aged and infirm Female Servants; who are admitted upon producing certificates of good behaviour during service.

Mrs. Blachford opened an asylum in Baggot-street, called "The House of Refuge;" where none but young women, of unquestionable character, are admitted, who are employed in plain-work and washing, until they are provided with eligible places. Mrs. H. Tighe, the author of Psyche, bestowed the purchase-money given for that very beautiful poem upon this excellent institution, which was founded by her mother.

There is another House of Refuge, in Stanhope-street, Grange Gorman, for similar purposes, where between twenty and forty females have shelter and protection while seeking for employment.

In Russel-place, on the North Circular-road, is an Asylum for Old Men; where none are admitted under sixty years of age, nor of any religion but the established church.

CHARITABLE ASSOCIATIONS.

Sick and Indigent Room-keepers.—In 1791, the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Ormond Market associated, for the purpose of relieving the poor of their parish, who were unwilling to beg and unable to work, and who had retired into some miserable garret, to pine away in wretchedness and despair. This humane, unostentatious, and religious charity, was at its first institution ardently assisted, and at length spread its amiable example over the whole city. Four committees were appointed—the Stephen's Green, Rotunda, House of Industry, and Barrack, each of which employs persons to find out proper objects of their bounty. The advantages of this association, which is supposed to have relieved a greater number of individuals than any other in the metropolis, were

brought into action by the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Rosborough.

The Stranger's Friend Society—was instituted about the same period by Dr. Clarke; and it is supported chiefly by Methodists, but professes to give relief to all religious persuasions.

The Charitable Association—which meet at the Bethesda chapel, have for their object the relief of all but street beggars, and to procure work for the industrious poor.

The Society for the Relief of the Industrious Poor—which meets at the House of Refuge, in Dorset-street, is supported by subscription, and was established by the Quakers.

The Debtor's Friend Society—was first established in 1775, but was shortly after abandoned; it was, however, revived about 1814. Its object is the release of debtors confined in the Marshalsea for debts not exceeding 5*l.*, and not contracted for spirituous liquors, or any improper purpose. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs are *ex officio* members of the committee for the management of this fund. The confined debtors also derive assistance from a charitable bequest of 700*l.* left by Mr. Powel, who had been himself a debtor. The interest of this is employed in purchasing bread, beef, and fuel, which are distributed among the confined debtors at Christmas, together with 1*s.* 1*d.* to each person.

A charitable loan, called the *Goldsmiths' Jubilee*, was established in 1809, the year of the fiftieth anniversary of the late king's accession. The object of it is, to afford an asylum to the aged and infirm members of that trade, who are comfortably lodged in the village of Rathfarnam, two miles from Dublin:—it is entirely supported by persons in the same trade.

The Ouzel Galley Association—derives its name from a vessel which lay in Dublin Harbour, in 1700, and was the occasion of a lengthened and complicated trial, that was ultimately arranged by an arbitration of several respectable merchants in Dublin. It consists of 37 members, a registrar, and secretary, who determine commercial and other differences by arbitration, and the costs of the proceedings are bestowed upon different charities.

The Musical Fund Society—is for the relief of distressed musicians and their families; those who subscribe having

a claim on the association, and an allowance to their families after their death. Members pay from two to ten guineas on their admission, the precise sum to be regulated by the age of the person admitted. This society was founded by Mr. Cooke, of the orchestra of Smock-alley Theatre, 1787, and incorporated by act of parliament, in 1794. The chief support is derived from a public concert, called the "Commemoration of Handel."

In 36th George III. an act was passed for the encouragement of "Friendly Societies," which induced the Teachers of Dublin to associate for the purpose of accumulating a Fund for their own relief, in the event of a reverse of fortune, and for the relief of orphans and widows of members of that profession. The society is denominated *The Society for the Relief of Distressed Literary Teachers and their Families.* At its first institution it was called the "Abecedarian Society," which name was exchanged for the present appellation. There are at present about 50 members, and the society have 2,000*l.* in the treasurer's hands.

The Charitable Loan—was established 1780, and incorporated by act of parliament. It was instituted by the patrons of the Musical Fund Society, and meets every Thursday in the vestry-room of St. Anne's Church. Its object is, to relieve distressed tradesmen, by lending them sums of not less than two, nor more than five, pounds, without interest, which is to be repaid by instalments of sixpence per week.

The Meath Charitable Society—which was established by the Rev. J. Whitelaw, author of a History of Dublin, has afforded considerable relief to the poor weavers of the Earl of Meath's Liberties, by lending sums, not less than 5*l.* and not exceeding 20*l.*, interest-free; and sometimes it extends its benefits beyond this limit.

Mendicity Association.—The absence of poor-rates, or any other system of regulating and bettering the condition of mendicants in Ireland, fills the streets of every town in Ireland with importunate applicants for alms; and the passenger landing on the pier of Howth, or the quay of the Pigeon-house, is immediately assailed by a crowd of miserable beings, half naked, vociferating in opprobrious language, if the application for charity be not attended to.

The streets of Dublin itself, a few years ago, were so crowded with mendicants, that whenever a well-dressed person entered a shop to purchase any thing, the door was beset by beggars, awaiting his egress. The spirited exertions of a few individuals have completely changed the face of the city in this point of view, for very few mendicants are now to be seen in the streets.

The association commenced its proceedings in January, 1818, in despite of violent opposition from numbers of their fellow-citizens. Subscriptions, however, were largely and willingly given; charity sermons, preached for the support of the institution, were numerous and beneficial; the inhabitants, likewise, consent, almost unanimously, to pay a small tax, according to their means, for the suppression of mendicity.

The first house taken as an asylum and work-house, was that belonging to the Dublin Society, in Hawkins-street, now the New Theatre. Afterwards, on those premises being purchased by the patentee, others in Copper-alley were taken; and Moira-house has since been purchased, and is now fitting up for their accommodation.

The poor are employed in various works, such as lace-making, picking oakum, pounding oyster shells, sweeping streets, spinning, netting, making and mending clothes, &c.

Besides the establishment in Copper-alley, the association have apartments in Fleet-street, and a very extensive school, where the children are educated in useful trades. From this school apprentices are frequently taken by shopkeepers through the city.

The association is under the control of the Lord Mayor, as president, and twelve vice-presidents, assisted by a committee. The Lord Lieutenant is Patron.

SCHOOLS FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

Incorporated Society.—This Society, which meets at a large building in Aungier-street, was incorporated by act of parliament, in 1790. The plan was suggested by the example of Scotland; and in 1793, the Duke of

Dorset, then Lord Lieutenant, raised large subscriptions amongst the nobility and gentry, for the endowment of charter schools. Twenty-nine schools were established through Ireland for the rearing and educating of Protestant children solely, that is, the children were to be reared in the Protestant faith alone. Of these charter schools, two are in Dublin, one in Kevin-street, in the once splendid residence of the Coopers, and the other in Upper Baggot-street.

Kevin-street school—contains about 200 girls, and Baggot-street maintains and educates 60. In the moral education the master and mistress are assisted by a catechist (a clergyman), who attends once each week, for the purpose of lecturing and examining the children in the sacred Scriptures.

The society's affairs are managed by a committee of fifteen persons, mostly bishops, who meet every Wednesday. His Excellency is President.

Erasmus Smith's Schools.—In the rebellion of 1641, a large property was sequestered, part of which was adjudged by the Commissioners of the Act of Settlement, to Erasmus Smith, Esq., who endowed with it sundry grammar schools, and left a fund for establishing professorships in the university. The directors of this fund were incorporated by Charles II. and enabled to economize, farm, and bestow the funds on various objects, by an act of George I. These governors are numerous and respectable; and the Primate, Lord Chancellor, and Provost of Trinity College, are *ex officio* governors. Several schools have been endowed throughout the kingdom, and two have lately been opened in Dublin, one on the Coombe, in the liberty, and a second in New Brunswick-street; in both which places excellent school-houses have been built, and the children are taught reading, writing, and the elements of a sound education.

Deaf and Dumb Institution.—This Institution is situated at Claremont, near the village of Glasnevin, in the North Liberties of the city of Dublin; and, though not within the circular road which surrounds the city, cannot, from its national importance, be omitted in an account of the present state of the metropolis, within which it was first established, and was for some years carried on.

A few years ago, the celebrated Robinson, who had been instrumental in bringing Romana's army from Denmark, proposed to the Irish government to establish and direct a national school for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, upon the Abbé Sicard's plan. His proposal failed, and he abandoned the project. Public attention, however, was again called to the subject, in 1816, by Doctor Charles Orpen, who after devoting his leisure hours, for a few months, to the partial education of a Deaf and Dumb boy, at his own house, whom he had taken for this purpose out of the House of Industry, gave a few popular lectures at the Rotunda, in which he brought forward the most striking features in the melancholy condition of the Deaf and Dumb, and the principal facts with respect to the history of their education, as a science recently invented, and the establishment of schools in various countries for their relief. He gave, also, a general view of the different modes of instruction, adopted in the Continental and British Institutions, as far as he could collect them from the works to be procured in these kingdoms on the subject. His object, in trying to commence the education of this poor boy, was partly to have an amusing and useful occupation at home, when, from the effects of illness, he was disabled for some months from attending to his profession, but principally with a view to excite public sympathy in behalf of this unfortunate and neglected class, by bringing forward to their view an example of how much could be done for their relief, even in a short time, and without any previous practical acquaintance with the subject. The reason why they had been hitherto neglected and overlooked, was, that the Deaf and Dumb do not, like the Blind, strike a casual observer as deficient, and their chief want being a want of language, with all its inevitable effects of ignorance of all the stores of knowledge communicated by words, and of every truth contained in Revelation, or, even known to natural religion, brings this affliction also, that it incapacitates them from making known their destitution, and prevents others from being aware of their ignorance and total want of mental cultivation or spiritual knowledge.

What first suggested this idea to him was the success of a similar attempt made at Birmingham, a few years before,

by his friend Dr. De Lys, and Mr. Alexander Blair. Having partly educated a little Deaf and Dumb girl for their amusement, for some time, Dr. De Lys brought her forward in a course of lectures, the result of which was that such a degree of public interest was excited, that an institution was formed in that city for their relief. The perusal of the first report of this asylum, which had been given him by Dr. De Lys, in 1814, had made him determine, if ever an opportunity should present itself, to endeavour to effect the same in Ireland, where, until then, the Deaf and Dumb had been totally neglected.

An extraordinary degree of public attention was excited in Dublin, by the exhibition of Thomas Collins (the Deaf and Dumb boy before mentioned), in illustration of the lectures, then delivered. His progress in written language, in calculation, and in articulate speech, after only a few months' instruction, was so satisfactory, that the cause of the Deaf and Dumb was immediately taken up by the public, and a society was established to provide means for their education.

The great difficulty at first was, to find a master, competent to instruct them. Dr. Charles Orpen's object was merely to call public attention to the subject, and not to undertake any thing more; and he expected, that when once funds were provided, it would be easy to procure a teacher from some of the English or Scotch schools. This hope, however, was disappointed. Dr. Watson, the Master of the London Deaf and Dumb Asylum, said he could not point out any one fit for the undertaking; and the Master of the Edinburgh Institution was bound to Mr. Braidwood, the Master of the Birmingham school (who had instructed him in the science), not to teach any one for seven years, of which two still remained unexpired. In this dilemma the committee were obliged to intrust a small school, which they opened in part of the Penitentiary, in Smithfield (by permission of the Governors of the House of Industry, under the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant), to two young men, who had been Ushers in Lancasterian schools. As, however, they were quite unacquainted with this branch of education, Dr. C. Orpen and other friends, gave the school as much superintendance as was compatible with their other avocations;

and explained to them, as well as they could learn it from English and Foreign publications on this subject, the mode of instruction to be pursued, and assisted them in preparing lessons.

In 1817 the committee hired a small house in Brunswick-street, for their pupils; who were still, however, boarded by the House of Industry.

In this way the school was kept alive, and public interest extended, and funds collected and husbanded, while the pupils made considerable progress in spite of every difficulty, until the time arrived when Mr. Kenniburgh, the Edinburgh teacher, became released from his engagement, and offered, as he had promised before, to teach a Master for this country, if remunerated. The committee selected Mr. Joseph Humphreys, the present master (at that time Registrar to the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland), as the most proper person to undertake the charge of their intended Institution; and sent him to the Institution in Edinburgh, to study this peculiar branch of Education. In the mean time, they selected and purchased their present establishment at Claremont, near the village of Glasnevin, about a mile out of town; and on his return from a residence of some months in Edinburgh, after having also visited all the other Deaf and Dumb schools in Scotland and England, they removed their pupils to Claremont, and placed the whole establishment under his care.

It was now only that the pupils began to be instructed in a regular systematic manner, and the education of the pupils should in fact be dated from this period. At this time also female pupils were first admitted. The Institution has since advanced steadily in public estimation, and has yearly increased in the number of its subscribers.

Claremont has about eighteen or nineteen acres of land attached to it, and its grounds are beautifully laid out, and command some of the finest views of Dublin Bay, and its shores. Since 1822 the committee have erected, at a considerable expense (provided by a separate subscription), a new school-room and dormitories, capable of accommodating at least one hundred pupils. They also made such other additions and alterations, as were necessary to complete the arrangements of a great establishment. Pre-

viously to this, the difficulties in the management, instruction, and separation of the pupils were so great, as to be a source of constant discouragement and anxiety to the master. Every part of the arrangements as to buildings &c. are now simplified; the moral management is made easy, and the pupils also advance twice as fast as they used formerly.

The number of pupils has gradually increased to nearly fifty, and in the course of the last two or three years several have left the school, having finished their education, to be apprenticed to various trades, or settled in different situations. It is to be regretted, however, that at every half-yearly election of poor pupils, from thirty to forty or fifty candidates are disappointed, for want of annual funds to ensure their support if admitted. The committee have formed Auxiliary Societies in Cork, and Belfast, which seek out and select Deaf and Dumb children, belonging to their respective districts, and support them at the Institution.

All this has been effected, without any pecuniary aid from government:—and the whole of the new buildings and alterations were completed out of a separate fund, commenced for this special purpose. This fund was raised, partly in Ireland, and partly in England, in the west of which, about seven or eight hundred pounds were collected by Mr. Humphreys, during a tour with two of his pupils, Thomas Collins and William Brennan; in the course of which he delivered lectures at Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Huddersfield, Bath, Bristol and Clifton. Another beneficial result, which has incidentally arisen from this tour has been, that Deaf and Dumb schools are likely to be established in Bristol, Manchester, and Liverpool. Mr. Humphreys has also offered to teach Masters for any of these towns, in gratitude for their liberality.

This Institution has been recently honoured by the patronage of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke of Gloucester and the Duchess of Clarence. The list also of Vice-Patrons and Vice-Patronesses contains some of the most respectable names in Ireland.

Out of school hours the pupils are employed in useful works, contributing either to their health, or to form industrious habits. The boys are occupied in gardening

and farming, and other mechanical labours, the girls in needle-work, housewifery, laundry-work, and dairy management, &c. &c. The buildings, yards, and grounds, are so arranged that the boys and girls in the poor establishment have distinct school-rooms and play-grounds; besides which the master has entirely separate apartments, and walks, &c. for his own family and for private pupils of both sexes, who are either Deaf and Dumb or afflicted with impediments in speech.

This Institution is the first that has established a general correspondence with almost all other similar establishments in Great Britain, the Continent and America; and it has collected a valuable library, containing almost every work that has ever been published, relative to the Deaf and Dumb. It has also done much to induce those other schools to correspond with each other, and has offered to each to act as its agent, in circulating reports, or other publications, among such Institutions in other countries. Its own eight reports, and other pamphlets, &c. &c. already circulated, contain a great deal of interesting information. The committee have also recently purchased a small printing press, for the employment of some of the pupils, and to print lessons for their own use, and for the Deaf and Dumb in general.

ASYLUMS FOR THE BLIND.

Simpson's Hospital.—This asylum was established by George Simpson, Esq. a merchant of this city, who himself laboured under a disorder of the eyes, and was a complete martyr to the gout: it was natural enough, therefore, that his own sufferings should have directed his attention to the melancholy situation of many, who, like himself, sustained the tortures of the gout, or a partial or even total blindness, while they were not possessed of pecuniary means to render their situation supportable. He accordingly bequeathed his estate, in 1778, for the foundation of this hospital for blind and gouty men, in reduced circumstances, which was opened in 1781, and

the governors incorporated 1799. The hospital is situated in Great Britain-street, and forms a good termination to Jervis-street: it is of mountain-granite, and perfectly plain; and in the rear is a small garden with accommodations for the exercise of the patients. There are twenty-four wards, which contain about seventy beds, and an additional one has been lately built over the new dining-room, so that, were the funds sufficient, the house could now accommodate one hundred patients. The number which is supported is about fifty, and in the admission of patients, the preference is given, *cæteris paribus*, to those who have been the most affluent, and whose moral character is unblemished.

The income of the hospital amounts to nearly 2,700*l*.

Petitions for admission are to be laid before the board, or lodged with the registrar, one month, at least, previous to the second Monday in May and November.

There are two physicians, one surgeon, a registrar and agent, a steward and a housekeeper.

Richmond National Institution, for the Instruction of the Industrious Blind.—Sackville-street.—This institution was opened in the year 1809, by subscription, for the purpose of instructing the indigent blind in various trades; they are taught weaving, netting, basket-making, and many of them have made considerable progress in these trades. The greatest number of pupils at any one time in this institution is thirty-two, although there is accommodation for fifty. There are at present twenty-seven pupils in the house, independently of a certain number of externs, who, having been educated at the institution, are allowed to work there, the produce of their labour being disposed of for their benefit while they maintain themselves. Several of the former pupils have settled in different parts of the country, and are enabled to support themselves by their own exertions.

The religious instruction of the pupils is committed to the care of the clergy of their respective persuasions.

The matron, superintendant, teachers and servants are the only persons who receive salaries or emoluments. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant is Patron, and the affairs of the institution are conducted by seven Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

Molineux Asylum—Peter-street.—This institution was opened in 1815, in the family mansion of Sir C. Molineux, Bart., which first fell into the hands of Astley, when it was converted into a Circus, and was subsequently held by Mr. H. Johnstone, after whose departure from Dublin it was taken by the subscribers to the Asylum for Blind Females. It is supplemental to the Richmond Institution and Simpson's Hospital, for as these establishments confine their benefits to males, so the Molineux is for the accommodation of females solely; and, as of the former institutions, one serves as an asylum for the old, and the other as a seminary for the instruction of the young, the Molineux combines within itself both objects. The house, which is of brick, is large and commodious, and the expenses defrayed by the profits of a chapel, charity sermon, and private subscriptions. The family, whose name it bears, have contributed handsomely. There are a patron, patroness, guardian (Lady Molineux), treasurer, sub-treasurer, secretary, chaplain, physician, surgeon, and apothecary. On the site of the Circus, is a neat and convenient chapel, where service is performed agreeably to the forms and canons of the established church.

Blind females, above the age of fifty, have here a permanent asylum; and those below that age enjoy the benefits of lodging, clothing, diet, and instruction in such employments as will enable them afterwards to obtain a livelihood. There are twenty at present on the establishment, but the building would accommodate fifty.

POOR SCHOOLS.

Female Orphan-House.—About the year 1791, Mrs. Tighe and Mrs. Este formed a plan for fostering and educating female orphans, of an age not exceeding ten nor less than five years, and for that purpose purchased a small house in Prussia-street, and supported five orphans there at their own expense; but the nobleness of the design soon procured them several benevolent co-adjutors. The present extensive building, on the North Circular-road,

was built by public subscription solely, and is capable of accommodating 160 children. They are taught reading, writing, and needlework, at the same time that they are made acquainted with the duties of servants, for which purpose they are frequently apprenticed. About five years since, an extremely handsome chapel, in the gothic style, was erected adjoining the house. Divine service is performed here on Sundays, when a tolerable collection is made. The present patroness of this institution, and to whom it is much indebted, is Mrs. Latouche. Besides the accumulated fund, the produce of an annual charity-sermon, and the result of the labour of the orphans, there is an annual grant allowed by parliament for the support of this institution. It was visited by his Majesty George IV., in 1821.

In 1793, an Orphan-house was opened in Prussia-street, for educating, clothing, and maintaining orphan boys: but this appears to have been abandoned.

Masonic Female Orphan School.—This school was founded by a few members of the body of Freemasons in Dublin, in 1790, and for that purpose a house was taken in Domville-lane, Prussia-street. In May 1797, the lodge 190-15 contributed munificently to its support, and removed the orphans to a house in Gordon's-lane, Charlemont-street. The treasurer, Mr. James Brush, of St. Andrew-street, resigned its government into the hands of a committee selected from the grand lodge, together with a sum of 112*l.* 11*s.*, and the grand lodge further granted a sum of 200*l.* from their own funds for its support. In 1798, a resolution of the grand lodge was passed, "That it was expedient subscriptions should be raised throughout Ireland, for the maintenance and education of orphan children of Freemasons," the Right Worshipful Walter Wade, M.D.; D.G.M. on the throne. The funds have improved so much, that the school has been removed to a more convenient house, No. 4, Gloucester-place, Mabbot-street; and, when they will permit, it is intended to establish similar schools in different parts of Ireland.

Pleasants' Asylum.—The charitable Mr. Pleasants, at whose expense the Tenter-house and Meath Hospital were erected, bequeathed 15,000*l.* for the establishing of a female orphan-house, for daughters of respectable house-

holders. In this asylum, which is situated in Camden-street, at the south side of Dublin, and was opened in 1818, twenty female orphans, Protestants solely, are clothed, educated and maintained in a manner exceeding any thing of a similar description in the British empire: and when arrived at a proper age, if they can find a suitable partner, receive a handsome portion in marriage. [See art. St. Bride's Church].

St. Catherine's Sunday-school—the first opened in this kingdom, was established by the Rev. R. Powell in 1786. The female children were assembled, at first, in the parish school-house, while the boys met in the court-house of the liberties of Thomas-court and Donore. The only recommendation necessary was a certificate from a housekeeper, and the number increased so rapidly, that some new accommodation became indispensably necessary; accordingly, subscriptions were raised, chiefly amongst the Quakers of St. Catherine's parish, for erecting the present extensive and admirably-contrived school-house, in School-street. This building, which is of brick, is 156 feet in length, and 37 in depth; the two upper floors are occupied by the schools, four in number, two for the boys and two for the girls, the children of each sex being quite distinct, and the entrances for each at different extremities of the building. In the centre of the building, and between the male and female schools, are the committee-room and master's apartments, the room of the supervisor of all the schools is so contrived, that he can command a perfect view of the four schools, by standing up and sitting down successively. On the 30th of September, 1820, there had been admitted to this valuable establishment 27,711 pupils, and 360 were in actual attendance. There is no distinction of religion observed, but the scriptures are read by all.

The great anxiety evinced by the children to receive education, induced the managing committee to open a new day-school, which they did March 7th, 1808, whence to Sept. 30th, 1820, 14,883 scholars have been received, and the number on the books at that date was 840. The system of education finally approved of is Lancaster's, and the children are instructed in reading, writing, and cypher-ing, and in the scriptures without note or comment The

funds are derived from subscriptions and donations, from work done in the female schools, &c. and the scholars are provided with stationery, slates and books, which, if they should be so unfortunate as to lose, they are required to pay for. The managing committee consists of twenty-one, amongst whom are some members of the Latouche family, the Messrs. Guiness, and several of the Society of Friends.

FREE DAY-SCHOOLS.—In the same year (1786) in which the extensive establishment in School-street was opened, another upon similar principles was founded on the North Strand, for the poor children of the parishes of St. George, St. Thomas, and St. Mary. There is a small chapel attached to this school, the collections from which constitute a principal part of the funds for the support of the schools. Since the institution of this school, 7,800 children have been educated, and some of them clothed, and there are at present in attendance above 300.

Besides the Sunday and Daily Free Schools spoken of, there are the Linen-hall street, and James's-street schools and at the upper end of Dorset-street, near Drumcondra Canal bridge, stands a conspicuous school-house, which cost 5,000*l.*, bequeathed by Miss Anne Kellet, of the county of Meath.

On Stephen's-green there is also an extensive school, on the Lancasterian system, where children of both sexes are instructed. In St. Mark's parish is an excellent school on Dr. Bell's system, called Marble-street Free School. There was also a Sunday-school for the improvement and education of young chimney-sweepers :—but Robinson's humane invention will work greater benefits to this class of society, than could ever be expected from a weekly review of their persons and morals.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN IRELAND.—On the 2nd of December, 1811, a meeting of near two thousand persons of respectability assembled at the public rooms, to take into consideration the most advantageous method of promoting the education of the poor of Ireland ; when it was resolved that a system of education, embracing an economical disposition of time and money, and affording the same facilities to all classes of professing Christians, should be adopted. A petition was subsequently presented to parliament for assistance in the execution of this design ; in reply to which was

granted a sum of 6,980*l.*, with which a *Model-school* has been erected in Kildare-place, capable of accommodating 1,000 children. In this, young men are educated for the purpose of being intrusted with the charge of the society's schools in different parts of the kingdom. Societies have been established in London and Edinburgh to co-operate with that in Dublin in promoting the education of the poor in Ireland. As far as its funds will permit, the society contributes also to the building of school-houses, and establishing schools throughout the kingdom; and it keeps a repository in Kildare-place, for the sale of stationery, slates, school-books, and moral publications, for the use of children, on such terms as the most limited incomes can reach. Annual meetings are held at the society's house. The funds are very insignificant, if we except the parliamentary grant. The affairs of the society are managed by a committee of thirty-one; besides six vice-presidents. There are at present 1,490 schools deriving benefit from this society, and affording instruction to 100,000 children.

The Sunday-School Society for Ireland. — A society for the purpose of promoting Sunday-schools in Ireland, was first proposed in 1783, but not energetically carried into effect, till November, 1809, when the present improved and extended system was adopted. It professes to assist in the establishment of Sunday-schools all over Ireland, to supply them with spelling-books, &c. at cheap rates; to furnish copies of the sacred scriptures gratuitously and at reduced prices. This excellent institution is under the patronage of her grace the Duchess of Dorset; the president is the Bishop of Kildare; there are besides twenty-one guardians. Upwards of 1,350 schools have been aided since the establishment of this society, 1,200 of which were founded by the society itself; and fifty schools have purchased books from it. The society meets at present at No. 16, Upper Sackville-street.

There are several other school societies in this city; one for the dissemination of Irish Bibles and Prayer-books; this appears an Irish mode of instructing, most assuredly, for had the society commenced by teaching the poor the English language, the effort would have been more readily accomplished, and the pupil would then have the whole range of English literature thrown open to him.

HATCH-STREET SUNDAY-SCHOOL. — This school was built by private subscription, and is supported by voluntary contributions. It is opened twice a week for the instruction of girls in plain work, and on Sundays for the instruction of both sexes, in spelling, reading, and knowledge of the Scriptures.

RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—To facilitate the dissemination of religious tracts, a shop has been opened in Lower Sackville-street, where a collection of books is exposed for sale: these are selections from religious publications, and are sold at reduced prices by the Society's agent.

The repository is in Upper Sackville-street, formerly the banking-house of Sir W. Alexander, Bart.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

THE Association for discountenancing Vice, and promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion, meet at Mrs. Watson's, No. 7, Capel-street, every Thursday, from October to July, at one o'clock. For the origin of this society, the public are indebted to Mr. William Watson, of Capel-street, who first communicated the design to the Rev. Dr. O'Connor and Rev. S. Harper, in 1792; and three years after, the society was so much approved, that his Excellency Lord Fitzwilliam became president. It continued to encourage public catechetical examinations of the poor schools, and distribute premiums to the best answers; also to such pupils at private seminaries, as were best prepared in scripture. They suppressed the system of insurance in the lottery, which beggared and demoralized the lower classes of Dublin; and assisted in the establishment, throughout the kingdom, of schools, on the soundest moral principles. Among the decorous acts which this society are deserving of respect for, it ought not to be forgotten, that they induced the governors of the Lying-in-Hospital to discontinue the practice of holding Sunday-evening promenades in the Rotunda gardens. The society have distributed upwards of 60,000 bibles, 100,000

testaments, 100,000 prayer-books, and one million of moral and religious tracts; and premiums have been conferred upon 15,000 children for their knowledge of the Scriptures. The funds of the association are derived from donations, subscriptions, and parliamentary grants. The Lord Lieutenant is president.

Bible Societies.—There are several religious associations in Dublin, which hold their meetings at No. 16, Upper Sackville-street; the Hibernian Bible Society; the Naval and Military Bible Society; the Church Missionary Society; Auxiliary Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews; the Methodist Missionary Society; the Religious Inquiry Society; and some others for the most excellent purposes. Most of these associations, however, are branches of similar ones in England; and their objects, or rather their effects, are generally stated annually in the public rooms attached to the Lying-in-Hospital, by some of the most zealous and eloquent advocates of the Christian religion to be found in Ireland. The Bible Society have lately purchased the noble mansion of the Drogheda family, which is also in Sackville-street.

PUBLIC SQUARES.

No city in Europe is supplied with more spacious and beautiful public squares, or so great a number of them in proportion to its extent, as Dublin. The largest and most noble of these is called

Stephen's Green.—This magnificent area is a perfect square, the walk around which, measured on the flag way, six furlongs, thirty-one perches, and three yards, English measure: and between the chains and railing only 25 perches and one yard less.

The interior of this square was the property of the corporation of Dublin, and sold by them to the inhabitants of the green for an annual consideration of 300*l*. The green was enclosed by a hedge in 1678, outside which, a deep ditch of stagnant water was carried round, which separated a broad gravel-walk from the interior: this walk was sheltered by rows of full-grown elms on each side, and

protected from the streets by a wall of 4 feet in height. Such an arrangement necessarily cast a gloominess on the surrounding houses, and rendered the atmosphere unwholesome.

The improvement, therefore, of Stephen's Green, was long contemplated, and upon the appointment of a committee to erect the Wellington Trophy, the inhabitants applied for parliamentary aid, to enable them so to improve this noble square, that it might be rendered deserving of the attention of that committee. Commissioners were accordingly appointed in 1815, who levelled and planted the interior, filled the ditch, cut down the large elms, and removed the wall. They have supplied their places by a range of dwarf stone-pillars, connected by iron chains, enclosing a broad gravel walk, within which is a dwarf wall surmounted by iron railing, enclosing 17 acres; in the centre of which stands a brazen equestrian statue of George II. in a Roman military habit, executed by J. Van Nost, 1758.—The pedestal was formerly a large mass suitable to the extensive area in which it was placed; but it has been diminished in bulk to suit the present light external decorations of the square, and now appears too trifling a central ornament.

Many curious circumstances are connected with this statue: for a number of years it appeared to be destined to fall, like that of Sejanus, by the hands of ruffians; from its remote situation, midnight depredators were induced to make trial of their skill in sawing off a leg or an arm, for the value of the metal; one leg of the horse was cut off, and a saw had nearly penetrated his neck, when the watchmen alarmed by the noise, routed the depredators.—In 1816, a lengthened dispute took place between the commissioners for the improvement of Stephen's Green, and the committee for the erection of the *Wellington Testimonial*, about the propriety of removing this statue to some other site, and erecting the *Testimonial* in its place; but it was ultimately decided, that a king ought not to be removed to make way for a subject.—Around this area are many magnificent mansions, Mr. Whaly's, the Lord Chancellor's, Lord Charleville's, Lord Ross's, the Chief Baron's, the Archbishop of Dublin's, and Mr. Plunkett's; and probably the picturesque appearance of

the scene is heightened by the extreme irregularity of the buildings.—The only public building in this square is the Royal College of Surgeons.

MERRION-SQUARE—is the next in dimensions to Stephen's Green. This spacious and elegant area, which contains about 12 acres of ground, is situated at the south side of the city, and but a few minutes walk from Stephen's Green; and was laid out in 1762 by Ralph Ward, Esq., and John Ensor, the architect of Antrim-house, on the north side of the square. The exterior walk round this square measures 4 furlongs, 11 perches, 5 yards; the flagged way is twelve feet broad, and the carriage-road between the path and railing is fifty. The interior, is enclosed by lofty iron-railing, on a dwarf wall of mountain-granite. Immediately within the railing is a thickly planted and luxuriant shrubbery, which gives an air of perfect retirement to the interior walk: this walk, which is 14 feet in breadth, is continued entirely round, and measures 3 fur. 7 per. 5 yds. The great inequality of this area adds much to its picturesque appearance.

The houses on the north side of the square are some of the best built and most convenient in Dublin: they were built after the design of Mr. Ensor; the basement stories of all, on that side, are of mountain-granite and rusticated, and the three upper stories are of brick; the houses on the other sides are entirely of brick. The north side of this square has been a summer promenade for many years. The west is chiefly occupied by the lawn of Leinster House, one of the great ornaments of the square; and at this side also is the beautiful fountain ornamented with sculpture, erected by the Duke of Rutland about 40 years ago, now a modern ruin. In the centre is an arch, within which is a nymph, leaning on an urn, whence water is represented as flowing into a shell-formed reservoir: on the frieze of the entablature above, is a beautifully-executed medallion, on which is represented the Marquis of Granby, relieving a soldier's family in distress; and on one side is an inscription, setting forth the life and conduct of the Duke of Rutland; while on the other, above the orifice of one of the fountains, is this inscription:

His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere.

Besides Leinster House, there are three splendid mansions in this square, J. Latouche's, Esq., on the east side, and Antrim House, and the Bishop of Derry's on the north.*

The walk round the lawn of Leinster House, which is accessible to the friends of the members of the Dublin Society, is exactly a quarter of a mile in extent.

FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE.—This beautiful little square is at the south side of the city, not far from the preceding one; the flagged walk around it measures 1 fur. 31 per. 4 yds., and that close to the railing is only eight perches less.

The interior (which is enclosed by an iron railing, resting on a dwarf wall, and ornamented by lamp-supporters at equal intervals) is laid out in shrubberies and flower-plats, and is below the level of the street, consequently the foot-passenger has a perfect view of the whole garden at one glance. The houses here are not so large as those in Merrion-square, but remarkably well finished, and produce a large rent. Until lately but three sides were erected, and from this circumstance was derived the principal advantage this square possessed, namely, the magnificent mountain view on the south side, which is now shut out.

RUTLAND-SQUARE.—The Rotunda Gardens (Rutland-square) are at the rear of the Lying-in-Hospital, and were opened by Dr. Mosse, the founder of the hospital, for the purpose of holding Sunday evening promenades, for the benefit of that establishment. These entertainments were continued for many years, to the great advantage of the funds of the hospital, until the Association for discountenancing Vice petitioned the governors of the charity to suppress them; since which, the gardens have only been opened on the other evenings in the week during the summer season, on which occasions, one and sometimes two military bands attend, and play from eight till ten o'clock, while the persons admitted promenade along a terrace in front of the orchestra, eighteen perches in length:—the walk round the entire square, inside, mea-

* Since the above was written, Mr. Latouche's mansion has been sold and divided into two good dwellings: Antrim House has passed to Sir Capel Molineux, Bart. and the Bishop of Derry's is advertised for sale.

sures 1 fur. 35 per. The interior, which is thickly planted, is on promenade evenings brilliantly illuminated; and, lately, singers have been introduced to amuse in the intervals between the different airs called for by the visitors. —The receipts of one evening, at this place of amusement, have been known to amount to upwards of 20*l.* which is a considerable sum, if we consider that the price of admission is only sixpence.

This garden is remarkable for the good taste with which it has been laid out, and the very picturesque and pleasing variety afforded by the inequality of the grounds.

The houses around this square are all noble structures; amongst them are those of Lord Charlemont [see art. Charlemont House], Lord Longford, the Countess of Ormond, Bective House, the Countess of Farnham's, and several others. Three sides are designated by different names; the north is called Palace-row, the east Cavendish-row, and the west Granby-row; the south is wholly occupied by the Lying-in-Hospital and Public Rooms.

Mountjoy-square.—This small, regular, and elegant square, which is named after the proprietor, Viscount Mountjoy (now Earl of Blessington), is not far from Rutland-square. The houses (72 in number, 18 on each side) are all regular and nearly equal in size; none of them however are remarkable for magnitude. The extent of the walk on the flagged-way round the square is 2 fur. 27. per., and the walk within the railing 1 fur. 22 per. The interior, containing 4 acres, is enclosed by an iron railing, and is laid out with much taste in serpentine walks, and planted with shrubs and evergreens. The air in this neighbourhood is considered extremely pure, being at the extremity of Dublin, and on the most elevated ground.

There is a small square in the liberty called the Weavers'-square, measuring not more than 120 feet on each side, and entirely paved, like the *places* in Paris.

STATUES.

Besides the statue of his late majesty George III. in the Bank of Ireland, another of the same monarch, and one of Dr. Lucas, in the Royal Exchange, an equestrian

statue of George II. on Stephen's Green, and another of George I. at the Mansion House, Dawson-street,—there is an equestrian figure of William III. on College Green, on a pedestal of granite-stone of considerable elevation, the pannels of which are decorated with military emblems.

This statue was erected in 1700 to perpetuate the remembrance of the Revolution of 1688, and gave great offence to the Roman Catholic inhabitants, particularly from a custom adopted by the corporation, of decking it with orange ribbands upon certain days; latterly, none but the lowest orders of the populace felt any indignation at this childish transaction, and the practice of firing over the statue has been altogether discontinued. In 1821, the Lord Mayor (Sir A. B. King, Bart.) requested these decorations might be discontinued, but he could not persuade the enthusiastic admirers of the great warrior to abandon their favourite amusement. On several occasions, the insulted party expressed their wounded feelings by mutilating the statue: in 1800 the sword and truncheon were torn from it, and other acts of violence committed upon it; in 1805, on the eve of its decoration, after it had been painted with most glaring and brilliant colours, some of the same offended party ascended the pedestal and blackened the figure all over with a greasy substance, which it was found very difficult to remove; upon this occasion, it was, that the Member for the University applied the following quotation so happily, "Hic *niger* est, hunc tu *Romane* caveto."

Nelson's Pillar.—The foundation stone of this noble column was laid in Sackville-street, February 15, 1808, by the Duke of Richmond.

It is after a design of W. Wilkins, Esq.,* of Caius College, Cambridge, and is of the Doric order, and fluted. On the pedestal are the names, Trafalgar, St. Vincent, Nile, Copenhagen, with the dates of the battles fought at those places; and above the cornice of the pedestal, on the side facing the New-bridge, is a large sarcophagus. The abacus of the capital is surmounted by a strong iron railing, enclosing the platform upon the top, and surrounding a podium or circular pedestal 12 ft. 6 in. high,

* Who was likewise architect of the Nelson column at Yarmouth, which is also of the Grecian Doric order, and very similar in its general design.

upon which is a colossal statue of the Hero leaning against the capstan of a ship. This figure, which is executed by Kirk, is 13 feet in height. From the gallery is a commanding view of the city and bay. The balcony, to which the ascent is by 168 steps, is 108 feet from the ground, and the entire height of the top of the statue 134 ft. 3 in. —The entire expense of this column was 6,856*l.*

The Wellington Testimonial.—Though this stupendous mass of building is not actually within the city, yet its being seen from so many different parts of Dublin, and standing in the Phœnix-park, justify some slight description of it.—A committee was appointed for disposing of a fund amounting to near 20,000*l.* in raising a testimonial of gratitude to the illustrious deliverer of our country, and several sites within the city were pointed out—Stephen's Green, Merrion-square, &c.; many models were laid before the committee, all of which are still preserved in Leinster House. The public in general appeared to prefer the model of Mr. Hamilton, while the committee selected that of R. Smirke, jun., Esq. an English architect.

The testimonial is in the form of an obelisk, or truncated pyramid, 205 feet high. A platform accessible by four flights of steps supports a pedestal 56 feet square, and 24 feet high; the pannels of which are to be ornamented with bas-relief medallions, representing different victories won by his Grace: in front of the pedestal, on an insulated pedestal, an equestrian statue of the Duke in his military habit is intended to be placed. From the pedestal rises the obelisk, having the names of the victories won by the Duke, from his entrance into military life to the battle of Waterloo, inscribed on the four façades.

In the view of the Law Courts, drawn for this work, this obelisk is seen in the distance, on an elevated situation in the Phœnix Park, formerly occupied by the salute battery, and commanding a view of the whole city.

THEATRES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

In the reign of Elizabeth, plays were represented in the ball-room of the castle, by the nobility and gentry, but

no regular licensed theatre was opened until the reign of Charles I. In 1635, Lord Strafford being Lord Lieutenant, John Ogilby (the translator of Homer) erected a theatre in Werburgh-street, for which the famous Shirley wrote some plays. This theatre was closed during the rebellion, and never re-opened; but Ogilby procured a renewal of his patent, and opened another in Orange-street, now Smock-alley, 1662. During the performance of *Bartholomew Fair*, Dec. 26th, 1671, the upper gallery fell down into the pit, by which three persons were killed, and numbers severely wounded. This accident deterred the public from the encouragement of theatrical amusements for some time; nor was the theatre re-opened, until 1691, after the battle of the Boyne.

In 1733, a Theatre was opened in Rainsford-street, in the Earl of Meath's Liberty, by Mr. Husband; this did not enjoy public favour more than three years. Smock-alley theatre had been for a long time, in a tottering condition, which induced Mr. Elsington to design a new structure, the first stone of which was laid in Aungier-street, on the 8th of May 1733. At this time there were three Theatres open in Dublin, viz. Rainsford-street, Smock-alley, and Madam Violante's company in George's Lane. In 1736, Smock-alley was rebuilt and opened under the management of Duval. In 1745, Aungier-street theatre was intrusted to the management of Mr. Sheridan; but, unfortunately, he outlived the public liking, and his edifice was demolished by the populace in 1754, during the representation of the tragedy of Mahomet; and it was supposed they were suddenly inflamed by an unfortunately appropriate passage in the play.

In 1756, Sheridan returned to Dublin, and was compelled, most cruelly, to make a public apology, for imputed offences. About this period a passion for theatrical amusements existed in Dublin, and Foote and Ryder were warmly received at Smock-alley theatre. In 1758, the New theatre in Crow-street was opened, and a violent opposition arose, in consequence, between the two Play-houses, which was carried on with various success for about five and twenty years, when Crow-street was chosen as the Theatre Royal, and Smock-alley abandoned. The theatre in Crow-street continued in public favour for above 40

years, if we except, perhaps, one violent attack made by the public, which had nearly ended in its destruction: the cause of the dispute was the manager not reconciling a disagreement about terms, between the owner of the dog who performed in the "Dog of Montargis," and himself, so as to bring the piece again before the public. After much injury done to the house, the public mind was calmed by the friendly interference of the Lord Mayor, J. C. Beresford.

The patent of the manager having expired, Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden, purchased a renewal from government; and not being able to procure Crow-street theatre from the proprietors, on reasonable terms, he built the present very beautiful place of amusement in Hawkins-street, called

THE NEW THEATRE ROYAL—which stands on the site of the Dublin Society's house, let for some time to the Mendicity Association, and was opened Jan. 18th, 1821.

The form is that of a lyre, but the line of the back of the boxes being struck from a different centre from that of the front, gives the dress circle, when viewed from the stage, the appearance of a crescent. The decorations of the first tier of boxes are selected and adapted from the temple of Bacchus; are divided into pannels by gilt mouldings, and separated by gold pedestals, ornamented with burnished gold caducei: these pedestals form the basis of two rows of burnished gold columns, which are fluted, and apparently support the second circle of boxes, the slips, and the gallery. On the first circle is placed a continuous ornament, adapted from the temple of Erectheus and Minerva Polias; and on the upper one a composition of the Greek chain, twined with the shamrock: mouldings, taken from the classic models of ancient Greece, run all round the three tiers. The ornaments of the proscenium are compositions from decorations found in Pompeii and Herculaneum, surmounted by draperies of velvet and gold, and by arches surrounded by the Greek fret and honeysuckle. The upper part of the proscenium is connected with the ceiling by coves, which leave no harsh lines to hurt the eye; and this part of the proscenium and ceiling forms the peculiar feature of the theatre, and the *first* instance of such an attempt. By

continuing the circle of the back of the boxes, along the proscenium, instead of cutting it short by the straight line of the stage, as in every other theatre, a completely circular ceiling is formed, by which means a great appearance of expanse is attained, without the inconvenience of distance; and the performer speaks actually in the body of the house, without the appearance of intruding upon the auditory. It is to the form of this ceiling and the absence of any distinct top proscenium, that we attribute the facility with which the slightest word uttered on the stage is heard in the remotest corner of the house. The ceiling is coved into a shallow dome, divided into decorated compartments, and being supported by a circular row of antæ (or pilasters), surmounted by an entablature ornamented with gold wreaths, gives to the theatre the appearance of a vast Greek temple. All the decorations are raised in burnished gold upon lilac pannels, relieved by fresco-coloured stiles; the tints are so blended as to present no decided distinction of colour to fatigue the eye, and all the lines are curves. By the arrangement of the different artificers employed, which varied, during its progress, from four to seven hundred persons, this theatre (the new part of which covers a space of 100 feet by 168, whose walls are 78 feet high, and the span of the roof 78 feet without any support but the external walls), was raised and opened in 65 days, computing the day at 10 hours and a half. The whole work was executed and perfected under the immediate direction of Mr. Beazley, the architect, of whose activity and professional skill it affords a striking proof, and a splendid one, also, of the liberality and spirit of the patentee.

At the back of the box lobbies is a saloon for refreshments, 54 feet by 34, with a gallery at each end, supported by Ionic columns, communicating with the upper circle of boxes, by which means the visitors to that part of the theatre have access to the saloon without descending to or interfering with the dress circle. The ceiling is composed of a dome and cupola, supported by four arches. The proportions of the Ionic order used in this saloon, are the same as those of Minerva Polias.

There is a small theatre in Fishamble-street, built originally for a Music Hall, where the celebrated Lord

Mornington presided at concerts given for charitable purposes; but this is only used now as a private theatre. A very neat theatre was opened in Capel-street in 1745, by a company called "The City Comedians," who proved very formidable rivals to Smock-alley. But this place of amusement is now seldom opened for any public purpose.

In the Royal Arcade, on College Green, there are several excellent rooms let out for public entertainments, in one of which is a small theatre, called the Theatre of Arts, which is chiefly intended for exhibitions of mechanism.

The only public promenade remaining in Dublin, is that held on summer evenings in the Rotunda Gardens [See Lying-in Hospital and Rutland-square].

BARRACKS.

THE foundation of the Royal Barracks was laid in 1701, on the north side of the Liffey, near to the Park Gate: they consist of a number of large squares, built on three sides only, the south side being open. Palatine-square is quite enclosed, and the buildings faced with mountain-granite; and in this square is a ball-room for the use of the officers of the garrison. The situation of the barracks is elevated and healthy, and if Mr. Peel's proposal of continuing the parade in front, down to the water's edge, had been accomplished, it would have greatly added to the salubrity, grandeur, and beauty of this extensive establishment. There are several other barracks in the neighbourhood, but from the great reduction that has taken place in the military establishment they are not much used; besides, the Royal Barracks give accommodation to 2,000 troops.

BRIDGES.

CARLISLE BRIDGE—. After the opening of the New Custom House, vessels of large burthen had no necessity to proceed further up the river than that limit, so that the communication between the opposite sides of the river was facilitated

by the throwing of Carlisle (or the New) Bridge, across the river from the end of Sackville (then Drogheda) street, to Westmorland-street (then College-lane). This beautiful piece of architecture was commenced in 1791, and finished in three years. The carriage-way is only forty feet broad, much too narrow for the great concourse which is constantly passing over it; its length is 210 feet. The balustrade and ornamental parts are of Portland stone; and the remaining parts of the facing and arches are of granite. There are but three arches, which are ornamented by architraves of cut stone, and enriched by colossal heads as key stones. From this bridge may be had, probably, the finest panoramic city view in the empire. The drawing of Sackville-street and the Post-office which accompanies this volume, was taken from a window in the first floor of a house near this bridge.

The Carlisle Buildings, close to this bridge, are probably the most splendid mercantile establishment in the empire; and the great room is worth the notice of a visitor.

This edifice was built by subscription for a public coffee-room and tavern, and was sold by the trustees and proprietors to Mr. Kinahan for 4,000*l.* subject to a rent of 400*l.* per annum.

The Cast-Iron Bridge—which is midway between Carlisle and Essex Bridges, consists of one elliptical arch, the chord of which measures 140 feet; and its springs from buttresses of rusticated masonry, projecting a short distance from the quay walls. There was a ferry formerly at this place, the property of the corporation; when Alderman Beresford and William Walsh, Esq. purchased the tolls, and erected the bridge at their private expense: it cost 3,000*l.* and is a great ornament and convenience to the city.

Essex Bridge—was built originally in 1676, by Sir Humphrey Jervis (subsequently Knighted in 1681, when Lord Mayor), and named after Arthur, Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant; and was rebuilt 1753-55, after the model of Westminster-bridge. The spans of the arches in these bridges are to each other as three to five, and the lengths as one to four: the breadth of Essex-bridge, from the exterior of the parapets or plinths, is fifty-one feet. The time from the laying the first stone to the completion of this

bridge was one year, five months and twenty-one days; and the expense was 20,661*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* The first builder, Sir Humphrey Jervis (says Harris), lay in prison several years; and Mr. Robert Mack, by a mistake in the estimate, was a considerable loser, and very near sharing a similar fate. An equestrian statue of George I. stood on this bridge, but the old structure being taken down, it was removed at the expense of the corporation, to the lawn of the Mansion-house in Dawson-street, where it was re-erected in 1798. [See art. Mansion-house]. A most minute comparative view of Westminster and Essex bridges, is to be seen in *Harris's History of Dublin.*

Richmond Bridge.—Before the erection of this bridge, which connects Ormond Quay with the extremity of Wine-tavern-street, the view down the river was much disfigured by the ruins of Ormond Bridge, erected in 1683, and carried away in the great flood of 1802. A gentleman from the neighbourhood of Chapelizod was riding over at the time, and just as he arrived at the distance of ten or twelve feet from the Quay, the arch before and the whole of the part he had passed, gave way, when his horse with one spring cleared the chasm before him, and bore him to the opposite bank in safety.

Ormond Bridge was built at the instance of Sir John Davys, and succeeded a wooden bridge, erected on the same spot by Sir H. Jervis. This architect married the daughter of Col. Lane, the faithful friend and adherent of Charles II; and was as enterprising for the public benefit, as he was unfortunate in establishing his claims with those who derived such advantages from his designs.

The first stone of the present, or Richmond Bridge, was laid Aug. 9th 1813, by her Grace Charlotte, the present Duchess Dowager of Richmond; and it was opened to the public on St. Patrick's day, in 1816. It is built almost entirely of Portland stone; the crown of the centre arch is not more than two feet above the level of the quays. There are three arches richly ornamented, the key stones of which are colossal heads of Plenty; the Liffey, and Industry on one side; Commerce, Hibernia and Peace on the other: it is after a design of Mr. Savage, an English artist, and cost 25,000*l.*

In sinking for the foundation of this bridge, several coins

were found, some of Elizabeth, others of Philip and Mary, besides two boats, 18 feet in length, in one of which was a skeleton, with various implements; likewise a mill-stone, 16 feet in diameter; all of which were much below the bed of the river. From this it would appear, that the bed of the river is greatly raised from its original level, which, with the extraordinary elevation of the surface, to be witnessed in the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, demonstrates the fact of the gradual elevation of the soil throughout this part of Dublin.

Whitworth-Bridge—is the next to the westward. The foundation stone was laid by Charles Earl Whitworth, Lord Lieutenant, 16th October, 1816. It is like Richmond Bridge, and the balustrade is continued along the quay wall to that bridge, and greatly contributes to the splendour of the scene in front of the Law Courts. This structure replaced the Old Bridge, so called from its being the oldest site of a bridge across the Liffey since the foundation of the city. In sinking for a foundation, the traces of two or three former bridges were observed, one of them of excellent workmanship, and supposed to have been laid in the reign of King John: this was one of the principal entrances to the city, in the reign of Elizabeth; and in the reign of Henry VIII. a valuable toll was collected here, by the Dominican Friars, who built this bridge. Part of St. Mary's Abbey may be seen at the rear of the houses on the north side of the street of that name, and within a few doors of Capel-street. The Friars' Bridge replaced Dublin Bridge, which was swept away in 1385; and the present bridge succeeded the Old Bridge, which was taken down by the corporation for improving the quays, &c. of Dublin.

The Queen's Bridge.—In 1683, a bridge was built over the Liffey, opposite to Queen-street, called after the Lord Lieutenant, Arran Bridge; which was swept away by the floods of 1763, and rebuilt in 1764. It is of granite-stone, consists of three arches, is ornamented with a light metal balustrade, and is 140 feet in length by 40 in breadth.

Bloody Bridge.—The last bridge in Dublin to the west is called Barrack Bridge, but more frequently Bloody Bridge. This extraordinary appellation was derived from the following circumstance: in 1671, the ap-

prentices of Dublin assembled for the purpose of demolishing the wooden Bridge over the Liffey near the Royal Barracks; but being interrupted by the military, a battle ensued, in which four of the young men were killed, and the remainder put into Bridewell. In consequence of this incident Barrack Bridge was built, which still however preserves its name, and is the oldest bridge now standing in Dublin.

Sarah's Bridge.—To the west of Bloody Bridge, about one mile from the city, at a little village called Island Bridge, is Sarah's Arch. This beautiful piece of architecture consists of one elliptical arch, the chord of which measures 104 feet, and the altitude from low water to the key stone 30. It is of a light and elegant construction, and is 7 feet wider in the span than the celebrated Rialto at Venice. In the view of Dublin from the rising ground of the Phœnix-park, this arch is a beautiful and picturesque object in the foreground. The foundation stone was laid in 1791, by Sarah, Countess of Westmorland.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

Most of the mansions of the nobility have been converted into public offices, and have been already noticed as such. Leinster House is described in art. *Dublin Society*; for Powerscourt House, see *Stamp Office*, and for Moira House, *Mendicity Association*. There are ninety-one mansions in Dublin totally deserted by their original proprietors, and no longer known as the *quondam* residences of our nobility, &c.

Charlemont House—the residence of the Earl of Charlemont, is the most magnificent private residence preserved in Dublin. It is situated in Palace-row, opposite the centre of the New Gardens, and is decidedly the best situated mansion in the city. It was built by James, the late Earl, a man as well known in the political world as amongst the schools of arts. [See Hardy's Life of Charlemont].

This edifice, which is after the design of his lordship, aided by Sir William Chambers, is chaste, classical, and

elegant. The front, which is of hewn stone, brought from Arklow, consists of a rusticated basement and two stories: the first floor has five windows adorned with architraves, and surmounted by pediments alternately angular and circular; those of the second story have no pediments. The door-way, which is in the centre, is decorated with Ionic columns supporting an entablature, and at each side are obelisks supporting ornamented lamps; semi-circular curtain walls, enclosing the sweep in front, and continued to the adjacent houses on each side, are ornamented with circular-headed niches, and crowned by a balustrade.

The interior was designed with equal correctness, and those apartments which are completed exhibit the most refined taste in the arts. The most attractive at present is the library, which is one of the finest rooms in Dublin, and supplied with a valuable collection of books: at one end of this is a chamber containing a statue of the Venus de' Medici, carved on the spot by Wilton; at the other, are apartments containing a cabinet of pictures, and a collection of medals. The library is connected with the house by a long corridor ornamented with statues, particularly a Mercury brought from Italy by his lordship. On one side of this corridor is a smaller library ornamented with vases and urns from Herculaneum, some, of the lava of Vesuvius, and others of burnt Egyptian clay. There are a number of original paintings by the first masters; for a list of which, see *Catalogue of Paintings*.

WATERFORD HOUSE.—The first private edifice of stone, erected in Dublin, was built in 1740 by the Earl of Tyrone in Marlborough-street, after a design of Mr. Cassels, architect of the Bank of Ireland and Leinster House; and is now better known by the denomination of Waterford House, the illustrious family being raised to a Marquisate.

The front, which is of granite, consists of three stories; the door-way is ornamented by Doric pillars, supporting an entablature and pediment; and over it, in the principal story, is a large Venetian window. All the other windows in both stories are regular. There is a spacious court-yard in front, with two gates for admission and egress.

The interior, being in the style of those days, is curious and beautiful. The hall is richly ornamented with stucco-work, and has an oak perkenteen floor disposed in diamonds and lozenges. The parlours are spacious, but gloomy, owing to the profusion of mahogany carved work, which is now of so dark a hue, that it throws a gloom and grandeur over the apartments.

The stairs, balusters and hand-rail, and doors, are all of mahogany; and the walls of the staircase are ornamented with stucco-work, in a style superior to any thing of the present day. Busts of different members of the family, resting on consoles, are placed against the walls. This beautiful stucco-work was designed by *Cremillon*, an Italian, who was assisted by the *Francini*, of whose workmanship a very beautiful specimen is to be seen in the chapel of the Lying-in-Hospital.

There is an extensive suite of apartments adorned with a fine collection of the works of the old masters [See *Catalogue of Paintings.*]—In the small drawing-room is a very curious and beautiful specimen of Mosaic work in a marble pier table, and in the same room is a portrait of Catherine Poer, Countess of Tyrone, by whose marriage with Sir Marcus Beresford the title and property passed into that distinguished family: the portrait represents her as young and beautiful, and is inserted in the ornamental carved work over the chimney-piece. The next apartment is probably one of the most interesting objects of curiosity in Dublin. The ceiling is carved and richly ornamented, and the walls are hung in tapestry, designed by the younger Teniers, and executed in Holland. This is the best specimen of the art of tapestry-weaving to be seen in Ireland. There are several other splendid apartments in the rear of the building, commanding a view of an extensive and well-planted lawn.

LAW COURTS.

Previously to 1695, the courts of law in Ireland were itinerant. Carlow, Drogheda, and various towns through-

out the kingdom, occasionally gave shelter to the Commissioners of Justice. Before this the courts were held in Christ-church-lane, adjacent to the cathedral of that name, but the situation being considered inconvenient, and the edifice inadequate, an attempt was made to convert the cathedral of St. Patrick's into a hall of justice, on the pretence that two cathedrals were unnecessary; besides, that from the union of the sees of Dublin and Glendaloch, if St. Patrick's were turned to the required purpose, two cathedrals would still remain in the diocese of Dublin. This sophistry was successfully refuted by Adam Loftus. The same distinguished prelate also protected that venerable cathedral from being converted into a University, which Sir John Perrot, the Lord Deputy, anxiously endeavoured to effect.

The site of the Four Courts was formerly that of the Friary of St. Saviour, founded between 1202 and 1218, in Ostmantown, by William Mareschal the elder, Earl of Pembroke. It was originally a Friary of Cistercians, and was surrendered to the Dominicans by the monks of St. Mary's Abbey in 1224. In 1316, a Scottish army, commanded by Edward Bruce, brother to the king of Scotland, and probably favoured by Richard, Earl of Ulster, at that time residing in St. Mary's Abbey, approached Dublin with an intention of besieging it, on which occasion, the church of this friary was destroyed, to procure materials for repairing and enlarging the fortifications of the city. But some years after, Edward III. obliged the citizens to restore the church which had been dilapidated for their benefit.

About 1506, Patrick Hay, the last prior, surrendered this monastery to the King, and the site was afterwards granted for the erection of King's Inns, where the judges, lawyers and attorneys had chambers.

In 1776, the King's Inns having quite fallen to decay, a new site was chosen for the erection of an edifice, to be called the "King's Inns or Temple," but which is to be differently appropriated from the former, and this site was selected to erect the Law Courts upon.

The Law Courts, or Four Courts, situated on the north side of the river, are one of the noblest structures in Dublin, both as to magnitude and sublimity of design.

They are built after a design of Mr. Cooley, who was architect of the Royal Exchange; but he dying after the western wing was finished, the completion of this noble design was intrusted to Mr. Gandon. The foundation stone was laid on the 13th of March, 1786, by Charles, Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant, and Viscount Lifford, Lord High Chancellor; yet the edifice was not entirely finished for 14 years:—the expense of building, &c. is calculated at about 200,000*l*. It was intended to throw a bridge over the river immediately opposite the courts, and open a street up the hill in front of Christ Church; but, from the closeness of the building to the water, it was deemed unsafe to make the experiment of driving piles, and a more expensive, but much more convenient and beautiful design was proposed and executed. The quay wall in front of the courts was surmounted by a handsome iron balustrade, extending about 800 feet, at each end of which are handsome stone bridges with corresponding balustrades, forming a picturesque and magnificent fore-ground to the view of the courts from the opposite side of the river. The drawing made for this work is taken from Essex Quay, and introduces Richmond-bridge, Ormond-bridge, and the Queen's-bridge; the Courts are seen on the right, and the Wellington Testimonial, considerably elevated, in the distance.

The following architectural description of the Courts is chiefly borrowed from Malton, but all late improvements and alterations are carefully attended to, as the building was not completely finished when Malton's Views were published.

The edifice called the Four Courts, contains the Courts of Law, and an immense number of offices attached to them: it consists of a centre, at each side of which are squares, one to the east, the other to the west, surrounded by buildings containing the law offices: these squares are separated from the street by arcade screens of rusticated masonry, surmounted by a handsome stone balustrade, and the entrance to each court-yard is through a large arch-way. Over the eastern gate is placed the harp of Ireland, on a shield, encompassed by emblems of Justice, Security, and Law, the shield resting on volumes of law books, bound together by a serpent entwined around them; and

over the western gate the royal shield, encircled by oak leaves, is encompassed by different emblems appropriate to the offices which occupy that wing:—Edward Smyth, of Dublin, was the artist. Around the eastern court are the offices of the Chancery, Exchequer, and Rolls court; in the western square are those of the King's-bench, Hanaper, Remembrancer, and the repository of the rolls of Chancery.

The centre building, which contains the Courts of Chancery, King's-bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, is a square of 140 feet, within which is described a circle of 64 feet in diameter, from whose circumference the Four Courts radiate to the angles of the square, and the intervals between the courts are occupied by jury rooms, and retiring-chambers for the judges, &c. one of them also is employed as a Rolls Court.

The front of the central pile consists of a handsome portico of six Corinthian columns with pilasters, supporting a magnificent and well-proportioned pediment, having on its apex a statue of Moses, on one side of which is a figure of Justice, and on the other one of Mercy. At each extremity of the front, and over the coupled pilasters, are statues in a sitting posture, one of Wisdom, the other of Authority. Above the central building rises a circular lantern of the same diameter as the hall, 64 feet, ornamented by 24 pillars, and lighted by twelve large windows. An entablature is carried round the summit of the lantern, and on this appears to rest a magnificent dome. Beneath the portico of the south, or principal front, is a semicircular recess, in the centre of which is the doorway, leading to the hall of the courts, which is beneath the dome, and which, in term time, exhibits an extraordinary air of bustle and confusion. At the extremities of the diameters, passing through the four cardinal points, are the entrances to the hall, the Rolls Court, and the chambers appropriated to the judges and juries, &c. and between these are the entrances to the different courts, each entrance being between Corinthian columns two deep, 25 feet high, fluted the upper two-thirds of the shaft, and resting on a sub-plinth, in which the steps leading to the court are inserted; by this disposition there are formed eight intervals or recesses, all ornamented in the

same style, and the piers between them are decorated with niches and sunk pannels. The columns support an entablature which is continued the entire way round; above the entablature is an attic pedestal ornamented by eight sunk pannels, which are exactly above the eight intervals between the columns; and on the pannels over the entrances to the Courts, the following historical events are represented in bas-relief: 1st, William the Conqueror instituting Courts of Justice, Feudal and Norman laws, Doomsday Book, Curfew. 2nd, King John signing Magna Charta, in presence of the barons. 3rd, Henry II. giving an audience to the Irish chiefs, and granting the first charter to the citizens of Dublin. 4th, James I. abolishing the Brehon laws, Tamistry, Gavelkind, Gossipred, and publishing the Act of Oblivion:—these are the workmanship of Mr. Edward Smyth, of Dublin. From the attic pedestal rises an hemispherical dome with a rich Mosaic ceiling; in the dome, above the pannels of the attic, are eight windows of considerable size, which admit abundance of light into the hall beneath. The vertex of the hemispherical ceiling is perforated by a circular opening, permitting a view into the void between the two domes, as in St. Paul's in London. The void, which is a large apartment, the diameter of the hall, illumined by 12 windows, and used as a record-room, was originally intended for a library, but is obviously ill calculated for such purpose.

In the piers between the windows of the interior dome are eight colossal statues, in alto relievo, resting upon consoles or brackets, representing Punishment, Eloquence, Mercy, Prudence, Law, Wisdom, Justice, and Liberty. Over those statues an entablature with a highly-enriched frieze is continued round the dome, and immediately above each window, on the frieze, are medallions of the following eight distinguished legislators, Moses, Lycurgus, Solon, Numa, Confucius, Alfred, Manco-Capac, and Ollamh-Fodhla.

The courts, which are all of exactly the same dimensions, and similarly contructed, are separated from the great hall, by a partition, the upper part of which is glazed. On each side of every court are galleries for the jury, and at the end opposite to the entrance the judges' bench is placed, in an elevated position, beneath a semi-ellip-

tical sounding-board. Each court is lighted by six windows, three on either side, and perhaps there is too great a quantity of light admitted. There are numerous apartments under ground, one of which, the coffee-room, is a great convenience to persons who are obliged to remain in court all day.

The present elevation of the Four Courts is supposed to be a trifling deviation from the design of Mr. Cooley, whose intention was, to have kept back the central pile, and to have formed a continued area in front of the building, but this admirable plan was interrupted from the great difficulty of procuring ground at the rear of the courts; in consequence of which, Mr. Gandon, who completed the building, introduced the idea of distinct court-yards divided by the centre. The front of the Four Courts towards the Quay extends 450 feet, and its depth is 170.

INNS OF COURT.—Before the reign of Edward I. there were no regular courts of Justice nor Inns of Court: the number of Palatinates and Chiefries existing through Ireland, which were governed by the old Brehon laws, rendered a court of Chancery unnecessary; but an Exchequer was still required. The Brehon laws were of so mild and conciliating a spirit, that a fine (erick) was the only punishment inflicted even for the worst of crimes.

It is manifest that such a system, in those days, must have been liable to infinite abuses, and after an existence of nearly four centuries under the crown of England, the application of them was at length declared to be treasonable, in the 40th of Edward III. by the statute of Kilkenny. The Brehon laws were written in a character called the "Phenian dialect," and the family of Mac Egan alone possessed the secret of decyphering their records, and were in possession of this secret, down to the reign of Charles I.—Henry II. is said to have held a court in Dublin (Nov. 1172), but all records or manuscripts relating to it are lost.

The first institution of an Irish Inn of Court took place in the reign of Edward I.: it was called Collet's Inn, and was outside the city walls, where Exchequer-street and George's-street south are now built; here also were the superior courts of justice. But, unfortunately, a banditti from the mountains of Wicklow, watching an opportunity,

when the deputy and great part of the military strength were engaged at a distance, entered and plundered the Exchequer, and burned every record. About the same period, both in England and France, a similar attack was made on the Temple and other public literary establishments.

This obliged the government to remove the seat of justice from without the walls; and the courts were at first appointed to be held in the Castle of Dublin; and then at Carlow. Whilst the Courts and Inns of Law were held in this ambulatory manner, in the reign of Edward III., Sir Robert Preston, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, resigned, for an Inn of Court, his noble mansion, situated where the Royal Exchange now stands, and having a range of offices extending from that to Essex-bridge: on this site Lord Chief Baron Bysse, some years after, built a noble residence, which was taken down in 1762, to open Parliament-street.

In Preston's Inns the benchers, lawyers and attorneys had chambers, and for two centuries, this Collegiate Society, was upheld with dignity. After the death of Sir Robert Preston, the family, which had been honoured by a peerage, in 1478, with the title of Viscount Gormanstown, disputed the claim to the site of Preston's Inn, and the benchers and lawyers were dispossessed. At this time the Courts of Law were held in the Castle of Dublin, which being found inconvenient, the Inns of Court were removed to the dissolved Monastery of Dominicans, called the Monastery of St. Saviour's, where the Four Courts now stand [see page 157]. In 1542, Henry VIII. assumed, for the first time that any English monarch had done so, the title of King of Ireland, and from the royal founder this society took the denomination of the "King's Inns." It obtained from him grants of land in Michan's parish, &c. besides parliamentary support; and a statute was introduced, obliging each student to reside for two years at an English Inn of Court, to assist in introducing the English practice of law into this kingdom. From this date, the society of King's Inns began to assume importance as a body.

The King's Inns occupied this site for a considerable time, but the building was at length allowed to fall into

a ruinous condition. Some time after (1771) a report was made to government, that a repository for public records was much wanted, and the present site was recommended as the most convenient for such a building; and being also considered eligible for the Law Courts, the present magnificent building was erected, containing both. A promise of compensation was made at the same time to the Society of King's Inns for the ground, which it does not appear has ever been fulfilled.

Six years previously to this, the Society had taken a plot of ground from Primate Robinson, at the upper end of Henrietta-street, where the first stone of the New Inns was laid by Lord Clare. The situation was unhappily chosen, being accessible only from the rear, and the rent very extravagant; nor was it certain whether the lessor had power to dispose of the ground in perpetuity; it was disputed, too, whether he could purchase the interests of under tenants, and become the sole lessor; and after much consultation, it was ultimately arranged only by the passing of an act of Parliament.

The edifice called the Inns of Court, presents a beautiful front, of hewn stone, to the rear of the houses on Constitution-hill, consisting of a centre and wings. The wings, which extend back 110 feet, present a façade of two stories, surmounted by pediments; over the windows of the second story, in the north wing, is an alto-relievo, representing Bacchus and Ceres sacrificing on an antique tripod, attended by the Seasons; and over the front of the south wing, or Prerogative Court, in a similar manner, are represented, Wisdom, Justice and Prudence, sacrificing on an altar, attended by Truth, Time, and History. On the entablature in the centre of the building, the lawyers and prelates of Ireland are represented, receiving a translation of the Bible and a charter from Elizabeth.

The doorways in front of the Dining-hall and Prerogative Court, are ornamented by caryatides,* supporting a rich cornice, and resting on pedestals. Those at the door of the dining-hall, are Plenty and a Bacchante with a goblet; and at the entrance of the Prerogative Court

* Caryatides are statues employed to support an entablature instead of columns.

and Record Office, are Security and Law, one holding a key, the other a scroll.

Beneath the central building, which is crowned by a beautiful octangular cupola, is a lofty arched gateway, with doors at either side, leading into the space between the Dining-hall and Record Office, which run parallel to each other; and at the farther end is a magnificent corresponding gate, communicating with Henrietta-street. Over this are the royal arms in Portland stone, which, together with all the statuary of the building, were executed by Edward Smyth, a Dublin artist of very considerable merit.

The Dining-hall, which occupies the principal part of the north wing, is 81 feet by 42, ornamented by four three-quarter Ionic columns at either end, over which in circular recesses in the ceiling, are figures in alto-relievo, representing the four Cardinal Virtues. At the end of the hall where the benchers' table is placed, the floor is elevated about 12 inches above that of the remaining part, and over the chimney-piece at this end is a portrait of Lord Chancellor Manners. The room is lighted by five circular-headed windows on one side, between which are niches intended to be filled with statues; and on the opposite side are portraits of Lords Avonmore and Manners. The lawyers and law-students dine on one side, and the attorneys on the other side of the hall.

Over the Ante-hall is the library, a room only 42 feet by 17, and never intended for this purpose. Part of this collection was the property of Christopher Robinson, Esq. Senior Puisne Judge of the Court of King's-bench, and the selection of law books was made chiefly by Charles, Earl Camden, Lord Chancellor.—The library is open every day from two to four o'clock.

This elegant structure is erected from the designs of James Gandon, Esq. the Architect of the Custom-house.

The Prerogative Court—was formerly held in a large mansion in Henrietta-street, once the residence of Primate Robinson, adjoining the Inns of Court; but it has lately been removed to the south wing of the Inns, where a court is held, on Tuesdays and Fridays each week in Term. The remaining part of this wing is occupied

with records of different kinds, original wills, administrations, licences of marriage; and here also are preserved the manuscripts called, "Regal Visitation Books." The oldest record in this office is dated 1530.

The Consistorial Court—which was originally held in the Cathedral of the diocese, is now held in Stephen's-green, at the house of the Deputy Registrar, Thomas Clarke, Esq. Here all cases of blasphemy, apostacy, &c. are decided, marriage licences granted, and all points connected with the rights and privileges of the church adjusted. The records in this office do not bear a date more ancient than 1600, and even these are not complete, there being an hiatus from 1730 to 1779. There is in this office a valuable set of books in admirable preservation, called *Title Books*.

High Court of Admiralty.—There is a regular Court of Admiralty in Dublin as in London, and for the same objects: it is held in the Law Courts, and consists of a Judge, three Surrogates, a Registrar, Marshal, and Proctors, &c. The independence of this court was preserved by a special clause in the Act of Union. The date of the oldest MS. in the Registrar's possession is 1747, at which period this court was probably first instituted.

Board of First Fruits.—This board, chiefly consisting of the dignitaries of the established church, holds its meetings twice in the year at the Record Office in the Lower Castle-yard; their principal business is the augmentation of the value of small livings, by purchasing glebe, building glebe-houses, &c. and improving the property of the church of England. Their grants are made according to a certain scale. Here are many public records, which, about 1814, were arranged in systematic order; and amongst them was found the charter of Trinity College, which was restored to the University.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

General Post-Office.—France may, perhaps, be considered as being the first nation that established a regular

and systematic mode of transferring letters;* and England, of course, quickly adopted so obviously important an advantage. Edward VI. prescribed a certain rate per mile, to be charged for post horses, viz. one penny; and a post was established between London and Edinburgh; and between Chester and Dublin, by way of Holyhead. Cromwell also extended this establishment, and with the aid of parliament took the management into the hands of government: at this time packets sailed between Dublin and Parkgate or Chester, and between Milford and Waterford.

The first director of the Post-office, appointed by government, was John Manley, who was obliged to make uniform charges for the conveyance of letters, at the rate of twopence for eighty miles. A Postmaster General for the British dominions, was appointed in 1711, and a separate establishment opened in Ireland, under the direction of two Postmasters General, in 1784. From this date, the facility of communication through the kingdom has rapidly increased, and the number of post towns in Ireland, at which this office advertises to deliver letters, amounts to above 400.

The Penny-Post-office was opened in 1770, and is conducted in an expeditious manner, there being four collections and four deliveries of letters through the city every day, Sunday excepted; and in the neighbourhood of Dublin there are two collections and deliveries daily; but all letters delivered beyond the circular road pay twopence postage.

The next feature of importance is the establishment of mail-coaches, a measure fraught with much advantage to the general interests of Ireland. Parts of this kingdom, hitherto unknown, are now in a state of civilization, owing to the intercourse they enjoy with more cultivated society. Mail-coaches were first established in England in 1784, in Ireland in 1790. Mr. Anderson, of Fermoy, first contracted to run a coach, carrying the mail-bags betwen Dublin and Cork, and Mr. Grier, between Dublin and Newry. The Road Act was shortly after passed, which has opened every part of Ireland to the traveller, with convenience

* In the reign of Louis XI. 1475.

and safety; and a chain of communication is now kept up throughout the kingdom, by means of a very ingenious management of the coaches, for wherever the direct mail from Dublin to any town stops, a light coach is in waiting to proceed by cross roads. Coaches leave the General Post-office every evening at eight o'clock precisely.

The English mail is despatched every morning at seven o'clock, in a mail cart, to Howth-harbour, whence it is conveyed by government steam-packets, of great power, to Holyhead. All letters for Scotland and the north of England are sent by way of Donaghadee and Port Patrick, and to the South, by way of Waterford and Milford Haven.

The General Post-office was at first held in a small building on the site of the Commercial Buildings, and was afterwards removed to a larger house, opposite the Bank on College-green (since converted into the Royal Arcade): and on January 6th, 1818, the new Post-office in Sackville-street was opened for business.

The foundation-stone of this magnificent edifice, which is built after a design of Francis Johnston, Esq., was laid by his Excellency Charles, Earl Whitworth, August 12, 1814, and the structure was completed in the short space of three years, for the moderate sum of 50,000*l*. The site on which the new Post-office is erected, was previously occupied by a range of houses corresponding with those in the same street, near Carlisle-bridge, and used for some time as a temporary barrack: but they were so badly built, and so shaken by their numerous inmates, that while occupied by the military, they fell down, the soldiers and their families having scarcely time to escape.

The front, which extends 220 feet, has a magnificent portico (80 feet wide) of six fluted Ionic columns, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter. The frieze of the entablature is highly enriched, and in the tympanum of the pediment are the royal arms. On the acroteria of the pediment are three statues, by John Smyth, viz. Mercury, on the right, with his Caduceus and purse; on the left, Fidelity, with her finger on her lips, and a key in her hand; and in the centre, Hibernia resting on her spear and holding her shield. The entablature, with the exception of the architrave, is continued along the rest of the front; the frieze,

however, is not decorated as it is over the portico. A handsome balustrade surmounts the cornice of the building, which is 50 feet from the ground. With the exception of the portico, which is of Portland stone, the whole is of mountain-granite. The elevation has three stories, of which the lower, or basement, is rusticated, and in this respect it resembles the India House in London, where a rusticated basement is introduced, although the portico occupies the entire height of the structure.

Over the centre of the building is seen a cupola, containing the chimes and bell on which the clock-hammer strikes. This bell is so loud, that it is heard in every part of the city.

The interior is particularly remarkable for the convenience of its arrangement and the number of its communicating apartments. The Board-room is a very handsome apartment, furnished with two seats, which are for the Postmasters General: over the chimney-piece, protected by a curtain of green silk, is a bust of Earl Whitworth, in white marble, by John Smyth.

Stamp-Office.—The business of this office was formerly transacted in a range of old brick buildings in Eustace-street, on the north side of Dame-street; but it was removed, May 3rd, 1811, to William-street. An office for the manufacture and distribution of stamps was first established in this kingdom during the government of Earl Harcourt, in 1774, and even then was productive of a considerable revenue, which, from the augmentation of stamp duties, has since increased to more than ten times its early amount. The gross produce of stamp-duties for the years 1812, 13, and 14, exceeded 700,000*l.*

1815 it amounted to	£. 747,586	8	$5\frac{1}{4}$
1816	591,265	8	11
1817	596,709	16	8
1818	610,396	15	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1819	602,535	12	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1820	557,403	1	10
1821 to June 5th . .	485,429	8	8

The accounts furnished before 1818 were all in Irish currency, but from that date they have been returned in British, and are to continue so in future.

The present Stamp-office was the private residence of the Viscounts Powerscourt; it was commenced in the year 1771, and completed in three years, for the moderate sum of 10,000*l.*; it is after a design of Mr. Robert Mack, architect. The Commissioners of Stamp-duties purchased it for 15,000*l.*

The west front, which is toward William-street, is of mountain-granite, from his lordship's estate in the county of Wicklow; the ornaments and dressings being of Portland-stone. This façade consists of a basement, principal floor, and mezzanine. The first of these, which has circular-headed windows, is rusticated, and has a Doric entablature, continued also over the gateways on the sides, in lieu of wings. The ascent to the grand entrance is by a broad flight of steps, with a stone balustrade; and the door has Doric pilasters and an entablature. The windows of the first floor, three on each side of the centre, rest on rich pedestals, and have pediments, of which the middle one of the three is semi-circular. Above the slight projection or break, forming the central division of this elevation, is a pediment with a circular window in its tympanum, and over this is a singular species of attic, enriched with carved scrolls instead of pilasters. From this part of the structure, which was originally intended as an observatory, may be obtained as extensive a view as the smoke of the city will permit. This fine edifice cannot at present be seen to advantage, being in the narrowest part of a narrow street (William-street), immediately opposite Castle-market.

The hall and staircase are decorated with rich heavy stucco-work, not suited to the taste of the present day; and the stairs and balusters are of mahogany.

In the drawing-room of this splendid mansion are two slabs of the lava of Vesuvius, richly mounted as pier tables; and in this room were a few paintings of the old masters, which are now at his lordship's magnificent residence in the county of Wicklow.

The gateways on each side of the house have been converted into entrances to the different offices of the establishment: these are principally held in a square of buildings erected at the rear of the house for this purpose, which improvements cost the commissioners 15,000*l.*

BALLAST-OFFICE.—This useful establishment holds its meeting in a handsome house, built for the purpose, in Westmorland-street, near Carlisle-bridge.

The society was incorporated in 1707, under the title of "The Corporation for Preserving and Improving the Port of Dublin," and was placed under the superintendence of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and some of the citizens. At this period great improvements were made in the entrance of the harbour, which was extremely dangerous, owing to two sand-banks, called the North and South Bulls, which completely choked it up; a channel of some breadth was cleared, and a floating light established, where the Dublin light-house has since been erected. About 1714, the river was embanked on both sides, a quay wall built, and a large quantity of marshy ground reclaimed; and about 1748, that extensive work, the Mole, which connects Ringsend and the Pigeon-house, was commenced, and the expense defrayed by a tonnage on shipping. Shortly after, this corporation was intrusted with fuller powers, both as to the nature of the improvements they were to undertake, and as to the election of new members to fill vacancies at their board. Their next great work was the building of the Mole* and Light-house in Dublin Bay; but the grand conclusion of their labours was the enclosing of the Liffey within the present magnificent quay walls, which extend from Ringsend to Bloody-bridge, a distance of three English miles; which has not only deepened the channel, but greatly benefitted and improved the city. Dublin was well supplied with bridges before the incorporation of this body, but two of them were in a dilapidated condition, and one, called the Coal-Quay (or Ormond) bridge, was swept away by the floods. The Ballast Office have supplied their places by Richmond and Whitworth bridges.

Since the institution of this body, the coast of Ireland has been rendered more safe to the mariner by the erection of light-houses in various places. The most extraordinary in point of situation, and which was attended with many melancholy disasters during its building, is that on the Tuskard Rock on the coast of Wexford. The

* This wall measures 9,816 feet from the Pigeon-house to the Light-house.

light-house erected on the Bailey at Howth is probably one of the best-situated on the coast, and lighted on very improved principles, the reflectors being ground to the parabolic form, and an oil lamp placed in the focus of each.

The funds of this Board are derived from the sale of ballast to the shipping, which they raise from the channel of the river, and from a tonnage on vessels arriving in port. The expense of building the quay walls was defrayed by a tax, which has now ceased to be demanded. The Directors of this Board do not receive salaries, and perhaps no establishment in the kingdom has given greater satisfaction, or been of more real benefit.

Paving Board.—This board consists of a chief Commissioner and two others, with two supervisors, a treasurer and secretary, the amount of whose salaries is 2,300*l.* per annum. The objects of this board are of course most important, paving, lighting, and cleaning the streets, making sewers, and, in summer, watering the public ways. There are few cities in better condition as to pavement, and none so well supplied with broad and even flag-ways.

Many great improvements have been made by this body; there were formerly in almost every street one or two fountains which, though a great ornament, were a greater nuisance, and the cause of many sad accidents, as they were always crowded by the idle, and the pavement around was so wet and slippery, that horses, particularly in harness, have frequently fallen in attempting to pass, and in winter these places became a perfect sheet of ice. All these nuisances have been removed, at a trifling loss to the city, in point of picturesque appearance. The lighting of the city, however, is not so creditable; but the introduction of gas-light will remedy this evil.

This Board formerly held its meetings in a large brick house at the corner of Dawson-street, the site of Morrison's hotel, from whence it removed to its present situation in Mary-street. This house was formerly the residence of the ancient and respectable family of the Rowleys, from whom it was purchased for a temporary barrack; and at the conclusion of the war, transferred to the Paving-board, who have fitted it up conveniently, and erected stabling at the rear for their horses, and sheds for the

watering-carts. The bricks of which this house is built were made in the county of Meath, and are of a very peculiar colour and excellent quality.

Wide-Street Commissioners.—The commissioners for "opening wide and convenient streets" were appointed in 1758, when the first improvement they made was, to open a passage from the Castle to Essex-bridge; after which, they were directed to improve the city generally, by opening wide avenues. Their funds for the purchase of houses are derived partly from parliament, from a tonnage on coals imported to Dublin, and from a card tax levied from the citizens. The next improvement was the opening of Dame-street, so as to form a proper avenue from the seat of government to the Parliament-house. Westmorland-street. Sackville-street (formerly Drogheda-street), and Cavendish-row, and the passages along the river on both sides, are lasting monuments of the labours of this useful body. The last improvement was the opening of D'Olier and New Brunswick-streets; and from the end of York-street in Aungier-street, a passage will be continued to St. Patrick's Cathedral, forming one direct and splendid communication between Stephen's Green and that venerable edifice. The improvements in the vicinity of the other cathedral are going on with rapidity. Numerous other avenues have been opened, which it would be impossible to enumerate here; but the best argument in favour of the proceedings of this board, is the magnificence of the avenues and streets of Dublin.

The improvements lately made in the vicinity of St. Patrick's Cathedral have been spoken of under that article [p. 50].

The Board meet at the Secretary's house in Blessington-street, where their proceedings may be seen, contained in 24 folio volumes of manuscript, numerically arranged.

The Pipe-Water Committee—instituted for the purpose of supplying the city with water, is composed of members of the corporation solely; viz. the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, 12 Aldermen, and 24 of the Common Council. They have the power of levying taxes for the supply of pipes, and paving the streets after they are laid, and holding a meeting every Monday at the city Assembly-room in William-street, at the corner of Coppinger's-row.

There are three basins attached to Dublin for the supply of fresh water, one at the end of Basin-lane in James's-street, which is an English mile in circumference, and round which is a broad gravel-walk, formerly one of the most fashionable promenades in the vicinity of Dublin.

A second basin is situated on the high ground at the upper end of Blessington-street, also encompassed by a terrace, and enclosed by a strong close hedge, for the supply of the north side of the city; and the third is on the banks of the canal, near Porto-bello harbour, to feed the pipes in the south-eastern part of Dublin.

The water was formerly conveyed by wooden pipes from these basins through all the streets, and a leaden pipe, inserted in the main, supplied each house. It being found, however, that the wooden pipes were subject to very speedy decay, and consequently superinduced enormous expence, metal pipes were adopted in 1802, and have been continued ever since. A new tax was imposed on the citizens, for the accomplishing of this object, called the "Metal Main Tax," which they have not borne with much good feeling, and it will, in all probability, be shortly removed.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The old Custom House stood near Essex-bridge, between Essex-street and the river, and was built in the year 1707. It must have been inconvenient for business; besides which, the navigation of the river could not be improved, owing to a bed of rocks which extended across the river, opposite to the building. These circumstances induced the Commissioners to erect a new and capacious Custom House nearer to the mouth of the river: accordingly they chose the present site on the north bank, on Eden Quay; and since this quay has been opened and its walls completed, there is, perhaps, no city in Europe that affords a *coup d'œil* more magnificent than the panoramic view from Carlisle-bridge. From this point the spectator beholds Sackville-street with the Post-office and its beautiful portico, Nelson's Pillar, and the Rotunda; in the distance—the south front of the Custom House with the quay walls and shipping — Westmorland-street with the portico of the old House of Lords, and the north pavilion of Trinity College — and D'Olier-street, with the Dublin library, a

handsome stone building, terminated by a view of the front of the new-square of Trinity College. In consequence of the violent opposition of Lord Shannon, to the passing of the Bill through the Irish House, not only was the building of the new Custom House delayed, but the first stone was laid, almost in secret, by the Right Hon. John Beresford.

This edifice, the second building in Dublin in point of extreme elegance of workmanship, is an extensive pile, and if we except, perhaps, its proximity to the water's edge, admirably situated; yet, although its contiguity to the river is a defect, as far as beauty is concerned, it is convenient for the despatch of business.

There are four fronts, accurately corresponding to the four cardinal points. The south or principal front, which is entirely of Portland-stone, extends 375 feet, and the depth of the building from north to south is 209. The central part which is 130 feet in breadth, is continued from the north to the south front, and forms the partition between two spacious court-yards, which were indispensable in affording light to the apartments in the interior or central part of the building. In the centre of this front is a portico of four Doric columns supporting an entablature, with a fine projecting mutule cornice, and a frieze enriched with the heads of oxen connected by festoons. The tympanum of the pediment is decorated with a group of figures in alto relievo, Britannia attended by Strength, Justice, Naval power and Victory, Hibernia and Britannia embracing each other, and holding the emblems of peace and liberty. These figures are seated in a marine chariot, or shell, drawn by sea-horses, and attended by a crowd of Tritons, after whom appears a fleet of merchant ships, bearing the produce of various nations to the shores of Ireland, and wafted by the trade winds: the whole was designed and executed by Mr. Edward Smyth.—The attic story, which is the height of the pediment, supports four allegorical statues, of Industry, Commerce, Wealth, and Navigation, executed by Thomas Banks, Esq. R.A. of London. Above the portico is a magnificent cupola, resembling those at Greenwich Hospital, its dome is 26 feet in diameter, and is supported by 40 columns. On the apex of the dome is a circular

pedestal, upon which is placed a colossal statue of Hope 12 feet high. The entire elevation to the summit of this figure is 125 feet. On the key stones of the arches over the different door-ways, sixteen in number, are colossal heads, emblematic of the different rivers of Ireland, distinguished by means of the produce of their banks; the Anna Liffey which runs through the city is represented by a female, all the rest by male heads.—These also are the workmanship of Mr. Edward Smyth, an Irish artist.*

The pavillion at either extremity of this façade has a recess with two Doric columns (corresponding with similar recesses in the centre pile of the building, one on each side the Portico), above which, of the same height as the balustrade and surmounting the cornice of the edifice, is a pannel decorated with festoons, and serving as a pedestal to a group formed of the arms of Ireland on a shield, with the Lion and Unicorn, executed by Smyth. In each of the *Arrière-corps*,† between the pavillions and centre, are seven rusticated arches, and above them three niches and four windows placed alternately, all of which are crowned with pediments. The balustrade of the pavillions is continued over the *Arrière-corps*.

The north front is of the same extent and height, but being built of mountain-granite, and not so much ornamented, is considerably inferior in point of beauty: besides the light colour of the Portland stone in the south front gives a cheerfulness to its aspect; the north front, perhaps, appears more sombre and majestic, while the south exhibits greater taste and elegance. The centre of the north front is ornamented by a portico of four columns with an entablature, but without a pediment. On the

* This excellent sculptor was born in the county of Meath, 1746. He was intended by his father for the army, in which he himself held the rank of Captain; but having a decided predilection for modelling, was placed under Verpoyle. His first public work was, the admirable statue of Dr. Lucas, in the Exchange. Besides the sculpture at the Custom House, he executed the figures at the Bank of Ireland, Four Courts, King's Inns, and the beautiful heads in black stone on the new Castle-Chapel. These, however, he did not live to finish, but they have since been completed by his son from his models. He died in 1812. He was likewise the sculptor of a beautiful monument in St. Anne's Church [See p. 71.]

† *Arrière-corps* are the receding parts of an elevation, or those between projecting pavillions, &c.

entablature, over the columns, are figures representing the four quarters of the world, executed in a particularly chaste and elegant style, by Thomas Banks, Esq., R.A. The windows in the north front are decorated with architraves of Portland stone, and in the recesses at each end, between the columns, are doors leading to the apartments of the chief Commissioners and other persons who reside here.

The east front is composed of the pavillions of the two principal fronts, connected by handsome archways, leading to the court-yards within the building, with a central building about 90 feet in length; this centre consists of a beautiful rusticated arcade, on the top of which is a balustrade. The arches of this front are at present built up to form a temporary dry store.

The west front is two stories in height, the lower one, originally like the centre of the east front, has also been built up for convenience of storage, but even its present state does not injure the *tout ensemble*.

The principal entrances, beneath the porticos on both sides, are approached by a flight of steps, and conduct to spacious halls. The hall belonging to the south entrance is an octagonal vestibule below the cupola, and that attached to the north entrance is very spacious, and ornamented with columns of Portland stone.

The grand staircase, which leads to the north side of the building, has always been considered a most remarkable proof of the ingenuity of the architect who conducted the erection of this building, as uniting good taste, originality of conception, and grandeur of design. A flight of steps, fastened in the wall, conducts on either side to a landing-place; from the centre of which landing, rises the return flight communicating with the landing above, and apparently without any support whatever. This is done by making the steps rest on each other in arched joints, thus forming a semi-eliptical arch from one landing to the other.

The offices in this building are very numerous and commodious, and scarcely an alteration has been made since its opening. The Board-room, in which the two Boards of Custom and Excise sit, is in the centre of the north front, lighted by three circular-headed windows

with plate-glass. The Commissioners' Court is also a very elegant room, decorated with columns. The only office worth the attention of a visitor is the Long-room, which, as it measures 70 feet by 65, is nearly a square, although it has been always denominated the Long-room. A range of Composite columns, 12 feet distant from the wall, support an arched ceiling, lighted by two circular lanterns, ornamented with stucco-work; besides which, there are Dioclesian windows above the entablature. The space between the wall and the columns is enclosed by a range of counters, behind which are placed the officers to transact business. In this room forfeited goods are sold, and sales by inch of candle conducted. The architect of this truly magnificent pile was the late James Gandon, Esq.* of whose professional taste and ability this structure will be a lasting memorial, for it is decidedly one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe. The estimate for the erection of the Custom House laid before the House of Commons, was 163,363*l.*; but from unavoidable circumstances, it afterwards amounted to 260,000*l.*

Custom House Docks.—To the east of the Custom House is a wet dock 400 feet in length by 200 feet in breadth, faced with lime-stone, and of depth sufficient to float any vessel that can enter the river. About 12 years since, the Spit-fire, a twenty-gun ship, which was driven up the river by the severity of the weather, took shelter here. This dock, which communicates with the river, and is kept of sufficient depth to float large vessels, by means of a sea-lock, was opened in 1796, and cost about 80,000*l.* which, added to different items for furnishing the interior,

* This eminent architect died in 1824, at Canon-Brook, near Lucan, at the age of 82. He studied his profesion under Sir W. Chambers, and was the first who gained a gold medal for architecture at the Royal Academy, Somerset House. Premiums for a design for the Exchange at Dublin having been offered by public advertisement, Mr. Gandon sent in one which obtained the third premium, and whose merit procured for him the regard of the Earl of Charlemont, Colonel Burton Conyngham, and other patrons and admirers of the Fine Arts. Besides the noble edifices with which he adorned this city, any single one of which would secure to him a reputation for superior talent in his profession, he designed the Court House at Waterford, and that at Nottingham. He also published, in conjunction with Mr. Woolfe, the two Supplementary Volumes to the Vitruvius Britannicus. Mr. Gandon was one of the original Members of the Royal Irish Academy, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, London.

makes the total expense of opening the Custom House and Dock, &c. above 300,000*l.*

A range of stores was carried round this dock, which the increase of commerce, during the French war, rendered it expedient to remove, for the purpose of excavating new docks, and building more extensive storage.—The first store to the east is for general merchandize, and is 500 feet in length, by 112 in breadth: to the east of this is the new basin, 330 feet by 250, faced with lime-stone, and communicating with the river by a sea-lock. A dock of still greater dimensions, 650 feet by 300, to the north of this, is just now completed. To the east of the new basin is the tobacco store (500 feet by 160, and capable of containing 3,000 hogsheads), the plan of which was given by John Rennie, Esq. In this store, which is now completed and in use, there is not one particle of wood or other combustible matter. There are nine vaults beneath, which altogether afford perfect and convenient storage for 4,500 pipes of wine, allowing a walk behind the heads of the pipes as well as between them; these vaults are lighted by means of thick lenses set in iron plates in the floor of the tobacco store; but this is not sufficient to supersede the necessity of candle light. The interior of the tobacco store is extremely curious and interesting: the roof is supported by metal frame-work of an ingenious construction, and, at intervals, long lanterns are inserted, the sashes of which are also metal; the entire frame-work is supported by three rows of cylindrical metal pillars, 26 in each row; these rest upon others of granite, which are continued through the stone floor into the vaults beneath. All the iron-work was manufactured at the Butterley-foundry in Derbyshire.—The only inconvenience at present felt in this store, is the excessive heat, which, in all probability, can be remedied by a proper system of ventilation.

Immediately adjoining the tobacco store is an extensive yard for bonding timber, which is of great advantage to the timber merchants; and at a short distance to the east, is an extensive store for whiskey, erected by the Board of Excise, consisting of two stories of long arches of brick-work, with openings in the top to admit light.

The management of the imports and exports of Ireland,

is intrusted to seven Commissioners appointed by his Majesty; and against their decision a right of appeal is open to the Lords of the Treasury of the United Kingdom. They are denominated the Commissioners of Customs and Port duties.

The Board of Excise holds its meetings in the same apartment, and consists of the same number; the peculiar employment of this Board consists in the regulation and collection of Inland excise and taxes.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

The Royal Exchange—is situated on Cork-hill, near the Castle gate, almost the highest ground in the city, and has in front one of the longest avenues in Dublin, comprising Parliament-street, Essex-bridge, Capel-street, Bolton-street, and Dorset-street. At whatever side this building is approached, it challenges the architectural critic, and pleases the eye of every spectator. The view accompanying this article, being taken from the corner of Exchange-street, shows Dame-street, terminated by the College. This is the most advantageous view that can be obtained, for, owing to the narrowness of the street, not above half the building can be seen from Parliament-street.

In 1769, premiums were offered for the best design, when that of Mr. Thomas Cooley, an English architect, till then unknown in Dublin, was preferred, and to him was accordingly adjudged the first premium of 100 guineas; while Mr. Thomas Sandby obtained the second of 60 guineas; and Mr. James Gandon was rewarded with 30 guineas.

The building of this magnificent structure was not only a very great ornament to the city, but an immediate benefit to the neighbourhood, for the site on which it stands was occupied by the old Exchange, Lord Cork's house afterwards Lucas's coffee-house, and many mean shops, so that one of the greatest thoroughfares in the city was both inconvenient and dangerous.

The Earl of Northumberland, then Lord Lieutenant, gave considerable assistance to the merchants in raising

funds for purchasing ground and erecting an Exchange. Parliament granted 13,000*l.*, the merchants subscribed liberally, and by a successful defence made by Dr. Lucas in parliament, in behalf of the merchants of Dublin, a large fund was saved and added to the collections for the building of the New Exchange, in addition to which, a considerable sum was raised by lottery schemes.

On the 2nd of August, 1769, the first stone was laid by Lord Townsend, Lord Lieutenant, and in ten years from that date, the Exchange was opened for the transaction of business.

The edifice is a square of 100 feet, crowned by a dome in the centre, and has three fronts, all of Portland stone. The north, or principal front, has a portico of six Corinthian columns (those at the extremities coupled), whose entablature is continued along the three fronts, all of which are decorated with Corinthian pilasters, with festoons, &c. between the capitals. The top of the building is crowned by a balustrade, except where it is interrupted by the pediment on the north side; and above this, the summit of the dome is visible, but having no tambour it is too low to be distinctly seen. As the situation is on an exceedingly steep hill, the approaches are somewhat interrupted: that to the principal front is at the western end, where the terrace is level with the street; but the other end of this platform, or terrace, is blocked up by a high wall, surmounted by heavy iron railing of enormous height, greatly disfiguring the front of this light and elegant structure.

This was not part of the original design, but in consequence of the sudden ascent of the ground, the architect continued the terrace, which was accessible at the east by a long and wide flight of steps, the west end being level with the street; the terrace was protected by a metal balustrade resting on rustic work. On the 24th of April, 1814, a crowd having assembled on this platform, to witness the whipping of a criminal, the balustrade yielded to the pressure, and numbers were precipitated into the street. The principal sufferers were those who stood below, some of whom were killed upon the spot, and many dreadfully bruised. A view of the Exchange with the original balustrade in front, may be seen in Malton's

Views of Dublin. Beneath the colonnade are three large iron gates suspended on Ionic pilasters; these lead into a flagged hall, where are the entrances to the Exchange-hall. Over the gates and between the pillars are windows ornamented by architraves, lighting the coffee-room. On either side of the portico are two corresponding windows resting upon a rich fluted impost or facia, that serves as a cornice to the ground-floor, which is rusticated and unperforated by any aperture, a circumstance that gives a peculiar and appropriate character to this structure, while it adds greatly to its strength.

The western elevation does not differ much from that on the north, except that the portico has only four columns and no pediment; and that there is only one window on each side, in the inter-pilaster adjoining the portico, the other being without any aperture whatever. The east front, which is in Exchange-court, has only pilasters: on this side are the entrances to the vaults of the Exchange, which are dry and extensive, and are generally let to the Commissioners of Customs, who frequently want more storage than the buildings attached to the Custom-house afford.

The ingenuity of Mr. Cooley is no where more conspicuous than in his design of the interior of the Exchange: the ground plan may be perfectly represented by the idea of a circle inscribed in a square, but the beauty and elegance of the effect produced, cannot be so readily represented by description.

Twelve fluted columns of the Composite order, 32 feet high, form a rotunda in the centre of the building. Above their entablature, which is highly enriched, is an attic 10 feet high, with as many circular windows, answering to the inter-columns below, and connected with pendant festoons of laurel in rich stucco-work, and from this rises an elegantly-proportioned dome, ornamented with hexagonal *caissons*. This is deservedly considered a chef-d'œuvre in the art of stucco plastering, and was executed by the late Alderman Thorpe of this city. In the centre of the *crown* is a large circular sky-light, which, with the assistance of the different windows, judiciously dispersed around the hall, affords a profusion of light.

The inter-columns are open below to the ambulatory en-

compassing the circular area in the centre of the building. Ionic impost pilasters, about half the height of the columns to which they are attached, support a fluted frieze and enriched cornice, above which, in the upper spaces of the inter-columns, are pannels and other ornaments. The ambulatory is much lower than the rotunda, being covered with a flat ceiling, the height of the impost pilasters, with enriched soffits, extended from these pilasters to others opposite to them against the wall. Between the pilasters are blank arcades with seats.

Between two of the columns, immediately opposite the north or principal entrance, is a statue, in bronze, of his late Majesty, George III., standing on a pedestal of white marble, dressed in a Roman military habit, and holding a truncheon in his right hand. This statue, the workmanship of Van Nost, was a gift of the Earl of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant (who paid the artist 700 guineas), to the merchants of this city, for the Royal Exchange. Over the statue of his late Majesty, in one of the pannels beneath the entablature, is a handsome clock. Behind the four columns, which are opposite the four angles of the exterior wall of the building, desks are placed, in the small angular recesses formed at the meeting of the tangents to the circular hall, which are not only convenient to the merchants, but contribute to square the exterior ambulatory, and preserve an equal breadth the entire length of the walk, at every side.

Both the circular hall and ambulatory are paved with square flags, alternately black and white, and gradually diminishing in breadth to the centre of the circle. The ambulatories are lighted by the doors of the north, east, and west sides, which are half glazed. At the eastern and western ends of the north front, are handsome oval geometrical stair-cases, with ornamented balustrades, lighted by lanterns inserted in a coved ceiling, the lanterns being the precise diameter of the central well of the stair-case. On the stairs, in the north-western angle, is a beautifully executed statue of Dr. Lucas (a member of parliament for the city of Dublin, to whom the merchants of this city are much indebted), by Edward Smyth, a pupil of Van Nost, and erected at the public expense: he holds in his right hand a copy of Magna Charta, and

is dressed in his senatorial robes; on the pedestal is a bas-relief of Liberty, with her wand and cap. Van Nost and his pupil were employed by the trustees to execute models in wood of the intended figure, which were accordingly submitted at the appointed time for their inspection; but the model of the master being considered on too large a scale, Smyth's was on the point of being chosen, when Van Nost begged a postponement of the choice for a short period longer. In the interval he cut his model in two, and omitted part of the centre, and thus presented it a second time for judgment; but this alteration had so cheated every other part of the figure of its fair proportions, that Smyth's model was immediately chosen, and the copy completely justifies the selection of the original.

This stair-case leads to the Coffee-room, the Court of Bankrupt Commissioners, &c. The Coffee-room is immediately over the entrance on the north, and the other apartments are over the ambulatories.

The ceilings of those stair-cases are richly decorated with stucco-work; and in some of the compartments are casts of several figures found in the ruins of Herculaneum, which being laid on coloured grounds are distinctly seen.

The Trustees of the Royal Exchange are, the Lord Mayor, High Sheriffs, City Representatives, and City Treasurer, all *ex officio;* together with fourteen merchants. —There are only two officers attached to this establishment, viz. the Secretary or Registrar, and the Coffee-room keeper.

The increase of mercantile business called for additional accommodation for brokers, &c.; in consequence of which, the Commercial Buildings were erected in Dame-street, to supply the want of a sufficient number of offices in the Exchange; perhaps, either building is now sufficiently extensive and commodious for an Exchange.

Corn Exchange Buildings.—The corn merchants of Dublin being much inconvenienced by not having any well-situated market to expose their grain for sale, associated for the purpose of providing themselves with one, and petitioned for, and obtained a Charter of Incorporation, during the government of Earl Whitworth, in 1815, under the name of "The Corn Exchange Buildings' Company." Their funds were at first chiefly derived

from subscriptions of 50*l.* each, by the members of the association, and leave is given in the Charter to increase capital stock to 15,000*l.*: but a general assembly may augment stock to double that sum, on certain conditions. —The business of the company is managed by a committee of 15 directors, who meet in a room in the Corn Exchange Buildings.

This edifice presents a handsome front of mountain-granite to Burgh Quay, consisting of two stories: in the lower, which is ornamented with rustic work, are two door ways, of an height quite disproportioned to that of the building itself, ornamented by pillars of Portland stone. The second story is decorated by five large windows with architraves, and pediments alternately circular and angular; and along the summit is a rich cornice. The south front, which is towards Poolbeg-street, is of brick.

The interior is a large hall 130 feet in length, extending from Burgh Quay to Poolbeg-street; the centre of which is divided from the ambulatories on either side by a range of metal pillars, above which is an entablature continued around the centre hall: above this entablature is a range of windows which are continued uninterruptedly round, so as to form a lantern the size of the quadrangular space below. The ceiling of the lantern is ornamented by stucco-work, and in the south end of it is placed a clock encircled by oak leaves, sheaves of corn and implements of husbandry, all in stucco-work.

The hall and ambulatories are furnished with tables surrounded by ledge boards, to lay corn samples upon on market days; and from the letting of those tables, and the rent of a large room in the front of the building, for public dinners and assemblies, the interest of the shares is paid.

The total expense of completing this building is estimated at 22,000*l.*, and is to be defrayed by a toll of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton on merchandize imported into Dublin. The design was not given by any particular person, but was composed from different elevations.

THE COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.—The business transacted in the Exchange being so circumscribed—merely the purchase of bills on London, it is opened only on Mon-

days, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from three to four in the afternoon. A stranger visiting it at any other hour, or on any other day would naturally inquire what that noble edifice was employed for, or whether there was commercial business in Dublin to require so splendid an Exchange. However, from some ill-fated regulations, long after the opening of the Royal Exchange, on Cork-hill, the merchants assembled in vast numbers, in Crampton-court, opposite Palace-street, to transact business.

This system called loudly for reform, and the merchants determined, in a spirited manner, to relieve themselves; accordingly a subscription was raised, principally on 50*l.* debentures, amounting to 20,000*l.*; besides this, 13,000*l.* was raised as a loan guaranteed by government; and 5,000*l.* by the sale of grounds. After this fund was collected, the site of the old Post-office, and one end of Crown-alley, were purchased by the trustees to erect the Commercial Buildings, the first stone of which was laid July 29th, 1796; and the building was finished, after a design of Mr. Parks, in 1799.

The front of this building, which is on the north side of College Green, in the centre of an extremely elegant row of lofty houses, is of mountain-granite, three stories high. A rusticated basement, in which is the door-way, with Ionic pillars, and six large circular-headed windows, supports two stories, with windows ornamented by architraves; those of the first floor are crowned by pediments, alternately circular and angular, and the summit of the front is finished by a handsome stone cornice.

The hall, which is very spacious and lofty, is peculiarly appropriate to the objects of this building; on the right-hand side is an Assurance and Notary-Public's Office, and on the opposite the Coffee-room, a noble room 60 feet by 32, well supplied with domestic and foreign papers, tables of imports and exports, and every species of mercantile advertisement: indeed, the convenience and advantage of this apartment has caused a total desertion of the Exchange coffee-room. Notwithstanding its great length, it is well lighted, having three large windows at either end.

The middle story contains several elegant apartments: one in the front of the building is a private subscription-room; behind which, is a large room used for a Stock

Exchange, where business is transacted every day between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. The remaining part of this story and all the upper one are appropriated as an hotel, for the accommodation of foreign merchants, or indeed of any respectable persons who prefer this part of the town for a temporary residence.

Behind this building is a handsome square, containing the offices of the Marine and Commercial Insurance, with those of many brokers; here also, in fine weather, the merchants assemble to buy, sell, and exhibit samples. On the north side of this square is a door-way communicating with Cope-street, and affording a thoroughfare from Dame-street to the back streets near the river.

Chamber of Commerce.—About thirty years since, a Chamber of Commerce was first established in this city, whose principal object was to protect its commercial interests; but after an existence of several years, it discontinued its meetings.

On November 16th, 1820, a general meeting of merchants was held in the Commercial Buildings for the purpose of forming themselves into an association to be called "The Chamber of Commerce of the City of Dublin." —The professed objects of this association are the protection and promotion of the manufacturing and commercial interests of the city in particular, and of the kingdom in general.—Members are admitted by ballot.

An annual general assembly is held on the first Tuesday of December for electing officers; the principal of which are a president, four vice-presidents and a council of twenty-four. These representatives, whenever it may be required, are to hold intercourse with the officers of the Crown, in the name and on the behalf of the chamber. The office is in the Commercial Buildings.

Savings' Bank.—At St. Peter's Parish Savings' Bank, which was established Feb. 16th, 1818, deposits are received, of not less than ten pence, and accumulate with compound interest; but no computation of interest is made upon any sum less than 12*s.* 6*d.*, after which amount, the deposits bear 4 per cent per ann. The Saving's Bank debentures bear 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per cent, but the 11*s.* 3*d.* goes to pay the expenses of, the institution; there are various regulations in the act unnecessary to mention here: it is

sufficient to shew the general principles, and also the great utility of the establishment. In the space of two years and a half there has been received from depositors the sum of 45,000*l*., and, after repayments, there remained (June 28th, 1821), the sum of 23,000*l*. A depositor can draw his money, by giving one week's notice. The bank is kept at No. 46, Cuffe-street, and is open every Monday, from three to five o'clock. The deposits are daily increasing, and on the 25th June, 1821, 1,138*l*. was received in the short space of *two hours*. The bank is governed by a president (the Lord Chancellor), eight vice-presidents, twelve trustees, and a managing committee of fifty-two gentlemen; and the business is transacted by two of the members of the managing committee, and the treasurer.

Gas Light Company.—In 1820, an act was passed for lighting the city with Gas, and twenty-nine commissioners, or proprietors (at the head of whom is his Grace the Duke of Leinster) were appointed, who have permission to conduct the lighting of the city, under certain restrictions. It is in the first place required that 50,000*l*. shall be subscribed, before the act be executed, and in case that sum be insufficient, a further sum of 12,500*l*. may be raised. It is further strictly enjoined that the gasometer be erected in a suitable place, and the refuse not permitted to run into the river Liffey. The provisions of the act enable the commissioners to procure a supply of gas, for illuminating the streets and squares, at a reasonable charge, whenever they require it. As soon as the sum of ten-thousand pounds shall be accumulated, by savings set apart at the rate of five per cent per ann. arising from the profits, a dividend shall be made of the profits and not before.

The affairs of the company are conducted by a governor, deputy governor, five directors, a treasurer and clerk. The office is situated in Foster-place, College-green.

There is a second called the "Hibernian Gas Light Company," whose office is in Palace-street. These two Companies have agreed to divide the lighting of the city, the one to light the North the other the South side. There is also an Oil Gas Company established in Dublin.

The Linen and Yarn Hall—was erected in 1728.

The building occupies a space of ground of nearly *three acres*, and contains 557 apartments; 492 of which are appropriated to the storage of linens, and the remainder for yarn. These apartments are kept in order by the Linen Board, from the funds intrusted to their care by parliament, for the use of the trade; and dealers in the country forward their linens to this building as suits their convenience. At first three markets were held in the year, namely, in February, June, and October; but, since the increase of the trade, and the great facility afforded in travelling, the English buyers resort hither at various other periods. Here may be purchased linen of every description, from the finest damask, to the coarsest fabricks; thus furnishing a great and constant mart. The Yarn Hall is the great dépôt for the sale of this article from various counties, which, in consequence of the regulations established by the board, has become of vast importance. All these concerns are under the care of a Chamberlain, whose duty it is to superintend them, and report when any vacancy occurs in any of the rooms (which are granted by the board during pleasure to the different factors), and to check any impropriety on the part of the servants of the establishment. Regular gate-keepers and watchmen are attached to the hall, and a fire-engine with a suitable establishment; and the greatest care is observed to prevent any accident either by fire or stealth. An account is kept of all Linen and Yarn coming in and going out of the building, and the greatest regularity observed in every department. This valuable mart of our great staple manufacture is well worthy of inspection.

STOVE TENTER-HOUSE.—What one great and good man can effect, towards ameliorating the condition of his fellow creatures, is strikingly proved by the following sketch of the Stove Tenter-house, in Brown-street, erected by Thomas Pleasants, Esq. in 1815, for 12,964*l.* In the space of twelve months 1018 pieces of cloth were tentered, 1588 chains or warps were sized and dried, and 1450 stones of wool were dyed, beneath the shelter of this truly charitable asylum.

Before the erection of this building, the poor weavers in the liberty were wholly destitute of employment in

rainy weather, or else endeavoured to tenter their cloths before the ale-house fire; and hence exposed to great distress, and not unfrequently reduced either to the hospital or the gaol.

After the building of the Tenter-house, during the season of extreme and general distress, in 1816, not one woollen weaver was found imploring relief, or within the walls of a prison; need we wonder then at the extravagant blessings and prayers bestowed by thirty thousand persons on one of the noblest characters, in point of pure beneficence and patriotism, that ever adorned this country. The stranger will learn with gladness, that Mr. Pleasants lived to witness the matured success of this truly-benevolent design.

The building, which is situated between Cork and Brown streets, a little to the east of the Fever Hospital, is a brick edifice 275 feet in length, and three stories high. In the centre is a cupola and spire, and at either extremity a pavilion, in the pediment of which are the weavers' arms. The lowest story contains the stoves by which the horizontal flues, the length of the whole building, are heated: the upper ones contain the tenter frames, which are capable of being expanded or contracted, so as to stretch the cloth to any degree of tension. The heat ascends without interruption to the very roof, the floors of the upper stories being composed of bars of hammered iron, placed parallel, and at intervals from each other, and the cloth is conveyed away upon a small dray, running on the parallel bars as on a rail-way.

For every piece of cloth dried in the winter months the charge is 3*s*. 4*d*.; and for other articles, prices in proportion; in summer, when fire is not required, it is less.

On the front lawn is a spa, rising at a depth of 40 feet from the surface, through a bituminous lime-stone which abounds in this part of the city; it has been analyzed by Dr. Barker, Professor of Chemistry in the University, and recommended in cutaneous and bilious complaints.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.—Before the year 606 there was a priory, on the south side of the city, not far from the Liffey, called the Priory of Kilmaignend, from St. Magnend, whose festival was observed the 18th December. Within the cemetery of this priory, in a place now called the Hospital Fields, a lofty stone pillar of rude workmanship is pointed out as the burying-place of Brian Boromhe, King of Ireland, and Murchad his son, who fell in the battle of Clontarf in 1014; but this is quite erroneous, for the bodies of Brian and his son were borne from the field of battle to the monastery of St. Columba at Swords, seven miles north of Dublin, and were there laid in state, until Mælmurry Mac Eoch, Primate of Armagh, arrived with the sacred reliques, and removed them to his Cathedral, where they were solemnly interred in stone coffins, according to the request of Brian himself. The pillar which is shown, is the remains of an ancient cross.

On the site of Kilmaignend was erected the ancient priory of Kilmainham, established in 1174, by Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, for Knights Templars, under the invocation of St. John the Baptist; and a confirmation was granted by Henry II., the same year. After bestowing the lands of Kilmainham on this priory, Strongbow expired in 1176, and was interred in Christ Church.

The first prior was Hugh de Cloghall, who held that office about 1190, after whose government King John granted to the City of Dublin, that "the Knights Templars, or Hospitallers, should hold neither person or messuage exempt from the common customs of the city, one alone excepted."

Edward II. having sent a mandate, the Templars were seized upon in 1307, on the day of the Purification, in every part of the kingdom, and confined in the Castle of Dublin. The institution of the order of Knights Templars was peculiarly calculated to suit the romantic and chivalrous age in which it arose, viz, about 1118, and so

powerful was its influence, that, during the 200 years which this order existed, it had actually acquired 16,000 lordships. Their conduct, however, afforded ample grounds to the avaricious and designing Philip of France, to impeach their reputation; and upon charges of sorcery, idolatry, and other dreadful crimes, to confiscate their estates and imprison their persons. Edward II. followed this example; and after a solemn trial held in Dublin, before Friar Richard Balybyn, Minister of the order of Dominicans, the Templars were condemned, but more in conformity with the general feeling of the rest of Europe, than from any evidence of their infamy.

The lands and possessions of this priory were then bestowed upon the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem by the Pope, and the grant confirmed by the King; and it became an hospital for guests and strangers, to the complete exclusion of the infirm and sick, who had been always received by the Knights Templars. The priory was henceforth held by persons of great rank, and many priors were also chancellors and Lords Deputy of Ireland, and every prior sat as a Baron in the House of Lords.

James Keating, prior in 1482, having seized on the Castle of Dublin, and disposed of the property of the hospital, was removed from his office, and excommunicated. But Keating seized on Marmaduke Lomley, the person appointed to succeed him, and compelled him to resign. He next lent his warmest support to the scheme of raising Lambert Simnell to the throne of England. It was then enacted that the prior of Kilmainham should henceforth be a person of English descent; and John Rawson, an Englishman, was elected prior, some years after Keating's excommunication. In 1535, Rawson, with the consent of the chapter, surrendered the priory and all its possessions to the King, for which he was created Viscount Clontarf, with a salary of 500 marks.

Archbishop Brown, obtained a licence from Henry VIII. March 8th, 1545, the year before that monarch's death, to unite the church of St. John the Baptist, at Kilmainham, and that of St. James without the suburbs, to the church of St. Catharine within the suburbs. But Cardinal Pole, the Pope's legate, restored the prior of Kilmainham to his authority about twelve years afterwards; and March

8th, 1557, Mary confirmed him in his possessions, and re-granted the priory to Sir Oswald Massingberd, who held the office until the second year of Queen Elizabeth, when it was annexed to the crown, and continued so until the reign of Charles II. The property of the priory was gradually disposed of to private persons, for pecuniary consideration, and to the cathedral and churches gratuitously.

About 1675, Arthur, Earl of Granard, first entertained the idea of instituting an asylum for invalid superannuated soldiers; and Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, then Lord Lieutenant, was so much struck with the nobleness of the plan, that he directed a proper site to be forthwith selected; nothing further, however, was done during his government. Afterwards owing to the incessant application of the Duke of Ormond, on the same subject, Charles II. was induced to grant his request. A committee was appointed (Oct. 27th, 1679,) to make an estimate of the number of invalids requiring accommodation, and to inspect the ground within the park wall, on the south of the river.

The first stone of the edifice was laid by his Grace, April 29th, 1680; and the second by Francis Earl of Longford, Master-general of the Ordnance. It was built after a design of Sir Christopher Wren, and was completed in less than three years, for 23,559*l.**

In 1688, Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, represented to James II. that the charter was defective; and Lord Chancellor Fitton declared, that the tenure of the hospital and lands, "to be held for ever in Frank Almoigne," was illegal, whereupon they supplicated his majesty to withdraw the charter. Lord Tyrconnel then became absolute master, admitted Roman Catholics to the benefits of the hospital, and had the service of the church of Rome celebrated in the hospital chapel. The charter, however, was preserved by Robert Curtis, Esq. Registrar, who escaped with it into England, and detained it in his custody, until he surrendered it to Charles Fielding the Master, some time after James's abdication.

The building, which is now most commonly called the Old Man's Hospital, is a pile 306 feet by 288, having in

* An abstract of the charter may be seen in Harris.

its interior a handsome court-yard, 210 feet square, with grass plats, intersected by four walks meeting in the centre; this is surrounded on three sides and part of the fourth by a piazza (13 feet wide) formed by 59 Doric arches, and affording a covered passage to the dining-hall, in the centre of the north front. This hall, which is 100 feet by 50, has the lower half of its walls wainscotted with oak, and painted white. The guns, swords, &c. are arranged as in an armoury, and on the upper part of the walls are twenty-two full-length portraits.*

A gallery leading from the apartments of the commander of the forces (who resides as governor), to the chapel, runs along the south side of the hall, supported by brackets of carved oak, representing different figures, as large as life. The ceiling is in a very massive and heavy style, divided into three compartments, the centre one of which is occupied by the dial of a clock, about 10 feet in diameter.

At the east end is a large door-way opening into the chapel, which is 80 feet by 40. The appearance of the chapel is extremely imposing and venerable; the large east window is ornamented with painted glass, and beneath is the communion-table of carved Irish oak, beautifully executed. The ceiling is coved, and divided into compartments of, perhaps, the richest stucco-work in the kingdom. The governor's seat is beneath a canopy in the gallery, at the west end of the chapel; and there are a few pews at either side, for the accommodation of the different officers of the hospital.

The remaining part of the north side of the quadrangle is occupied by the commander of the forces, and usually

* At the west end, next the gallery. 1. Charles II.—2. William III.—3. Queen Mary.—4. Queen Anne.—5. George, Prince of Denmark.—6. Lionel, Duke of Dorset, Lord Lt. 1734. On the north side, 7. William, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lt. 1737.—8. James, Duke of Ormond, Lord Lt. 1662.—9. Thomas Earl of Ossory, Lord Deputy, 1664.—10. Richard, Earl of Arran, Lord Deputy, 1684.—11. Michael Boyle, Lord Primate, a Lord Justice, 1685.—12. Thomas Lord Coningsby, Lord Justice, a 1690.—13. Sir Cyril Wyche, a Lord Justice, 1693—14. Sir Charles Porter, Lord Chancellor, a Lord Justice, 1696.—15. Henry, Earl of Galway, a Lord Justice, 1697.—16. Narcissus Marsh, Lord Primate, a Lord Justice, 1699.—17. Charles, Earl of Berkeley, a Lord Justice, 1699.—18. Laurence, Earl of Rochester, Lord Lieut. 1701—19. General Thomas Erle, a Lord Justice, 1702. At the east end, 20. Thomas Knightly, Esq., a Lord Justice, 1702.—21. Sir Richard Cox, Lord Chancellor, a Lord Justice, 1704.—22. Lieutenant-General Frederick Hamilton, a Lord Justice, 1718.

called the Governor's house. These apartments are beautifully situated, commanding a view of an extensive and highly-cultivated valley, watered by the Liffey, and of the grounds of Phœnix park, with the Wellington Testimonial, the Royal Infirmary, and Sarah Bridge.

The north front, which contains the governor's apartments, hall, and chapel, has a projecting centre, decorated with four Corinthian pilasters and a pediment. In this is a door-way, likewise adorned with pilasters and a semi-circular pediment, and above it are the arms of the Duke of Ormond; on either side is one large arched window. From this centre rises the steeple, the lower story of which is a square tower with an arched window on each side, crowned with a heavy entablature, and an urn at each angle. The second division is of less diameter and height, and contains a clock; the whole terminates in a short spire, with a ball and vane.

The front, on each side of the centre, has large circular-headed windows nearly the height of the building, and in the roof, which is greatly elevated, are dormers.

There are upwards of 260 pensioners, who are comfortably clad and fed, and have each one pound of bread and two quarts of beer every day, with eighteen ounces of mutton twice a week, and the same quantity of beef on three days, with an allowance of cheese on the other days. Sir David Baird, when commander of the forces, restored the costume worn by the pensioners in the reign of Charles II.

At convenient distances round the hospital are different offices, viz. the deputy governor's house, the infirmary, &c. Besides the resident pensioners of this asylum, there are upwards of 3,000 out-door pensioners supported by his Majesty's bounty. At the institution of the hospital, its expenses were defrayed by a deduction from the pay of the soldiers and officers on actual service, but this has wisely been discontinued. The annual expenditure for the support of the establishment, is under 20,000*l.*, and that of the *externs* amounts to about 50,000*l.*

The approach was formerly through the most disagreeable and filthy part of the town, but this is remedied by a road through the hospital grounds and Lord Galway's walk, and is now a pleasant drive on the banks of the Liffey, called the Military road: the entrance is through an em-

battled gateway on Usher's Island, after a design of Francis Johnston, Esq., an architect to whom Dublin is indebted for many of its recent structures and embellishments.

The principal officers of state are appointed governors by charter. The Master, Deputy Master, Chaplain, Surgeon, Registrar, &c. reside at the Hospital.

BLUE-COAT BOYS' HOSPITAL, BLACKHALL-STREET.—The noblest charitable institution in Dublin is the Old Blue-Coat Hospital (originally in Queen-street), established at the expense of the corporation of Dublin, to whom Charles II. granted a charter for that purpose in 1670. The original plan was of a most extensive, and, indeed, impracticable nature, its object being to give shelter to all the poor of the city; but this extravagant project was relinquished for one more rational and feasible, namely, to educate and maintain the sons of freemen who had been unsuccessful in trade. The building, although of mean appearance in front, covered a considerable space, and previously to the erection of the Parliament-house in 1729, the Parliament sat in this hopital.

The present edifice, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1773, by Earl Harcourt, then Lord Lieutenant, stands opposite the extremity of Blackhall-street, on Oxmantown* Green. The architect was Thomas Ivory, who also built Lord Newcomen's Bank in Castle-street. The front, consisting of a centre and wings, is of Portland stone: it extends 300 feet, and faces a handsome court enclosed with iron railing on a dwarf wall. The body of the building, which is 90 feet long by 45 in height, consists of a rusticated basement, principal floor, and mezzanine; the central division is decorated with four Ionic columns, supporting a pediment. The entablature of the order is continued along the front, which has two windows, and two mezzanines above, on either side of the centre. Above the latter a tower was to have been erected, but for want of funds this has never been executed, although the octagonal basement has been actually commenced.

This part of the building is appropriated solely to the use of the resident officers of the establishment, such as Chaplain, Registrar, Master, &c. with the exception of a

* A corruption of Ostman, or Eastman, town,

Record and a Board Room, the latter of which is an extremely elegant apartment. Here may be seen a drawing of the elevation as it was designed by the architect; from which there is an excellent engraving in Malton's Views, and one in those published by Poole and Cash in 1780.

The wings are connected to the body by two curved screen walls, ornamented with niches, and surmounted by a stone balustrade; behind these screens the different buildings, which are only plastered, are exposed to view, as well as the sides of the chapel and school-room, which considerably diminishes the merit of this very elegant design.

The wings have a projecting break in the middle, crowned with a pediment, and a large arched window placed within an arcade; on either side of this projection is a niche with a festoon above. There are no windows in the basement, but beneath the great window is a large pannel. In the north wing is the chapel, 65 feet by 32, plain but well-proportioned: the altar-piece, executed by Waldrè, represents the Resurrection. In the opposite wing is the school-room, where are portraits of George II. and his Queen, William and Mary, and some others, which were removed hither from the Tholsel, when that building was taken down. There are several buildings at the rear, viz. dormitories, dining-hall, and Infirmary, also a large bowling-green, where the boys exercise. Upwards of 20,000*l.* has already been expended, and certainly not less than 10,000*l.* more would be requisite to finish the building according to the original design.

The number of boys is between 150 and 200, the age for whose admission is from 8 to 12. At present the funds are incapable of supporting more than 110.

Besides the sons of freemen, who are presented to the hospital by the corporation, there are seven presented by the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

There are 50 supported on the establishment by the governors of Sir Erasmus Smith's charitable fund.

Henry Osborn, of Dardistown, in the county of Meath, Esq. bequeathed 1,000*l.* to this hospital, on condition that the Lord Bishop of Meath, as trustee to his will, should have the right of presentation to ten vacancies in the hospital; and James Southwell, Esq. bequeathed a sum of 450*l.* for

the support of two boys, the vacancies to be filled by order of the Rector of St. Werburgh's parish.

The revenues of the hospital, which arise from various sources, amount to about 4,000*l.* per annum; part of which is derived from landed property in Tipperary, Wexford, and Dublin; 250*l.* per annum from the corporation of Dublin, in lieu of a toll on corn; and about 300 guineas per annum paid by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs on being elected; together with the emoluments of the treasurership, 228*l.* per annum, which Lord Downes (the present Chief Justice) so charitably resigned for the benefit of the hospital. The guild of merchants subscribe 20*l.* per annum for the support of a mathematical master, to instruct 10 boys destined for a sea-faring life; and when the boys are sufficiently educated and arrived at a proper age, they are apprenticed to persons in respectable trades, with an accompanying fee of 5*l.*, which is very frequently returned to the charity.

The manner in which this charity has been conducted for a number of years, affords a strong presumption in favour of the system of governing by a number of respectable persons, *not deriving pecuniary advantage* from their directorships; for there is not an establishment in this metropolis governed with more prudence, more economy, or upon more liberal and independent principles.

Marine School.—This humane and useful institution, which is situated on Sir John Rogerson's quay, on the north side of the Liffey, owes its origin to the united efforts of David Latouche, and several other gentlemen, who commiserating the destitute situation of those orphans whose parents devoted the most valuable years of their existence to the preservation of their country in the war of 1760, established an asylum at Ringsend for the purpose of clothing, boarding, and educating the orphans and sons of seafaring men. Into this establishment, about twenty deserving objects were admitted to the enjoyment of these advantages, about the year 1766, and the only fund for its support was derived from charitable contributions. But so useful an institution could not long remain unnoticed by a judicious government, and on June 20th 1775, the Royal Marine School obtained a charter, appointing the Lord Lieutenant, the Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the mem-

bers for the city, the Lord Mayor, the senior master of the Guild of Merchants, and the Archdeacon of Dublin, all for the time being, governors of this charity, with whom the original founders were by act incorporated. The objects of this institution are not only to support these children, but to instruct them carefully in reading, writing, arithmetic, navigation, and the sacred writings, and afterwards apprentice them to masters of vessels, to whom they are a great acquisition.

The establishment is conducted in a most creditable and economical manner by the present master, Mr. Baker, whose sagacity readily detected the difficulty of providing for boys so instructed, after the cessation of hostilities and the decay of trade. He has accordingly introduced shoe-making, tailoring, &c. as a part of their education; thus reducing the expense of their clothing to less than half its former amount, and also providing for their future subsistence, when their apprenticeships shall have expired, and their services, perhaps, be no longer required. There are one hundred and eighty boys on the establishment.

The building, which is after a design of Thomas Ivory, Esq., presents a front of granite-stone, to the quays, having a court-yard before it enclosed by a wall ten feet high; and there are wings on either side, one of which is the chapel and the other the school-room. The upper part of the house is used as a dormitory, and the lower stories give accommodation to the master, and housekeeper. The only room in the establishment, quite unfit for the purpose to which it is applied, is the dining-hall, which is in the underground story, and is low, dark, and damp, and only requires to be visited by those in whose power it is to remedy the evil, to prove its total inadequacy and unfitness. The infirmary is also injudiciously situated, occupying a room in the centre of the building, and some years since, when the establishment was not conducted with the care and ability which marks every part of its present arrangements, the governors were obliged to rent a lodging, at some distance from Dublin, as an infirmary.

College of Physicians, Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.—This body was first incorporated in the reign of Charles II., but the charter then granted having been

found insufficient for the purposes for which it was designed, was surrendered in 1692, and a new one obtained from William and Mary, incorporating it by the name of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.

There are 14 fellows, one of whom is president; the other officers are a vice-president, four censors, a treasurer, and a registrar. The office of president circulates amongst the senior fellows of the body; the vice president is one of the censors, and the junior censor is usually the registrar. The censors are chosen indiscriminately from the fellows at large, but the four junior ones are commonly appointed. The treasurer is likewise elected from the body of the fellows. Their charter conferred on this body considerable powers, but as it was not confirmed by Act of Parliament, they have not been exercised. Several acts have however been passed by Parliament, which confirm *parts* of the charter, and even confer new powers. The censors are now authorised by law to search the shops and warehouses of apothecaries, druggists, and chemists, and to destroy any articles of medicine which are of a bad description. A principal share in the conduct of the School of Physic in Ireland is also, by Act of Parliament, imposed on the College of Physicians, and they still possess the power of summoning all practitioners of medicine before them in order to be examined.

The objects for which this body is designed are nearly the same as those of the College of Physicians in London, except that the Dublin College has a considerable share in the management of the medical school in Ireland [see School of Physic]; whereas there is no regular school in London. The constitutions of both Colleges resemble each other, as no physician can be a fellow of either who has not received a regular education, and passed through one of the Universities, Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. There are three classes of members:—1st, Fellows, on whom the entire management of the College depends; 2nd, Honorary Fellows, who cannot take a part in the financial affairs of the College, but may be summoned to meetings on extraordinary occasions, and vote on affairs of general concern; and 3rd, Licentiates, who have nothing whatever to do with the management of the College, but may yet also be summoned on occasions of importance.

The number of fellows is not *limited* by the Act to 14, whence, in case of ill heath, absence from town, or other cause preventing the attendance of any fellow, there are, generally, two or three introduced above the number, so as always to have a full board. Almost all physicians who intend practising in Dublin find it necessary to take licences from the college, for from the internal regulations adopted by the members, it would be impossible to attain respectability in the profession without a licence from the College. The candidate for licence is examined during two days, on the first in anatomy, physiology, materia medica, pharmacy, chemistry and botany; on the second in all these branches, and on acute and chronic diseases and non-naturals, and in Greek.

The meetings are held at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, in a board-room, which the College have reserved for their use; adjoining which is a very valuable library, consisting chiefly of old writers on medicine: no addition has been lately made to this since the Act of Parliament appropriated the surplus of the funds of the estates of Sir P. Dun to the erection of an hospital for the use of the School of Physic, and, until the execution of that object, it forbade the expenditure of any part of that revenue on the library: but the hospital being now completed, it is expected that the library affairs will be taken, as speedily as possible, into consideration.

The officers consist of a president, four censors, and nine fellows.

The members of this College are the trustees of the estates bequeathed by Sir Patrick Dun, for the purpose of promoting medical education; they have the power of disposing of the lands, and are constituted, by Act of Parliament, Guardians of the School of Physic in Ireland.

College of Surgeons.—Though Ireland has always been distinguished for producing skilful surgeons, there was no regular system of education established there until 1784, when a charter was granted for the foundation of a College, which held its first meeting March 2nd, in that year; from which period the practice of surgery has improved in a manner creditable to the most enlightened nation. Candidates are first examined in classics; they are then required to serve an apprenticeship of five years

to a senior practitioner; during which period they attend hospitals daily, and surgical lectures, both in the College and privately. No licence is granted without a most strict examination by a Court of Examiners, who frequently reject such as are capable, without additional preparation, of obtaining a licence in London, thereby demonstrating, the comparative scrupulousness of the Dublin College in granting licences.

It is not necessary for army or navy surgeons either to serve the apprenticeship or undergo so serious an examination; as they can obtain a certificate of qualification with considerably less trouble. The licentiate who happens to be rejected, may appeal to a court of twelve examiners, who sometimes reverse the former decree. There are six professors who give lectures, and are paid by the tickets they dispose of to the pupils. The professorships are—1. Anatomy and Physiology; 2. Theory and Practice of Surgery; 3. Practice of Physic; 4. Surgical Pharmacy; 5. Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children; and 6. Botany. The annual courses of lectures commence on the last Monday in October, and all (except botany) terminate the first week in May. The botanical course commences in April, and continues during summer.

The lecture-room can accommodate 300 persons, and to this there is attached a gallery, for the public to witness the dissection of malefactors. There are, besides, two museums (one public, the other private), a dissecting-room on a very extensive scale, and drying lofts for making preparations; the public dissecting-room contains twenty tables, at each of which two students may be employed. The demonstration-room is capable of containing about 100 persons.

The former College was situated in the midst of a wretched assemblage of small buildings at the junction of Mercer-street with Johnson's Place, and adjoining Mercer's Hospital; but this becoming too small for the number of students, the present building was erected at an expense of 25,000*l.* granted by parliament for that purpose, on a piece of ground in Stephen's Green, at the corner of York-street, formerly a burial-ground of the Quakers. The first stone was laid 17th March, 1806 by John,

Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant. It is a small neat edifice, the front of which, facing the Green, measures 45 feet; and it consists of two stories. The basement is built of mountain-granite; the façade, which is of the Doric order, is of Portland-stone. In the hall, which would be grand, but that it wants height, is a bust of his majesty George IV.; the stair-case, and the apartments already mentioned are executed in a plain, neat, and becoming manner. The library, which is on the ground floor, is an excellent room, about 50 feet by 20, and contains a good collection of surgical works, which every licentiate is permitted to read. Over the library is an excellent collection of preparations, which, although the museum is in its infancy, are highly deserving the attention of the student in surgery.

At one end of the museum near the door, are two busts of statuary marble, the workmanship of John Smith, the one of Mr. Stewart, late surgeon-general, and the other, that of surgeon Deane, a distinguished and early member of the College of Surgeons.

The board, or committee room, is a spacious apartment, with a handsome stuccoed ceiling, lighted by three large circular-headed windows; at one end is a full-length portrait of Dr. Renny, and at the other that of James Henthorn, Esq. thirty years secretary to the College. There are many other small and convenient apartments appropriated to the use of the registrar, housekeeper, &c.

Association of Members of the College of Physicians in Ireland, College-Green.—This Society was instituted in 1816, for the purpose of encouraging an intimate union amongst the members of the College of Physicians, and for the general purposes of advancing medical science. The members of the College consisting of three different classes, fellows, honorary fellows, and licentiates, it was thought desirable that the individuals composing these several classes should form themselves into a society open to all members. The Association consisted, at first, of but one class of members, viz. those who belonged to the College of Physicians in Ireland, but it was subsequently determined to institute a class of corresponding members: this class contains the names of some of the most celebrated medical men on the continent, as well as

those of the most respectable practitioners in England and the country parts of Ireland.

The members meet at their rooms, 21 College-green, on the evening of the first Monday in every month, when communications on medical subjects and scientific matters in general, are received and read; the most interesting of which are selected for publication. Three volumes of Transactions have already been published.

The officers are, a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, librarian, and secretary.

THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC—is partly under the direction of the College of Physicians, and partly under that of the Board of the University, each of which bodies exerts a control over three of the six professors.

The professorships of anatomy, chemistry, and botany, are filled up by the appointment of the Board of Trinity College, who elect and pay these professors, who are thence styled University Professors: those of the practice of medicine, institutes of medicine, and materia medica, are called King's Professors, as they derive their salaries from the legislative enactments relative to the School of Physic. These professors are chosen by five electors, three of whom are ballotted for from the fellows of the College of Physicians, the fourth is the Regius Professor of Physic in the University, and the fifth the *Provost*. The emoluments of the University professors are liable to some fluctuation, since their salaries from the University depend on the number of students in a particular class; the remainder of their income arises from their own pupils, each of whom pays four guineas for a course of lectures. In the case of the King's Professors, the pupils pay the same fees, but they have a fixed sum, in addition, of 100*l.* only per annum, so that a King's professorship is not so lucrative as an University one.

The King's professors deliver their lectures at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, the University professors at Trinity College. All, except the professor of botany, commence their lectures on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the first Monday in May. The order in which the lectures are delivered is as follows:—at ten o'clock, the professor of Materia Medica; at eleven, the professor of the Institutes of Medicine; at twelve, the patients are

visited at Sir P. Dun's Hospital by the clinical lecturer; at one, the professor of Anatomy and Surgery; at two, the professor of Chemistry; at three, the professor of the Practice of Medicine: the six professors successively attend at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, and deliver clinical lectures on the patients, each lecturer attending three months at a time. The students in medicine are of two classes: the first consists of regular graduates in arts; the second class of those who do not become students in arts, but merely matriculate in medicine: these, in three years after matriculation, are examined, and if found properly qualified, receive a diploma, which though inferior to the degree obtained by the other class, is yet on an equality with the diploma conferred at Edinburgh. The reputation of the School of Physic in Ireland is already very considerable; and it is every day rising more in public estimation. The facility with which anatomical studies can be pursued in Dublin, is one cause which gives this school an advantage over others.

The Botanic Garden is very conveniently situated for the students, being within a few minutes walk of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. The system of private instruction carried on there is of the utmost utility, and the professor's assistant gives demonstrations in the garden, which are very well attended, and from which the students cannot fail to derive the greatest advantage.

School of Anatomy, Medicine and Surgery, Park-street, Merrion-square.—This school, which was instituted, in 1824, by an association of Surgeons and Physicians, promises, to students visiting this city for the advantages of a Medical Education, a valuable addition to the many sources of information in this department which already existed here.

The building, which stands on a space 40 feet square, is of brick, consisting of two stories, in the upper one of which are circular-headed windows with architraves.—The angles are of rusticated masonry, and the whole is surmounted by a pediment. On the ground floor, are a Museum 40 feet in length; a Chemical laboratory, an Office and Reading-room.—On the upper floor, is the Lecture-room, which is capable of accommodating about 200 persons, and is lighted by a lantern in the roof.—The Dissecting-

room, which is 40 feet long by 18 in breadth, is lighted from a lantern, ventilated by apertures in the floor and ceiling, and is a lofty, commodious apartment. There are likewise rooms for preparations, &c. on this story.

The entire building is enclosed by a high wall neatly coped, and finished at its angles with rustic work, and in the general appearance of the whole structure, much neatness, good taste, and good feeling for the interest of the neighbourhood have been manifested.

The course of instruction comprises lectures on Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery—the Practice of Medicine —Toxicology and Animal Chemistry—Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Chemistry, Anatomical Demonstrations—and on the Diseases of the Eye, by Mr. Jacob.

APOTHECARIES'-HALL, MARY-STREET.—The house of the Governor and Company of the Apothecaries'-hall was erected in 1791, at an expense of 6,000*l.*; and is a plain building, fronting Mary-street, having extensive storehouses in the rear, and a spacious chemical laboratory, where several medical articles are prepared: the hall serves as a wholesale warehouse, where the apothecaries can procure medicines in a state of purity. Previously to the incorporation of this society, the apothecaries' shops were supplied from the warehouses of the druggists, who were the importers, and frequently furnished very bad preparations. In order to remedy this evil, an application was made to parliament for permission to raise subscriptions for the purpose of erecting an Apothecaries'-hall, which was to be supplied with the purest medicines. In 1791, the petition was granted, and an act passed, incorporating a society under the title of the Governor and Company of the Apothecaries'-hall; 6,000*l.* was raised on debentures, with which the house was completed; 2,000*l.* more was borrowed for the outfit of the shop; and so successful has this institution been, that the debentures, which were originally bought for 100*l.*, now sell for from 500*l.* to 600*l.*

Lectures are delivered at the laboratory on chemistry and pharmacy, which commence on the 1st May, and continue for about two months, three times a week; the present lecturer is Mr. Donovan, a gentleman deservedly distinguished for his chemical labours.

The principal duty of this society is the examination of candidates for the rank of master apothecary, without which no person can open an apothecary's shop in this city. This examination is conducted with great strictness, and to this is to be ascribed, in a great degree, the perfection which this branch of the medical profession has attained in Dublin. Apprentices are likewise examined in a classical course previously to their being bound.

The establishment consists of a governor, deputy governor, treasurer, and secretary, and thirteen directors.

Charitable Infirmary, Jervis-street.—The Charitable Infirmary, which was instituted at the commencement of the eighteenth century, was the first institution of the kind in Dublin, and owes its existence (like many other valuable establishments) solely to the benevolent exertions of a few medical men. In the year 1728, a house was opened in Cook-street, for the purposes of the charity, and, from the flourishing state of the funds, the directors were soon enabled to transfer their establishment to a more appropriate situation on the King's Inns' Quay, which they vacated in 1792, in order to remove to the present site in Jervis-street. Soon after this the governors procured a charter, appointing subscribers of two guineas governors for the year, and those of twenty pounds governors for life. By some accident, the original charter was forfeited and a new one since obtained, depriving the medical officers of the right they formerly exercised of being *ex officio* governors, but still recognising their power of becoming such, on subscribing the sums above mentioned. The immediate conduct of the hospital, is vested in the hands of a managing committee of fifteen governors, who act under the control of the general board, all elections for medical officers and apothecaries being in the hands of the latter.

The building, which was erected in 1803, is of the plainest description, possessing a simple brick front, having a double flight of granite steps furnished with a high iron railing, the house retires a few feet from the line of the adjoining ones. The ground floor is occupied by the surgery, board-room, and apothecary's apartment; the rooms on the upper floors are used as wards, with the

exception of two, one of which is appropriated to the use of the resident matron, and the other to operations. The board-room contains a neat library, supported by contributions from the pupils, a great number of whom attend the practice of the hospital. The house is capable of affording accommodation to fifty patients, but, as the funds are not sufficient for the support of more than thirty, the governors admit into the unoccupied beds, those who are able to pay for their own support, and who receive from the establishment only medicine and advice.

The funds amount to a little more than 900*l.* per ann.

The officers are, two physicians, nine surgeons, a registrar, a housekeeper, two nurses, and a porter. Hours of attendance, nine in winter, eight in summer.

Physicians visit on Tuesdays and Fridays, or as occasion requires; surgeons daily, in turn.

Terms of attendance for pupils, for the

Summer half year - - Three Guineas.
Winter ditto - - - - Four Guineas.

Steevens's-Hospital.—In 1710, Dr. Steevens, a Physician of Dublin, bequeathed his estate, amounting to 600*l.* per annum, to his sister, during her life, and after her death, vested it in three trustees, for the purpose of erecting an hospital for the maintenance of sick poor, as well medical as surgical patients, to be called Steevens's hospital. Anxious to fulfil the wishes of her brother, as soon as she came into possession, she immediately appropriated the greater part of the property to building the hospital, reserving to herself merely 120*l.* per annum, and apartments in the hospital; an act of public spirit and generosity which exceeds, perhaps, that of the founder himself. It was commenced in 1720, and, in 1733, was so far advanced as to be ready for the accommodation of forty patients; the hospital was accordingly opened on the 2nd of July, in that year, under the management of the following governors appointed by act of parliament, eleven *ex officio*, viz. the Primate, Lord Chancellor, Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Dean of Christ-Church, Dean of St. Patrick's,

Provost of Trinity College, Surgeon-general; and twelve elective.

The building, situated between Bow-lane and the Liffey, is 233 feet by 204; consists of four fronts, and encloses a court, 114 feet by 94, surrounded by a piazza with a covered gallery above it. In the eastern front is the entrance by a large gateway, over which is erected a cupola, with a bell and clock; on this side are the apartments of the resident surgeon, chaplain, steward, and matron. On the north east is the board-room, where is deposited the library, bequeathed by Dr. Edward Worth, consisting of medical and miscellaneous books, adjoining is the committee-room, where patients present themselves examination.

The library is decorated with the portraits of Dr. Worth and Dr. Steevens.

In the west front are the wards, operating theatre, baths, apothecary's shop; and in the under-ground story, kitchens, and laundries. The north and south fronts are occupied by wards, the upper story for women, and the lower for men: in the south-eastern angle is a chapel, where service is performed on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The governors not having funds to support the entire number of patients which the house is capable of accommodating (300), have occasionally let the garret story to government for the reception of military patients; and, since the closing of the male wards of the Westmorland Lock Hospital, in 1819, they have contracted with it for the support of fifty beds for the reception of venereal patients.

The annual income, independently of grants from parliament and the Irish government, is about 2,231*l.* The private funds are sufficient to maintain about 160 beds, and the contributions from government support fifty or sixty additional, hence this is the most extensive surgical hospital in the city, for the great majority of patients admitted are surgical.

The medical officers are, one physician, one assistant ditto, two surgeons and two assistant ditto, non-resident, one resident surgeon and one apothecary.

The hospital is visited by the physicians and surgeons,

non-resident, on Mondays and Fridays, and the dispensary is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

A very useful medical library is established for the use of the students.

MERCER'S HOSPITAL, JOHNSON'S-PLACE, WILLIAM-STREET.—This hospital, founded in the year 1734, by Mrs. Mary Mercer, is a large house built of stone, (at the corner of Stephens' and Mercer's streets, in Johnson's-place), the exterior of which presents little remarkable. At its first institution it contained only ten beds, but the number has been increased to fifty; it seldom, however, happens that more than forty are occupied, the funds not permitting it. The management of the affairs of this institution, which was incorporated by act of parliament in 1750, is intrusted to a committee of fifteen, chosen from amongst the governors, who meet the first and third Tuesday in each month, when two visitors are appointed.

It is almost exclusively a surgical hospital; previously, however to the building of Sir Patrick Dun's hospital, some wards were set apart in it for the reception of medical patients; this was at that time a very desirable object, there being then no clinical hospital.

The annual income exceeds 1,000*l.*, of which about 130*l.* is furnished by subscription, 250*l.* by profit rents, 450*l.* by interest on money, the rest by grand jury presentments, and occasional parliamentary grants.

The medical officers are two physicians and six surgeons. The latter visit daily, and a dispensary is attached.

MEATH HOSPITAL.—The Meath Hospital is so called from its having been originally destined to the use of the poor, living in the Earl of Meath's liberties, but, within a few years after its foundation, an act was passed, converting it into an infirmary for the county of Dublin. It was originally in Meath-street, afterwards removed to South-east-street, and subsequently, as soon as the improved state of their funds permitted, the house on the Coombe was built; but this being found inadequate, a large hospital, capable of accommodating one hundred patients, is now erected at the rear of Kevin's-street fronting the Long-lane. This most desirable object has been effected principally by the munificent T. Pleasants,

Esq. who, in 1814, made a donation of 6,000*l.* of which he directed 2,000*l.* to be funded for the purpose of supporting patients, and the remainder to be expended in building a dissecting-room, &c. The ground was immediately purchased, and with the addition of 800*l.* raised by subscription, the hospital has been built.

Formerly, the medical officers received a salary of 100*l.* each, but they agreed to resign it for the advantage of the institution, and this custom has been adopted ever since. The establishment consists of two physicians, six surgeons, and one apothecary. A physician and a surgeon attend every day at ten o'clock, and visit the house, as well as prescribe for the patients attending the extensive dispensary attached to the institution.

The annual income exceeds 1,000*l.*, and in some years amounts to 1,150*l.* The salaries and wages are about 170*l.* per annum. There are four *ex officio* governors, the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, the Lord Chancellor, and the Vicar of St. Catharine's. Persons paying twenty guineas are governors for life, and subscribers of two guineas are governors for the year; those who subscribe one guinea annually are entitled to recommend patients.

Coombe Hospital.—This hospital, lately closed, was re-opened on the 27th of October, 1823, by John Kirby, Michael Daniell, and Richard Gregory, Esquires, and is provided with accommodation for fifty intern patients.

This charitable institution stands in that part of the city where poverty and disease prevail, in their most calamitous degree of aggravation; and where accidents, in their severest forms, constantly occur, and hourly demand admission into some asylum where suffering may be alleviated, and life preserved.

The medical department comprises two physicians, three surgeons, and an apothecary, who is also the resident medical officer. The surgeons visit the hospital every morning at ten o'clock, and after going round the wards they proceed to prescribe for the externs, the number of whom averages 200 daily.

The income of the hospital is derived from voluntary contributions, and from the fees of pupils who attend there for instruction.

Persons paying ten guineas or upwards are governors

for life; subscribers of two guineas are governors for one year, and annual subscribers of one guinea are entitled to recommend patients.

The hospital is always open for the admission of those suffering from accidents.

LYING-IN-HOSPITAL, GREAT-BRITAIN-STREET. — This establishment owes its existence to the exertions of Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, who opened, at his own private expense, an hospital for the reception of poor lying-in women, in George's-street south, on the 25th March, 1745, being the first establishment of the kind in the empire. This charity he supported solely at his own expense, until the great relief afforded by it, induced others to contribute to so laudable a project. Accordingly, in 1750, the state of the funds being sufficiently flourishing, the first stone of the present structure was laid, May 24th, 1751. After expending all his fortune in forwarding his plan, Dr. Mosse was obliged to apply to the House of Commons for assistance, from whom he received a grant of 6,000*l.*, and in the next session a similar sum was voted to him, both of which being expended on the building, he was presented with a sum of 2,000*l.* for himself. In 1756, governors were incorporated by act of parliament, and, in 1757, the hospital was opened for the admission of patients: the following year an hospital was opened for the same purpose, in London, by Dr. Layard, who procured the plan from Dr. Mosse.

The wards, which are extremely neat and well ventilated, are of various sizes, some containing twenty beds or more, and others only one.

The income of the establishment has, from various causes, greatly declined within the last twenty-five years: formerly, a great portion of it was derived from the concerts given in the Rotunda Rooms, but this speculation has latterly been unproductive, for the public taste has undergone some alteration with respect to such entertainments, which were, besides, interrupted by the disturbances in 1798, when the Rotunda and public rooms were used as barracks—to say nothing of the almost total desertion of the metropolis by the nobility since the Union. The average profits from the rooms, for the three years preceding 1798, amounted to 1,450*l.* per annum, whereas,

those of the three years previous to 1809, did not exceed 300*l.* per annum. In consequence of this the rooms were frequently advertised for hire, and were fitted up as a temporary theatre by Mr. Harris, during the building of the new house in Hawkin's-street. Another source from which the income of the hospital is derived is the collection in the chapel, which amounted on an average, for the twelve years ending 1786, to 158*l.* per annum, whereas, not more than the fourth of that sum is now raised: the charity-sermon has also been of late much less productive than formerly. Occasional benefactions, the rent of a room let to the Anacreontic Society, and the profits of the gardens, are the other sources of the casual income.

The fixed or permanent income arises chiefly from subscriptions, called bed-money, collected from some of the governors who pay 12*l.* 10*s.* per annum; from the rent of vaults, ground-rents, and interest on debentures; and amounts to about 965*l.*, the casual may be estimated at 700*l.*, making in all about 1,665*l.* per annum. The expenditure may be estimated at thirty-shillings (Irish) for every patient, and this sum is sufficient to cover all expenses, except the interest of eleven thousand pounds, at 4 per cent (the payment of which is guaranteed by government), and the expense of supporting and instructing eight female pupils, who are educated for the purpose of practising midwifery in distant parts of the country. The greatest part of the income has hitherto been derived from parliamentary grants; but it is to be regretted that it has lately been thought necessary to diminish the grant.

The expenditure in salaries, wages, and allowances, amounts to something more than 500*l.* per annum; the officers and servants are, a master and three assistants, a chaplain, registrar and agent, matron, &c.

The Hospital is placed under the management of sixty governors, thirteen of whom are appointed *ex officio*, and are styled Guardians, viz. the Lord Lieutenant, the Primate, Lord Chancellor, Lord Mayor, Archbishop of Dublin, Duke of Leinster, Bishop of Kildare, the High Sheriffs, Commander of the Forces, Dean of St. Patrick's, and the Archdeacon and Recorder of Dublin; the rest are selected from the subscribers; and the master, consulting physician, and surgeon, are always elected governors.

The immediate regulation of the establishment is delegated to the master, who is always a physician of the highest celebrity as an accoucheur. This officer, who, as well as his assistant, is a resident, is elected for seven years, and is not re-eligible at any future period. His income may be calculated at about 1,200*l.* per annum, but this will depend upon his own exertions, as his chief emoluments are derived from his pupils. These are of two classes, internal and external; the former, who are six in number, pay thirty guineas; the latter, who amount generally to fifteen, twenty guineas each: both classes attend only six months. He receives, besides, 200*l.* from each of his assistants, who are changed every three years.

This hospital is attended by those who intend to practise midwifery in Ireland; besides numbers of foreign students, and of those who are designed for general practice. The master delivers a course of lectures on midwifery, and, at the end of six months, each student is examined by the master, in presence of the assistants, and, if properly qualified, receives a certificate. From the 1st of January, 1820, to the 3rd November in the same year, 2,078 women were delivered, making upwards of six per day. From the opening of the hospital to the 20th November, 1820, 96,677 women were delivered of 51,270 boys and 46,960 girls:—1,600 had twins.

The front of the building, which is towards Great-Britain-street,* and extends 125 feet, consists of a rusticated basement and two series of windows above; in the centre of the basement is a break, supporting four three-quarter Doric columns with their entablature and pediment. The entablature is extended along the whole front, but the triglyphs of the frieze are confined to the centre. The upper windows have architraves, the lower ones cornices also, and those on each side the Venetian window over the entrance, have pediments. The whole façade is of granite-stone: extending from the basement, and of the same height, are two sweeping colonnades of the Tuscan order, terminating in elegant pavilions (designed by F. Trench, Esq.), one of which is the entrance to the Rotunda, the

* The front would have been exactly opposite Sackville-street, had not Dr. Mosse quarrelled with the proprietor of the ground, Luke Gardiner, Esq. afterwards Lord Mountjoy.

other the Porter's Lodge. A handsome court-yard in front throws the hospital 40 feet back from the street; this is enclosed by an iron balustrade resting on a dwarf wall. This building is after a design of Mr. Cassels, the architect of the Bank of Ireland, and of the Dublin Society's House.

The principal entrance is in the south front, and leads to a handsome hall, the ceiling of which is supported by columns: this room would be grand, were it not too low. On one side of the hall on a bracket, stands a well-executed bust of Dr. Mosse, and immediately opposite one of Mr. Deane, who bequeathed a considerable sum to the support of the institution. Under the former is a large baptismal font of veined marble, the gift of Dr. Robert Downes, Bishop of Raphoe.

A handsome broad flight of stone steps leads to the chapel over the grand hall, a room about 40 feet square, furnished with pews of mahogany, and a gallery supported by pillars: the entablature extending round the chapel beneath the front pannels of the gallery is handsomely ornamented with gilding. The stucco-work of the ceiling is not only remarkably curious and beautiful, but in a style totally different from any thing of the kind in this city. Over the communion-table is a console supporting a lamb, in alto relievo, with a richly decorated canopy above it, and on each side an angel, in large life, reclining upon the canopy. On the north side of the ceiling, in a deep arched recess, is Faith, with a crucifix in her hand, in a recumbent posture; over the communion-table, in a similar recess, is Charity with a group of infants; and on the south side, Hope. Above the organ is Moses with the two tables, and, corresponding to him, an angel blowing a trumpet. All these figures are in alto relievo, larger than life. The design of this beautiful piece of workmanship was given by Cremillon, a French artist, who was assisted in the execution by the two Francini, Italian sculptors, who executed the stucco-work at the house built by Dr. Mosse for his private residence in Rutland-square (now occupied by Alderman James), and were employed in ornamenting Tyrone House, in Marlborough-street.

ROTUNDA ROOMS.—Adjoining the Lying-in-Hospital i

a suite of rooms of elegant arrangement and dimensions exceeding those of the Public Rooms in Bath or Edinburgh. The principal entrance to the Rotunda is from Sackville-street, through the East Pavilion, into a waiting-hall for servants, communicating with the vestibule adjoining the Great Room. This room, which is after the design of Mr. Ensor, is 80 feet in diameter, and 40 in height. The walls are ornamented by 18 Corinthian pilasters, resting on pedestals and supporting a continued entablature; in the intervals, between the pilasters, are windows enriched with stucco-work and surmounted by triangular pediments. The ceiling is handsomely ornamented, and consists of concentrical divisions sub-divided by semi-radii. The general appearance is greatly disfigured by a projecting orchestra. To the west of this is a card-room, 56 feet by 24, and opposite, a tea-room of the same dimensions. On the north, another vestibule conducts to the ball-room, a spacious apartment 86 feet by 40. The walls are ornamented by coupled pillars, supporting flat canopies at intervals along each side of the room, and banners, shields and various ornamental trophies are suspended in different places.

Over this splendid apartment is another of equal size, and more light and elegant in appearance, though not so richly ornamented. On the same floor are two smaller, apartments, over the tea and card-rooms, which are let for public exhibitions.

New Rooms, Rutland-square.—The front of the New Rooms, in Cavendish-row, is of granite-stone, after the design of Richard Johnston, Esq., and Frederick Trench, Esq., the latter a private gentleman. It consists of a rusticated basement story, on which, in the centre, are four three-quarter Doric columns, supporting a pediment, in the tympanum of which are the arms of Ireland, the crest of the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who laid the foundation stone of these buildings, 17th of July, 1785, and the star of the Order of St Patrick; and at each end are two coupled pilasters.

The emoluments of all the concerts, balls and exhibitions, constantly held in these rooms, are devoted to the benefit of the hospital solely; but these advantages are greatly diminished of late, and some other sources of in-

come wholly destroyed,—for instance, a tax on private sedan chairs; there were, when this hospital was founded, 260 private sedans in Dublin, whereas at present, there are not six.

WESTMORLAND LOCK HOSPITAL, TOWNSEND-STREET.—This hospital was opened 20th November, 1792, for the reception of venereal patients of both sexes. Under the administration of the Earl of Westmorland, it was determined to provide an hospital for this purpose, capable of containing 300 beds; for a temporary one having been previously established near Donnybrook, it was found impracticable to procure a regular attendance on the part of the medical officers, owing, no doubt, to the distance from town.* Government, therefore, entered into a negociation with the Governors of the hospital of Incurables, then occupying the site of the present building, and an exchange of premises was agreed on. The front, which is plain, is of hewn mountain-granite; the centre and wings project a little, and the former is surmounted by a triangular pediment. In the centre are the apartments for the officers of the establishment; and in the wings and additional buildings the wards for the patients. The entrance for patients is in Luke-street, at the corner of which, in Townsend-street, the hospital stands; a situation formerly called Lazar's Hill. This hospital was at first attended by medical officers without salaries, but the attendance becoming irregular, it was deemed expedient not only to reduce their number from ten to five, but to allow them salaries: two, called senior surgeons, have ten shillings per day, and three assistants, have 50*l.* per annum; the former to be appointed by Government, the latter by the Board of directors; both, however, confined to the members and licentiates of the College of Surgeons in Ireland: the office of senior surgeon is for seven years only.

The Board of Governors formerly consisted solely of medical persons; but, latterly, the constitution of the Board, has been altered, as also that of the charity itself, for the hospital was originally intended for patients of both sexes, but now females only are admitted, and the

* There was a Lock Hospital also for many years in Clarendon-street.

beds reduced to 150, half the original number. The consequences of refusing admission to male patients have been in some degree obviated, by preparing accommodation at Steevens's Hospital for forty, and at the Richmond Surgical Hospital for thirty. The strictest economy has been adopted in carrying these alterations into effect; instead of two physicians at 50*l.* each, two senior surgeons at 182*l.* 10*s.* each, and three juniors at 50*l.*, the medical department now is limited to a non-resident and resident surgeon. In 1820, the hospital ceased to receive male patients, and has been placed under the control of a board appointed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The officers of this Institution are a senior surgeon, a resident ditto, a resident apothecary, a steward, and an accountant.

United Hospital of St. Mark and St. Anne.—Mark-Street.—This small hospital was opened in Mark-street, in 1808, for both surgical and medical cases. The establishment had previously been conducted in Francis-street, but the number of hospitals provided for that part of the city, determined the governors to transfer it where there was a want of such institutions; for although Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital was then building, yet it did not promise to be speedily completed, nor was it until 1819 that the latter began to afford extensive relief. St. Mark's hospital is so poor, as to be actually incapable of supporting the ten beds which it contains. Yet, although the funds are inadequate to the support of hospital accommodation, they are sufficient to provide very extensive Dispensary relief, for the poor of this neighbourhood, who, through the joint operations of this, Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, the Dublin General Dispensary, and the parochial relief afforded by Mark's parish, are now tolerably well supplied with medical assistance.

There are two physicians, four surgeons, and a treasurer, by all of whom subscriptions are received. Children are vaccinated here every day; the hour of attendance from 11 to 12.

The Hardwick Fever Hospital—or House of Recovery, in Cork-street, the most extensive institution of the kind in Ireland, was founded chiefly by the exertions of a committee of mercantile gentlemen, principally of the

Society of Friends, who urged the adoption of hospitals for the reception of persons afflicted with fever alone. The subject having attracted the notice of government in 1802, on the recommendation of the Earl of Hardwicke, then Lord Lieutenant, a sum of 1,000*l.* was voted towards erecting a building, and 500*l.* towards the annual support of an establishment for the reception of fever patients residing in that part of the city which comprises the liberties on the south side of the Liffey. The contributions made in a very short time, amounted to 10,000*l.*, and have since received further augmentation. The original design extended to forty beds only, but the founders were enabled to enlarge their plan, and accordingly determined on the erection of an hospital capable of containing, in case of emergency, 120 beds. The first stone was laid April 24th, 1802, and the house was opened May 14th, 1804, for the reception of eighteen patients. It is most advantageously situated, being near the district for whose relief it was established, and possessing good air and abundance of water; and stands on the south side of Cork-street, in a space of nearly three acres. The hospital, when first erected, consisted of two parallel buildings, 89 feet by 30, three stories high, running north and south, and connected by a colonnade of 116 feet. The eastern building is used for fever, the western for convalescent patients. The wards in these buildings are small and not very lofty, being only 16 feet by 11ft. 3 in., and 10½ feet high; and are arranged on each side of the galleries, which run the length of the building. They are ventilated by the chimney, which is opposite the door; by the window, and by a tube from the ceiling communicating with louvres in the roof. The galleries communicate by gratings placed vertically over each other. The apartments of the officers were originally in the western wing, but they have since been removed to the centre, which was built in 1808, for the purpose of affording additional accommodation; and thus, the number of beds was increased to 144.

This circumstance, together with the increase of the parliamentary grant, which in 1805 was made 1,000*l.* per annum, induced the governors to extend the district to the relief of which the hospital was to be applicable; they therefore determined to take in patients from all parts

of the city, south of the Liffey; and in 1809, declared themselves ready to admit them from all parts of Dublin within the Circular Road. But in the lapse of a few years, they found, notwithstanding the establishment of the Hardwicke Fever Hospital, that their accommodation was still inadequate to the number of applicants; accordingly, in 1814, a fourth building, much larger than any of the former, was erected, by which the hospital was rendered capable of containing altogether 200 beds, which is its present establishment.*

In the construction of the fourth building, the system of large wards has been adopted: it stands to the south of the east wing, and is ventilated by windows in the eastern and western sides. The hospital is supplied with ample offices, coal-vaults, &c.; and a laundry, a very perfect establishment, has lately been erected at a great expense, where the principal part of the labour is performed by means of a steam-engine.

The affairs of the institution are conducted by a committee of twenty-one persons (fifteen of whom were elected 23rd October, 1801, for life, and six others are selected annually from the subscribers), who meet every Tuesday. At the first opening of the hospital, the medical department consisted of three physicians and one surgeon; but the number has been since increased to six permanent attendants (besides whom, two others are occasionally employed), one surgeon and an apothecary.

Three physicians attend the hospital daily, and the others are employed in visiting, at their own homes, the applicants for admission. The internal attendance is taken in turn by the physicians, each set attending one month in succession: their salaries are small at first, but are gradually augmented, until, at the expiration of three years, they are allowed 100*l.* annually. The surgeon receives 50*l.* per annum, and one guinea for every difficult case which he attends. These salaries and allowances, together with those of the minor officers and servants, amount to upwards of 1,600*l.* per annum; and the average annual expense, for the last six years, has been about

* In 1818, when famine crowded the hospitals every where throughout Ireland, the number of beds in this hospital was increased to 260.—See Reports of Managing Committee for 1818.

6,500*l.* This expenditure is chiefly defrayed by a parliamentary grant; the subscriptions and funded property amount to about 1,000*l.* a year. Since the opening of the hospital to May 14th, 1823, 49,029 patients have been admitted; the mortality has been 1 in 15. No recommendation is necessary in order to procure admission, but on notice being left at the hospital, the applicant is inspected by a physician on extern duty.

Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, Grand Canal-street.—This hospital owes its existence to the celebrated practitioner of physic, whose name it bears. He had bequeathed his estates, in the county of Waterford, for the establishment of a professorship or professorships in the College of Physicians; but the executors having failed in the execution of his will, the trust was vested by Chancery in the College of Physicians; in consequence of which, three professorships were appointed, viz. Practice of Medicine, Institutes of Medicine, and Materia Medica. The estates having increased in value, an act was passed 25 Geo. III., limiting their professors' salaries to 100*l.* per annum, and directing that, clinical patients should be supported by the surplus arising from the estates; a provision was likewise made, that, previously to the completion of the hospital, it might be lawful for the College of Physicians to support thirty patients in any of the hospitals in the city. Accordingly, the Governors of Mercer's Hospital permitted thirty patients, the number appointed by the Act of Parliament, to be lodged in their hospital without making any charge for the occupation of the wards. An act passed 40th Geo. III., directed that the surplus of the estates, after supporting the thirty patients, and the completion of an hospital, should be applied to the extending of that hospital so as to render it capable of accommodating 100 patients: both which objects have been effected. Of the money granted by parliament, about 9,000*l* has been expended on the building, the remainder of the expense having been defrayed out of the funds of Sir Patrick Dun, assisted by private subscriptions.* Owing to considerable difficulty in procuring ground, the

* See Report on Sir P. Dun's Hospital, by James Cleghorn, M. D.—In Report on Charitable Institutions.—Dublin, 1809.

commissioners were obliged to fix on a site in the low, marshy grounds, extending from Mount-street to the river; and it was at first apprehended, that this position would prove most unfavourable, but, owing to the precautions adopted in building, all inconvenience has been avoided, and the excavations have served, in conjunction with other means, to elevate the site of the house far above the level of the low grounds, and even above that of the Grand Canal, which lies near it, and would have otherwise rendered it damp and unwholesome. The front, which is towards the north-east, is of mountain-granite, extends about 194 feet, and consists of a centre with two advancing pavilions or wings, all of which are two stories in height. The middle of the former is decorated with four Ionic columns resting on the plinth dividing the ground-floor from the upper one, and supporting an entablature with a cantiliver cornice; on the frieze is the following inscription in gilt characters :—"Nosocomium Patricii Dun Eq. Aurat."

In the intercolumns are three windows with pediments; these are the only ones which have dressings, the others being quite plain, but having oblong pannels above them. Above the columns rises an ornamental attic, decorated with breaks, pannels, and a clock. The elevation of the wings contains three windows in width; those of the ground-floor are circular-headed, and placed within arches. The upper floor has only two windows, viz. one on each side of a niche that is placed within a square pannel, dressed like a window, the whole composition being recessed in an arcade.

The ground story of the centre is occupied by apartments for the matron and apothecary, pupils' waiting-room, and the theatre, in which the lectures are delivered: these open from a handsome hall with a beautiful staircase of mountain-granite. Above them are the board-room of the College of Physicians, that of the governors, and the library, the last being placed in the centre; here are also two rooms originally intended for the use of the professors, one of which is now a dormitory for the provider. The remainder of the centre is allotted to the apothecary's shop, and the museum of the professor of Materia Medica. The patients' wards are situated in the wings, those in the

lower story are designed for chronic, and those on the upper floor for fever patients: the ceilings are all arched, and the floors of granite. The upper story is not similarly arranged on both sides, being divided, on the side appropriated to females (the right wing), into small chambers capable of accommodating about five patients each: there are on this floor ten apartments, one of which is used for the nurses' room, and six as wards; they are tolerably lofty and well ventilated; all the upper story of the other side (the left wing) is thrown into one ward, subdivided by partitions, ten feet high, into six compartments, with passages, two 38 feet by 13, and four 16 feet square. The height of the ward is 21 feet.

This mode of arrangement is preferable to separate wards of small dimensions, the compartments above alluded to communicating so freely with the great body of air in the upper part of the ward, that the ventilation is as perfect as if the partitions were removed, while it is certain that the partition is of the greatest service, interrupting the currents of air which rush horizontally over the patients wherever the ventilation is abundant in a large-sized ward. This mode, therefore, combines in itself all the advantages and obviates the disadvantages which have been observed to arise from large or small wards separately; and the experience of several years has shown, that many more nurses are affected with contagious diseases in the female wards than in this.

The hospital is capable of affording accommodation to 100 patients, but the funds are not adequate to the maintenance of more than sixty. Such persons as are not objects of eleemosynary relief, are admitted on their subscribing 1*l.* 10*s.* in case they labour under an acute disease, or 2*l.* 10*s.* if under a chronic one, a measure that has been found both prudent and benevolent.

Lectures are delivered twice a week during the medical session, which lasts from the first Monday in November to the first Monday in May. The professors of the School of Physic deliver these lectures in rotation for three months at a time, so that two attend each winter.

After the deduction of 900*l.* per annum for the professors' and librarians' salaries, ground rent, officers' and servants' salaries, &c., there remains about 2,200*l.* per

annum, for the support of patients. The establishment consists of a physician in ordinary, assistant surgeon, apothecary, registrar and provider, treasurer and matron; and is under the government of a board of twenty-two persons, twelve chosen annually from the subscribers, and sixteen governors *ex officio*; viz. the Lord Chancellor, three Chief Justices, the President and the four Censors of the College of Physicians, and the Provost of Trinity College.

Life subscribers of twenty guineas may send two patients every year; those of thirty guineas may always have one in the house, and those who pay four guineas annually can have one patient in the house constantly during the year.

WHITWORTH HOSPITAL, BRUNSWICK-STREET. — This hospital, which was erected under the sanction, and at the desire of Lord Whitworth, when Lord Lieutenant, for the accommodation of chronic medical patients, is a plain stone building of two stories, independently of the basement. The front has a northern aspect, and faces the House of Industry at a distance of about 200 yards: it has a plain triangular pediment over the centre, below which the name of the hospital and the date of its foundation are inscribed on the frieze beneath a plain stone cornice. The centre contains a hall, physician's room and staircase at either side: above is a large room, used as a dormitory for clinical clerks, and adjoining, are smaller apartments allotted to them for parlours and sitting-rooms; and at the extremities of the building are situated the wards for the patients, six on each floor, two of which, intended as private wards, contain only one bed; the others about ten beds each, the total number being 84.—The clinical clerk supplies the place of resident medical officer. This hospital was originally designed, not only for the accommodation of such of the inmates of the House of Industry as might happen to be afflicted with chronic medical complaints, but for the relief of paupers from all parts of the city, who might not be able to procure assistance from other hospitals. It forms a branch of the House of Industry, and is supported from the fund granted annually by parliament for the support of that institution. The physicians of the House of Industry visit here daily.

Richmond Surgical Hospital.—The Richmond Hospital, Brunswick-street, serving as the Surgical Hospital to the House of Industry, contains 130 patients, who are selected by the surgeons according to the urgency of their disease, and without any reference to recommendations. Its object is, to furnish accommodation and relief, not only for cases requiring hospital treatment which may occur in the House of Industry, but for the destitute and friendless of every description.

This building, which was formerly a nunnery, is ill-adapted for its present purpose, the wards being low and small; the inconvenience, however, likely to result from this defect, is in a great degree prevented by the strictest attention to cleanliness and ventilation. There is an operating theatre attached, and a tolerable library of professional books, provided at the expense of the surgeons and their pupils.

This hospital is attended by three surgeons, who visit their respective departments daily.

The institution for the relief of the ruptured poor in Ireland is attached to this establishment.

St. George's House of Recovery, George's-place, Dorset-street.—The same reasons which operated towards the institution of the Whitworth Fever Hospital, led to the establishment of this hospital, in fact, by some of the very same individuals. The building is situated on the same premises, and attended by the same officers, as the Dispensary for the poor of George's parish. The object of the institution is, to afford an asylum to those who are unable to defray the expense of medical attendance at home, and yet are in circumstances which prevent them from seeking admission into public hospitals. The subscription paid by patients is one guinea per week, during their stay in the house. The Dispensary is attended every morning at ten o'clock. The patron is the Lord Lieutenant; there are a physician, consulting ditto, and a surgeon.

Whitworth Fever Hospital.—The great distance of the northern extremity of the town from the Fever Hospital in Cork-street, induced some charitable individuals to establish one for the accommodation of the north-eastern part of the city; accordingly, in 1816, this build-

ing was erected for that purpose, which was opened May 1st, 1818. It is situated at the third lock of the Royal Canal, near Drumcondra, and is a plain building of brick, with an entablature of granite, on which are the name and date.

The construction is somewhat extraordinary: in the floor of each story is laid down a large tube opening to the external air, and communicating with the interior of the wards by valves in the floor; and a corresponding valve in the ceiling serves to establish a current of air, so that there is at all times a sufficient ventilation. The house is so contrived as to be easily capable of extension, but from the present state of the funds, the completion of the design is not probable; it can at present accommodate about thirty-five patients. During the prevalence of the late epidemic fever, it was of considerable service to the north-eastern extremity of Dublin, and also to the villages in the vicinity. This hospital is supported entirely by private subscriptions: it was the intention of the governors to have conducted it as nearly as possible according to the plan of the House of Recovery in Cork-street, but the failure of the funds renders that improbable.

The direction is in the hands of a managing committee, selected annually from the subscribers at large. Subscribers of one guinea are entitled to recommend one patient at a time throughout the year, but in cases of urgency persons are admitted without this form.

There are a patron, president, four physicians, apothecary, matron and registrar.

ST. PETER'S AND ST. BRIDGET'S HOSPITAL.—This institution was founded in 1810, at the sole expense of John Kirby, Esq. of the Royal College of Surgeons, by whose exertions principally it has been since supported; and has accommodation for five and thirty patients.

To several thousand extern patients it annually affords advice and medicine, and still admits the sick and friendless to a participation of its advantages. Beds are always ready for the reception of accidents, and for all cases requiring the performance of severe and dangerous operations.

Connected with this institution, there is a theatre in which lectures are delivered on anatomy and surgery, by

Mr. Kirby and his assistant lecturer; and there is also an excellent anatomical collection.

Royal Military Infirmary.—This hospital is designed for such of the sick soldiers of the garrison of Dublin as cannot be accommodated in the regimental hospitals attached to the different barracks. It stands near the south-eastern gate of the Phœnix-park, and is delightfully situated on an eminence forming a natural terrace, round which a stream winding, serves as well for utility as ornament, supplying cold baths, situated at the foot of the terrace, so as to be completely obscured from the view of the house: the ground on the opposite side of this stream rises as suddenly, thus forming a ravine, by which the grounds of the infirmary are separated from the rest of the park. It was impossible that the site could have been selected with greater taste and judgment, being most salubrious, and commanding a prospect, in which are visible the Wellington Testimonial; the Liffey, with Sarah-bridge; the Old Man's Hospital, or Royal Infirmary; the cultivated enclosures belonging to the commander of the forces; and the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains in the distance.

The building presents a handsome elevation of granite, after a design of Mr. Gandon, consisting of a centre (surmounted by a handsome cupola, containing a clock), and projecting pavilions at the ends. The interior is divided into thirteen wards, seven of which are devoted to the accommodation of medical, and six to that of surgical patients: in the centre building, the lower part is occupied principally by the officers; the upper part is used for wards; and the hall has been fitted up as a chapel, where service is performed every Sunday morning. The wards are convenient, and the nurses' apartments and bath rooms are well arranged. The centre and returning wings form three sides of an inner court; the fourth is a detached building, for the reception of such patients as labour under febrile or contagious diseases: there are a few cells on the ground-floor for maniacal patients. The structure, which cost 9,000*l.* was begun in 1786, and completed in 1788; previously to its erection, a large building in James's-street, was used for a military hospital. The hospital is visited daily by the physician-general, who is

ex officio the attendant. The surgeon-general and the staff-surgeon, who are also regularly attached, attend alternately.

The officers are, the physician and surgeon-general, staff-surgeon, apothecary, resident surgical officer, steward, deputy ditto, and chaplain.

The hospital is under the management of a board of commissioners appointed *ex officio*, viz. Commander of the Forces, Lieutenants-general, Majors-general, Quarter-master-general, Deputy Vice-treasurer, Surveyor-general, Physician-general, Surgeon-general, and the Director-general of Military Hospitals. The establishment is supported partly by a parliamentary grant, and partly by stoppages from the pay of the soldiers in hospital: this deduction defrays about half the expense of the patient, and amounts to ten-pence per diem; the total expense of supporting each patient is stated at 33*l.* per annum, including salaries to officers and servants.

All soldiers attacked with fever, or who have met with accidents, are removed hither, none but ordinary cases, or those in which there is no danger of the propagation of disease, being received into the regimental hospitals.

Hospital of Incurables, Donnybrook-road.—In 1744, a society of musical persons, formed by the exertions of Lord Mornington, with the view of procuring contributions towards the support of the poor, afflicted with incurable complaints, opened a house in Fleet-street, for that purpose; and were so successful, that, in a short time, they were able to extend their scheme; but, calculating on their present success, they built an hospital on Lazar's-hill, for 100 patients, a number which their income was by no means adequate to support. Their funds were thus unnecessarily expended, and in a short time they were unable to support more than a dozen patients; they then agreed to permit the governors of the House of Industry to send to their hospital 100 of such of the inmates of the former establishment as were incurable. In 1790, 4,000*l.* was bequeathed by Theobald Wolfe, Esq., which so far relieved them, that, in two years afterwards, government offered, in exchange for this establishment, Buckingham Hospital, near Donnybrook (originally designed for the small-pox, but then used for venereal patients), together with the land belonging to it. This ground (14

acres), from its contiguity to the city, is so profitable as to leave the hospital rent-free. In 1800, the governors were incorporated by charter, and have the power of appointing officers with salaries not exceeding fifty pounds: subscribers of twenty guineas, are governors for life, and those of five guineas, governors for one year. The patients are admitted by the board, who give the preference to such as most need relief. When 50*l.* has been deposited in the hands of the treasurer for the admission of a patient, in case of the demise of such patient within one year, the further subscription of 15*l.* entitles the subscriber to the liberty of filling another vacancy for life. One physician and one surgeon attend, and, after three years' service, they are eligible as governors. The house accommodates seventy patients, having been lately enlarged, by the addition of a ward containing ten beds, under which is a waiting-room for patients, and other apartments.

The income arises from the interest of money subscribed and bequeathed, aided by a grant from government of 500*l.* per annum, and another from the grand jury of 100*l.*, together with contributions from individuals who defray the expense of patients recommended by themselves.—The governors meet the third Wednesday in each month at the hospital, when patients are directed to present themselves for admission.

House of Industry.—The House of Industry deserves more detail than the limits of this sketch will allow, whether we consider the imperious claims on humanity of the cases here admitted, the order, neatness, and regularity pervading every department, or the moderate expense of 5*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* yearly, for the maintenance and clothing of each pauper. Under the system lately adopted, paupers from the county and city of Dublin only, are admissible; but at the origin of this establishment, in 1772, paupers *from all parts of Ireland*, and from any country, under every species of distress, were admitted; vagrants and prostitutes were also confined here. For its present improved organization, reduction of number, and proportionate reduction of expenditure, the public are indebted to Mr. Peel, late chief secretary of Ireland.

There are eleven acres of ground belonging to this establishment, partly covered by two squares of building,

one for the aged and infirm, and one for the insane;* there are also 137 cells for the more refractory of the last class; besides three hospitals, detached from the main building, and from each other, for fever, chronic, medical, and surgical cases; and in addition to these arrangements, the Talbot Dispensary affords medical and surgical relief *daily*, to the extreme poor of the north-west quarter of the city; their average weekly number is 312. [See *Hardwick Fever Hospital*, and *Richmond Lunatic Asylum*.]

The penitentiaries, *auxiliary* fever hospitals, and other branches, hitherto attached to the House of Industry, having been lately discontinued, or placed under other control, the remaining duty of superintendence has been committed to one resident governor and seven visitors, who hold their meetings weekly; the amount of the last parliamentary grant, for 1821, was 21,233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish currency.

Foundling Hospital, James's-street.—This building was originally designed as an asylum for the aged and infirm, and for a few lunatic patients, and as a workhouse for vagrants capable of labour. It was founded in 1704, with no other property than 100*l.* a-year, and a piece of ground, containing fourteen acres; these resources were by no means adequate to the expense of such an establishment, and accordingly, fourteen years after, a new body was incorporated, consisting of several persons of rank, amongst others, the lord mayor, sheriffs, and dignitaries of the church residing in the city; and the ordinary affairs of the institution were conducted by a court of fifteen persons chosen from the body of governors at large. The establishment was originally for the reception of all beggars, and children above six years old, those below that age being supported by their respective parishes, but in 1730, it was found necessary to open the house for children of all ages. It was at this period that the institution received the appellation of the Foundling Hospital and Workhouse, and it continued without alteration until 1774, when the governors determined not to receive children after the age of twelve months. All the

* Paupers *incurably* insane are removed hither from the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, which is exclusively reserved for curable patients.

healthy infants were put out to nurse, with women who undertook the care of them for a small annual allowance, which was increased by a premium, in case the nurse acquitted herself to the satisfaction of the governors; and, since that period, the objects of relief of the institution, have been children only; the average number annually admitted for the last nine years has been about 1940.

The front of the dining-hall, towards the great entrance from James's-street, has some affectation of ornament. The centre has one series of lofty arched windows, three on each side of the break in the middle, in which is the door (heavily decorated with pilasters, pediments, scrolls, foliage, &c.), and a window on either side. This break is crowned by a pediment, above which is seen an octangular turret, with a clock; at either extremity of the building is a projecting pavilion with an arched door beneath, and two windows above, one over the other, placed in a shallow recess, the flat arch of which is within the pediment; the parapet between these three projections is embattled; in the roof are six lofty dormer windows. The interior is lighted by sixteen circular-headed windows; over the fireplace, at the eastern extremity, is a full-length portrait of Primate Boulter, who caused the poor of the city of Dublin to be fed in this hall at his own expense, in 1727-28, when a famine visited Dublin.

The chapel, which stands on the south side of the court behind the dining-hall, is a very neat building, and its interior is handsome; the galleries and roof are supported by gothic pillars.

The infirmary, which is of more recent date, is well constructed, and affords accommodation more than sufficient for the demand.

The establishment has been hitherto supported by parliamentary grants, assisted by a tax on the city, and by the rents of the estate of the hospital; the two latter sources of revenue, however, afford but a small proportion of the sums requisite to the support of the institution, and do not exceed the fourth part of the grant annually made by parliament. The tax on the city is relinquished, the governors having determined that the sum of 5*l.* shall be paid by each parish for every child sent from it to the hospital.

The establishment is under the management of a board of thirteen governors, in conjunction with a similar number of governesses; amongst the former are the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Derry, Ferns, and Elphin, &c.; and, amongst the latter, many ladies of rank and fortune. The expenditure is considerable, owing as well to the number of resident officers requisite, as to the immense number of country nurses to be paid. There are at present no less than 5,000 children at nurse in the country, and nearly 1,200 in the hospital.

The resident officers are, a chaplain, registrar and paymaster, apothecary, provider, head master (male school), superintending school-mistress and housekeeper.

The male schools are now placed under the immediate superintendence of the chaplain, the Rev. H. Murray, whose abilities and general information are universally acknowledged, and who is deservedly esteemed as a theological writer. At a certain age the children are apprenticed out to trades, for which they are previously prepared, by instructing them in such branches as they show a disposition to cultivate; and the greatest care is taken by the governors in selecting the most respectable persons as masters. For the last twenty years, on an average, 2,000 children annually have been admitted to the hospital, and the parliamentary grant has been between 20,000 and 30,000*l.*

St. Patrick's, or Swift's Hospital.—The founder of this hospital, which was the first established in Ireland for the reception of idiots and lunatics, was the celebrated Dean Swift. And it is a remarkable coincidence, that Swift himself should subsequently have been reduced to the condition of the most wretched of its inmates; but this fact is easily accounted for, without recourse to any miraculous presentiment, by the recollection of this circumstance, that for many years previous to the complete wreck of one of the noblest of created minds, gradual decline of memory, frequent gusts of passion, and weariness of life, formed too sure indications of the dreadful catastrophe that was to ensue. It was probably the expectation of such a termination which led him, while yet his reason possessed somewhat of its original powers, to reflect on the deplorable situation in which many wretches

were placed, from the total want of an institution appropriated to their reception.

He therefore, by his will, bequeathed the whole of his property, except a few legacies, to this purpose. The amount of the bequest was upwards of 10,000*l.*; the hospital was commenced in 1749, on a site between Bow-lane and Steevens's Hospital, purchased from the latter institution, and was opened for fifty patients, September 1757; the expense having been defrayed, partly by the interest of the bequest and subscriptions received during the building, and partly by two parliamentary grants of 1,000*l.* each. The building has been since enlarged, so as to contain 177 patients.

The front, about 150 feet, consists of a centre and two wings, the former, which has two stories above the basement, is rusticated, and of granite: the latter are plain. There is a neat court-yard planted with trees, and separated from the street by a high wall; here the convalescent patients are permitted to exercise; behind there are gardens, which are cultivated principally by the labour of the patients.

There are six wards, three in each of the two buildings which run parallel to each other at right angles with the front, at a distance of 32 feet, and are 327 feet by 33, and three stories high. Each ward is divided into a corridor, its whole length, and cells opening from it; the latter, 158 in number, are 12 feet by 8, the corridor 325 by 14, and sufficiently lofty; there are, besides openings from the corridor, in each ward two apartments, of 16 feet by 12, for the accommodation of chamber boarders, and two rooms for the keeper of the ward. The ventilation is good, and is principally effected by large open casements with gratings, at the northern end: there are fire-places in the corridors, and every possible contrivance is adopted for rendering the accommodations at once healthy and comfortable. Besides the apartments above mentioned, 16 feet by 12, there are seven others appropriated to chamber boarders; these are in the front building, and the occupants pay 100 guineas per annum, for which they have a servant for their own use exclusively.

There is a second class of boarders, who pay sixty gui-

neas a year: they lodge in the wards, but have very excellent accommodation and attendance.

The officers are a physician, surgeon, master, matron, and six ward-keepers.

The Lord Primate, Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Dublin, Deans of Christ-church and St. Patrick's, the state Physician, and the Surgeon General, are *ex officio* Governors. No institution can be more judiciously managed; for the expenditure, though great, is considerably within the income, and the governors have a large sum in advance. No assistance, whatever, is received from parliament.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum, Brunswick-street.—The accommodation for lunatic patients in this city and the neighbouring parts of the country, having been found inadequate, it was determined by the legislature to direct the foundation of an institution which might be sufficient to receive all the cases, not provided for by other establishments of the kind, not only in Dublin, but throughout the country. The cells attached to the House of Industry in Dublin, and to the different workhouses in the other towns through the kingdom, having formerly been the only receptacles for the wretched sufferers, and these being necessarily crowded, without any possibility of classification, it was not to be expected that the medical and moral treatment of the disease should have proved generally successful. The benevolent views of the legislative and executive governments have not been disappointed, for, as few institutions of the kind have been more prudently and judiciously conducted than this, so in few have the proportion of successful cases been greater.

It is under the control of a Board of Governors; and the chief officers are, a moral governor, a physician, and surgeon. The institution was originally designed solely for pauper patients, but the Board have judiciously determined not to deny its benefits to those whose families are in possession of moderate means, and who yet would be quite unable to bear the enormous expense of supporting their friends afflicted with this dreadful malady. This class of persons comprehends, perhaps, the most deserving part of society, and, therefore, it is not only justifiable, but highly laudable to attempt every means of affording them comfort.

The establishment accommodates 230 patients, whereof 226 are paupers, and four contribute a small sum towards their maintenance; there are 198 cells, besides rooms containing two or three beds for convalescent patients, but occasionally a few more than this number can be accommodated.

In the treatment of the patients it is found, that a state of moderate exertion is best calculated to promote the return of the mental powers; and bodily exercise, as tending to invigorate the general system, is therefore adopted in all cases which permit it. The male patients are chiefly employed in the gardens and grounds. The number varies from twenty to thirty; the number of females from forty to fifty; these are generally occupied in spinning, knitting, mending and making clothes, washing in the laundry, &c.

The only modes of coercion permitted here are the imposition of the arm-straps, the muff, strait-waistcoat, solitary seclusion, and degradation from one class of patients to another.

Religious instruction has been introduced in such a manner as to be least liable to produce mischief. All the patients who are capable of duly comprehending the objects of prayer, are regularly assembled for that purpose and it is observed by the moral governor, that many of the most unruly, noisy, and talkative, have restrained themselves in a remarkable degree, after having been permitted to attend family prayer. Religious books have been (with the greatest caution) distributed in several instances, and their use has always been attended with advantage.

No person can be admitted as a pauper patient without a medical certificate of insanity, an affidavit of poverty, and a certificate of the moral governor of a vacancy: printed forms of the certificate and affidavit are to be had of the moral governor at the asylum.

Independently of the asylums for the insane already noticed, there are several in the vicinity of Dublin which are devoted to the accommodation of persons of fortune, one of these is established at Glasnevin. There is also one near Donnybrook, supported by the society of Friends, and designed for patients of their own sect; this institu-

tion is, however, about to be enlarged, so as to admit those of all classes, and of every religious profession.

DISPENSARIES.

Of institutions of this kind, there are a great number; which, with a single exception (the Talbot Dispensary), are supported by private contributions, without any assistance from government.

The Talbot Dispensary is attached to the House of Industry, and is intended for the relief of such of the inmates of that establishment, as are unfit to be sent to the different infirmaries attached to it, as well as for applicants from all parts of the north-western extremity of Dublin; it is attended every morning by one physician and two surgeons.

St. Mary's and St. Thomas's Dispensary, Coles-Lane, Henry-Street.—This was the first Dispensary ever established in Dublin; attendance three days in the week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. There are four physicians and two surgeons, who perform the duty in turn, exclusively of the consulting physicians.

Dublin General Dispensary, Fleet-Street.—This Dispensary was founded in 1782, and was designed for the relief of the whole city; but the several establishments of the same kind, since instituted, have somewhat contracted the sphere of its general action. There are six physicians, exclusive of a consulting physician, and the same number of surgeons.

The latter attend the Dispensary daily, the former three days in a week at eleven o'clock (Monday, Wednesday, and Friday), in their turn, one physician and one surgeon attending the house practice for a month at a time. The whole city is divided into six districts, to each of which a physician and surgeon are attached, whose duty it is to visit at their own homes such patients as may be unable to attend at the Dispensary.

Subscribers of one guinea annually, or life subscribers of five guineas, are eligible as governors. Twelve of the

subscribers, in conjunction with the twelve medical officers, form the Board of Governors.

A branch of the Humane Society is held at this institution; the Board consists of the medical men of this institution, those of Steevens's Hospital, the physician and surgeon-general, the Lord Mayor, &c.

MEATH DISPENSARY, OR SICK-POOR INSTITUTION.—This institution was opened in 1794, in Meath-street, and was designed for the relief of the poor of the earl of Meath's liberty, comprising four parishes, where the population is more numerous, and the poverty of the lower orders more extreme, than in other parts of the city.

The medical department consists of six physicians and one surgeon, the former attend daily in turn, the latter visits the institution each day, both from eleven to two o'clock. These officers, until lately, had salaries from the institution proportioned to the length of their services.

Persons paying ten guineas are Governors for life; annual subscribers of one guinea, or more, are Governors for the year.

VACCINE INSTITUTION.—This institution was opened January 14th, 1804, at 62, Sackville-street, for the purpose of vaccinating gratuitously the children of the poor, for which purpose the secretary, or his assistant, both of whom are physicians of very considerable experience attend twice a week (Tuesdays and Fridays), from twelve to three o'clock. The numbers of applicants have been, from the first, very considerable, and it is gratifying to observe, that they are annually increasing. Very few failures have occurred in those who had been there inoculated; and out of the immense number of individuals vaccinated at the institution, the Directors admit the occurrence of no more than four cases of genuine small-pox, none of which proved fatal.

The establishment is supported in a great degree by private contributions, and by the profits arising from the sale of the vaccine matter; packets of which may be had in any part of the kingdom, free of postage. The assistance derived from government is exceedingly trifling; perhaps in no institution was there ever so much public utility produced at so small an expense to the community.

The only officer who receives a salary is the secretary, on whom, or his assistant, devolves the entire labour of the institution.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant is patron.

Besides the Dispensaries already mentioned, there are several of minor note, which are of great advantage to the poor, in the different parts of the city. Among them are, the Charitable Institution, Kildare-street; the National Eye Infirmary, North Cumberland-street; Saint Mary's Hospital, Ormond Quay, &c.

FINE ARTS.

Though Ireland has produced many eminent artists (painters particularly), yet the Arts are, comparatively speaking, almost in a state of infancy in the metropolis of the kingdom. There is either a want of sufficient taste amongst the Irish gentry, or the country is too poor to afford support or existence to professions not absolutely necessary.

It cannot be urged, that neglect, on the part of government, in not patronizing the Arts, is one of the chief operating causes against their advancement, for no charter, or patronizing name, could correct the taste of the country, if it were impure, or compel the public to purchase thousands of very inferior works, for the desperate chance of what some distant period might produce.

As the Royal Academy in London was founded so late as 1768, the Irish artists need not be very loud in their complaints, or very indignant at not being incorporated until 1823, and perhaps the artists of Dublin are not quite correct in attributing such magical effects to a royal charter upon persons in their present circumstances; but this question does not properly belong to our subject. There are about fifty artists resident in Dublin, of whom not more than six or eight live by what is termed the legitimate exercise of their art. Let it not be concluded from the preceding observations, that the exertions of the Dublin Society, to rescue the arts from neglect, have been totally

ineffectual, for, in their academies, many distinguished artists have received the rudiments of their education; and if the fostering hand of a great and noble institution were to protect dawning genius, until its brilliancy became sufficient to emit a strong and permanent lustre, the ends of its establishment would be fully answered. Initial or elementary instruction is all that can be expected from the Society's schools, which is quite sufficient for future mechanics and traders, and so far the utility of their academies is universally acknowledged.

Numerous attempts have been made to establish annual exhibitions of painting and sculpture, and, previously to the year 1800, they were highly creditable to the artists of Ireland; but, since that period, they have been irregular, and the collections unpromising.

In 1764, the artists associated and erected a large and handsome edifice in William-street called the "Exhibition Room;" but the profits of the exhibitions were not sufficient to pay the interest of the debentures issued to create a building fund; and the house devolved to their agents, who had advanced considerable sums for its completion.

The next exhibition, presented to the public, was held in the House of Lords, by the permission of Lord Hardwick. Not many years after, his Grace the Duke of Richmond, then Lord Lieutenant, instituted a Society of Arts, and an exhibition was held under his patronage, in 1810, in the Dublin Society's house, Hawkins'-street (now the New Theatre Royal), at which several works of merit appeared. Dissensions amongst the artists themselves, at this period, considerably abated the warmth of public feeling towards them, and a new society was instituted, under the patronage of his present Majesty (then Prince Regent), for exhibiting the works of the Old Masters. These exhibitions also were held in the Dublin Society's house in Hawkins'-street, but have been discontinued since the removal to Leinster House, where no collection, either of the Old Masters, or of Living Artists, has ever been exhibited.

In 1821, an exhibition of painting and sculpture was held in the Public Rooms attached to the Royal Arcade, in College-green, which did not prove very attractive. It

may not be uninteresting to name some of the distinguished artists who incorporated themselves with their brethren in London; amongst them are Barrett, Peters, Barry, Shee, Mulready, Thompson, &c. Many of equal, and some of superior talent, never thought it expedient to withdraw from their native city, viz. Hamilton, Ashford, Roberts, Comerford, to which list might with truth be added, the name of the distinguished artist, from whose drawings the engravings for this work were made.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF PAINTING, SCULPTURE, AND ARCHITECTURE.—A barren charter of Incorporation was granted to the Artists of Ireland, August 5th, 1823. Erin's unlucky genius, was incautious for a moment, when a burst of light flowed in upon the dark age of the Arts in Ireland, and has now diffused its rays so extensively and so substantially, that, in all human probability, her baneful occupation is gone for ever. The merit of watching the opportunity is due to Francis Johnston, Esq., a name already belonging to posterity, as the classic productions of his architectural genius, scattered so judiciously amidst the elegant public buildings of Dublin, sufficiently testify. By the erection of an academy, *at his own private expense*, Mr. Johnston has raised for himself a monument such as the pride of kings could not confer, and has left to posterity a name to be cherished and revered while the Arts shall have an existence in the land. The Academy consists of a patron (the King), vice patron (the Lord Lieutenant), president (F. Johnston, Esq.), ten academicians, and eight associates, from amongst whom, upon vacancies, future academicians are to be chosen.

The building is erected on a plot of ground in Abbey-street, the fee of which has been purchased by the munificent founder of the Academy; and it is after a design by himself. The elevation consists of three stories: in the basement there is a loggia or recess, ornamented by two fluted columns, of the Doric order, supporting the first story; over the entrance is a head of Palladio, representing Architecture; over the window on the right, one of Michael Angelo, representing Sculpture, and on the left, of Raphael, emblematic of Painting. These are by J. Smyth, Esq., an associate. Passing through an entrance-hall, and ascending a broad flight of steps, the first exhibition room (40 feet by 20,

and intended for water-colour drawings) is entered: this communicates by a large arch-way with the great saloon, for the exhibition of oil paintings, 50 feet by 40, lighted by a lantern whose sashes are inclined to the horizon at an angle of 45 degrees, whereby the light is diffused over that part of the wall only on which the paintings are to be suspended, and the spectator is left completely in the shade. A very ingeniously contrived octagonal staircase leads to the council-room, keeper's-apartments, &c., which are all in the front building.—The first stone of this edifice was laid on the 29th of April, 1824, by F. Johnston, Esq.; and on a copper plate, which was firmly bedded in the stone, was the following inscription:—"Anno. Dom. M.DCCC.XXIV. His Most Gracious Majesty, George the Fourth, King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., having by his Royal Letters Patent, bearing date the 5th August, 1823, incorporated the Artists of Ireland, under the name of 'The Royal Hibernian Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture,' Francis Johnston, Esq., Architect, one of the members of that body, munificently founded this building for their use, to form a National School of Art: and laid this, the first stone, April 29th, 1824, the day appointed for the celebration of his Majesty's birth, in the presence of the Academy." Then follow the names of the original members.—Messrs. Carolan were the builders.—The first exhibition took place in May, 1825.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF PAINTINGS BY THE OLD MASTERS.

Lord Charlemont's Collection, Palace-row.

Portrait of himself *Rosabella.*
St. John in the Wilderness *Correggio.*
Judas throwing down the pieces of silver *Rembrandt.*
Cæsar Borgia *Titian.*
Musicians *Michael Angelo Caravaggio.*
Lord Aylesbury *Sir Joshua Reynolds.*
Head of St. Peter *Vandyke.*
Fruit-pieces *Michael Angelo del Campidoglio.*
Gates of Calais *Hogarth.*
Lady's Last Stake *Ditto.*
Harlot's Progress, (second subject) *Ditto.*
Mrs. Woffington *Ditto.*
Two sea views *Wright, of Derby.*
Landscape *Claude Lorrain.*
Venus chiding Cupid *Sir Joshua Reynolds.*
Justice, (a portrait) *Giorgione.*
An old man's head *Hogarth.*

Earl of Farnham's Palace-row, Rutland-square.

Duke and Duchess of Lerma *Velasquez*
Landscapes *Gasper Poussin.*
Ditto *Gainsborough*
Venus extracting a thorn from her foot *Paul Veronese.*
Prodigal Son's Return *Romanelli*
Landscapes *Loutherbourg.*
Ditto *Ricci.*
Woman taken in Adultery *Caravaggio.*

The Marquis of Waterford's, Marlborough-street.

The Woman of Samaria *Lanfranc.*
Martyrdom of St. Sebastian *Baroccio.*
Sea-port *B. Peters.*
Battle-piece *Breydel.*
Ditto *Ditto.*
Diana and the death of Actæon *Filippo Lippi*

Diana preparing for the chase *Filippo Lippi.*
Wise Men's Offering *Teniers.*
Cattle *Wouvermans.*
Landscape *Teniers.*
Holy Family *Caracci.*
David bearing the head of Goliah *Simon de Vos.*
Marriage of Canaan *Ditto.*
Dead Christ *Quintin Matsys, (the Smith of Antwerp).*
A Magdalen *Rubens.*
Allegorical piece, the Virgin and Child *Vandyke.*
Cattle and figures *Francisco Castiglione.*
Ditto *Ditto.*
Landscape and figures *Lucatelli.*
Banditti Gambling *Paul Potter.*
Sylvan figures *P. Battoni after Rubens and Sneyders.*
St. Jerome *Rothenhamer and Vinkenbooms.*
Holy Family *Carlo Maratti.*
Annunciation *Ditto.*
Landscape and figures *D. Adens.*
Ditto *Michan.*
Two portraits *P. D. Bray.*

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Pomeroy's, Merrion-square, North.

The Grecian Daughter *Guercino.*
Christ bearing his Cross *Murillo.*
Flute-player *Velasquez.*
Diana and Nymphs *Titian.*
Sea-view *Claude.*
Landscape and figures *Teniers.*
Ditto and cattle *Ditto.*
Landscape *Salvator Rosa.*
Ditto *Ditto.*
St. Sebastian *Vandyke.*

This is considered the finest collection in Dublin.

William John Moore's, Esq., Rutland-square.

Ecce Homo *Guido.*
Italian Peasants *Piazzetti.*
Charles I. (three views of his countenance in the same piece, done for Bernini the sculptor, in order to give him a perfect idea of the head and face) *Vandyke.*
Marriage of St. Catherine *Correggio.*
Sea-piece (calm) *W. Vandervelde.*
Noah entering the ark *Teniers.*
Fountain and horses *Wouvermans.*

Interior of a Cottage and figures, by candlelight *Rembrandt.*
Draft of Fishes *Rubens.*
Old Man and interior *Gerard Dow.*
Interior of a cathedral *Peter Neefs.*
With nearly one hundred more of great excellence.

Provost's house, Grafton-street.

Nero contemplating the dead body of his mother *Domenichino.*
St. John *Paul Veronese.*
Old man's head *Spagnoletto.*
Holy Family, (baptism) *Titian.*
With a number of portraits of distinguished literary characters.

Francis Johnston's, esq., Eccles-street.

This is a most extensive and beautiful collection, and disposed more advantageously than any other in Dublin. The principal works are hung in their proper lights in a rotunda, at the rear of Mr. Johnston's house, erected for this purpose expressly; and the arrangement bears ample testimony to the taste of this very eminent artist. The following is but a brief extract from Mr. Johnston's catalogue:—

St. Mark's Place, during the Carnival *Canaletti.*
Waterfall in Switzerland *Gesner.*
The Seasons *Bassan.*
Battle *Wouvermans.*
Wise Men's Offering *Albert Durer.*
Boys blowing bubbles, and two others *Murillo.*
Cattle *Paul Potter.*
Angel appearing to the Shepherds *Albert Cuyp.*
Cattle and Shepherd *Rosa da Tivoli.*
Basket-maker *Michael Angelo Caravaggio.*
St. Peter *Rubens.*
St. Augustine *Lanfranc.*
Female Miser *Quintin Matsys.*
St. Francis *Guido.*
St. Jerome *N. Poussin.*
And several Landscapes *by S. Rosa, Barrett, and Vernet.*

Major Sirr's, Dublin Castle.

The following sketch is too brief to give an adequate idea of the importance of this extensive collection:—

Venus and Adonis (purchased in Rome by Lord Bristol) *Titian.*

Susannah and the Elders *Giorgione.*
Death of Cato *Salvator Rosa.*
Adoration of the Shepherds *Murillo.*
St. Sebastian *Guido.*
Landscape and figures *Claude.*
Rape of Helen *N. Poussin.*
Tobit and Angel *S. Rosa.*
Christ disputing in the Temple *Eckhout.*
Sea-port with storm and lightning *Rembrandt.*
Christ bearing the cross *Rubens.*
Landscapes *by S. Rosa and the younger Teniers.*
Original design from his windows near Richmond *Sir J. Reynolds.*
Curtius leaping into the gulph *Paul Veronese.*
Christ in the Sepulchre *Guercino.*
Man on horseback with landscape *Wouvermans.*
The Virgin *Albert Durer.*
And several landscapes *by Hobbima, Wilson, and G. Poussin.*

John Boyd's, Esq., Stephen's-green, South.

St. Andrew *Annibal Caracci.*
Martyrdom of St. Sebastian *Guercino.*
Altar-piece *Albert Durer.*
Abraham and Isaac *Diepenbeke.*
Dutch Fair *A. Cuyp.*
A Skirmish of Cavalry *Vander Meulen.*
A Storm *Backhuysen.*
View in Venice *Canaletti.*
Woman taken in adultery *Franks.*
Scourging of Christ *Vanderwerf.*
Scene from Don Quixote *Hogarth.*
Landscape (with banditti) *S. Rosa.*
Ditto. *Francisco Bolognese.*
Ditto. *Van Goyen.*
With many beautiful portraits by Tintoretto and others.

Alderman Cash's, Rutland-square.

Two large landscapes (painted in Rome) *Jacob Moore.*
The Royal Family *Zoffani*
There are in this collection several landscapes by Luca Giordano, Brueghel, Van Egmont, Barrett, and Gilpin; and a *Bergham*, a very fine *Moucheron*, with figures by *Vandervelde;* besides a number of cabinet pictures, and some of the best productions of the present Irish artists.

Henry Manning's, Esq., Grenville-street.

Virgin and Child *Raphael.*
Portrait of a Burgomaster *Rembrandt.*
A Magdalen *Caracci.*
Sea-piece *Vernet.*
Landscape *Swanefeld.*

Lady Harriet Daly's, Henrietta-street.

The Assumption *Murillo.*
Cleopatra *Barroccio.*
Portrait of Himself *Rembrandt.*
A Magdalen *Guido.*
Virgin and Child *Caracci.*
St. Francis *Ditto.*

Richard Power's, Esq., Kildare-street.

The Woodman (copied in worsted by Miss Linwood) ... *Barker.*
Landscape and Cattle *Murillo.*
Ditto. *Ditto.*
Cattle *Bassan.*
Portrait *E. Serani.*
Charity *C. Cignani.*
Ruins *Viviani.*
Landscape *A. Kauffmann.*

Rev. Mr. Seymour's, Baggot-street.

Landscape *Hobbima.*
Lot and his Daughters *Van Niel.*
Landscape *Ruysdael.*
Ditto. *Glauber, and Lairesse.*
Ditto. *Breenberg.*
Abraham sacrificing Isaac *Tintoretto.*
Marriage of St. Catherine *Correggio.*
Resurrection *Pordenone.*
Holy Family *Andrea del Sarto.*
Landscape and cattle *Cuyp.*
Ditto. *Berghem.*
Town on Fire *Vanderneer.*

This small collection, consisting of about one hundred pictures, of a cabinet size, contains many other beautiful specimens of good masters.

Thomas Manning, Esqr.'s Collection, No. 2, Grenville-street.

The Discovery of Achilles *Nicolo Poussin.*
Susannah and the Elders..... *Domenichino.*
Christ and the Woman of Samaria *Albano.*
Madonna and Child *Raphael.*
David beholding Bathsheba *Albert Durer.*
(One of the finest pictures of this master)
The Shepherds Offering *Murillo.*
Portrait of Swalmius *Rembrandt.*
Interior of a Guard Room *Teniers.*
Sea-piece *Vandervelde.*
Italian Landscape and Figures *Swanefeld.*

ENVIRONS OF DUBLIN.

The City of Dublin is encompassed by two canals, communicating with the Liffey, near its mouth, on the north and south sides, where extensive docks are attached to them. Upon passing the canal bridge, on the north side of the city, a flat but highly improved country is expanded to the view. On the road leading to Howth harbour, not far from Clontarf, is Marino, the seat of the Earl of Charlemont, consisting of about 100 acres richly wooded; in the centre of which stands the Casino, a beautiful structure, designed by Sir W. Chambers, and a rich specimen of Italian architecture. In this demesne there are several objects worth the attention of the visitor, viz. the hermitage, Rosamond's bower, &c.

In the neighbourhood is Killester, the seat of the late Lord Newcomen, a beautiful demesne of about 50 acres, with an excellent house. In the garden are graperies and pineries of great extent. Near the village of Clontarf, about one mile from Killester, stands Clontarf Castle, the seat of George Vernon, Esq., a stately edifice, possessing noble apartments, excellent gardens, and surrounded by a highly-improved demesne. A few miles farther to the north is Malahide Castle, the seat of Colonel Talbot, M. P. for the County of Dublin. This ancient building, and the grounds attached to it, were given to the Talbots by Henry II.: much care and pains are taken to preserve

that air of antiquity, which every object about this interesting spot possesses. The oak parlour is not only a great curiosity, but a strong testimony of the skill and address of artists in the days of other times.

Turvey House and Park, formerly the seat of Lord Kingsland, but now belonging to the Trimleston family, is an extensive and thickly wooded demesne, but no farther interesting. There is another magnificent residence at the north side of the city, three miles from Dublin, Santry, the seat of Sir Compton Domville, Bart.

Near Malahide, is the Church of St. Dolough, an object of great interest to the antiquary; this ancient building, which is roofed with stone, and in excellent preservation, is of such a style of architecture as to render it a matter of considerable difficulty to reconcile the date of its erection with any exact period: there are many holy wells of various forms and properties around.

On the hill of Howth, which is such a prominent feature in the scenery at the north side of the city, is Howth Castle, the seat of the Earl of Howth: the house is an ancient castle modernized, and much disfigured by being so constantly and carefully white-washed. In the residence of this ancient and noble family, some relics of the greatness and heroism of their ancestors are still preserved: here may be seen the double-handled sword, with which Sir Tristram committed such havock amongst the Danes.

The Abbey of Howth is a beautiful and interesting ruin, and contains some curious tombs; on the island of Ireland's Eye, about three quarters of a mile from the pier head, are the ruins of an Abbey built by St. Nessau in 570. Upon this little detached piece of land, there is a castellated rock, which, seen from the shore, never fails to deceive the stranger; and on the shore along which the Dublin road winds, are the ruins of Kilbarrick Abbey.

To the south of Dublin lies a country not exceeded by any outlet in the empire, a spacious inclined plane reaching from the foot of the mountains to the sea side, thickly studded with villages, lodges, castles, desmesnes, villas, &c., from Dublin to the base of Sugar-loaf Hill, a distance of twelve Irish miles.

The villages of Black Rock and Dunleary (now King's

Town) have long and deservedly been celebrated as bathing places, and the retreat of the citizens on Sundays. Near Black Rock are innumerable seats, commanding delightful sea and mountain views, the most splendid of which is Mount Merrion, the seat of——Verschoyle, Esq.; the demesne, which is enclosed by a high wall, contains 100 acres beautifully wooded, and commands a view of the whole County of Dublin, part of the County of Wicklow, with the scalp in the fore-ground, and, in cloudless weather, the mountains of the County Down may be distinctly seen from these grounds.

Sans Souci, the seat of Mr. Latouche; Leopard's Town, the residence of Lord Castle-Coote; Stillorgan, and many other equally magnificent demesnes, adorn this neighbourhood.

More to the west are Rathfarnham Castle, formerly occupied by the Marquis of Ely, whose property it is; Bushy Park, the seat of Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., M. P. for the City of Dublin; Marley, the seat of the Right Honourable David Latouche; and Holly Park, the property of L. Foote, Esq.

Along the banks of the Liffey, west of the city, is a beautiful vein of country, in which are some very elegant demesnes and splendid mansions. Leixlip Castle and the Salmon Leap are romantic and beautiful objects, and the Aqueduct thrown across the Rye, by the Royal Canal Company, is a great artificial curiosity, being 100 feet high. Near to Dublin, along the banks of the river, are several very beautiful plantations and residences. Hermitage, formerly the seat of Colonel Hanfield, is particularly picturesque and romantic; and Palmerstown, one of the seats of the Right Honourable Lord Donoughmore, is a princely dwelling.

Luttrils Town, or Woodlands, the seat of Col. White, formerly the property of Lord Carhampton, is one of the most extensive demesnes in the county of Dublin.

The Phœnix Park, the country seat of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and several of the household, is a tract of land of about 1,000 acres. It was first laid down by King Charles II. (1662), who was in possession of that part of the lands of Kilmainham which was surrendered to the Crown (32 Henry VIII., Nov. 2nd.), by Sir John

Rawson, Knight, Prior of Kilmainham, upon the suppression of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem [see Royal Hospital]. James Duke of Ormond, then Lord Lieutenant, purchased, in pursuance to the desire of his Majesty, the lands of Phœnix and Newtown, containing 467 acres, to add to the lands of Kilmainham, in order to extend the park; also a farther quantity of 441 acres from Sir Maurice Eustace, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, part of the lands of Chapel Izod. Many other town lands were then purchased, and united into that enclosure now called Phœnix Park (from the town land of that name), which was the first purchased, and to which all the others were added.

The Park extended on both sides of the Liffey, and was in consequence much exposed to trespasses, upon which it was determined to enclose the part on the north side of the river; this, Sir John Temple (afterwards Lord Palmerstown), undertook to perform, on condition of being paid 200*l.* out of the Treasury, and a grant being made to him of all the land excluded by the Park-wall from the Dublin-gate to Chapel Izod, which conditions were assented to by his Majesty. The land on the other bank of the river was granted by his Majesty for the purpose of erecting the Royal Hospital upon, and was henceforth excluded from Phœnix Park.

The first Ranger of the Park was appointed by Charles II., and in 1751, the Right Honourable Nathaniel Clements, Ranger, father of Lord Leitrim, built a handsome lodge for his own residence, which was purchased from him by government in 1784, as a mansion for the Lord Lieutenant, since which time it has been enlarged and beautified, so that its present appearance is not unworthy of the improved taste of this age. This was the residence of his Majesty during his visit to Dublin in 1821. Near the entrance to the Vice-regal Lodge, is a Corinthian column, thirty feet in height, in the centre of a circular plat of ground, enclosed by iron railing; this was erected in 1745, by Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, then Lord Lieutenant, who also improved and beautified the whole Park. On the summit of the column is a Phœnix, from which it is supposed the Park borrows its name; but the figure was rather a consequence than a cause

of this appellation, as is obvious from what has been mentioned relative to the origin of this spacious demesne.

Opposite the Vice-regal Lodge, is the residence of the Chief Secretary, inferior in point of elegance, but both a comfortable and elegant residence.

There is a large plain of about fifty acres, perfectly level, where the troops are reviewed on his Majesty's birth day, and on field-days: here is the Hibernian School, for the education and maintenance of soldiers' children, established by Lord Townsend in 1767, which accommodates 400 boys, and near 200 girls; and has a church attached, where one of his Excellency's chaplains officiates.

There are other interesting objects in this Park, two of which have already been described, viz. the Wellington Testimonial, and the Royal Infirmary; and near the Dublin entrance to the Vice-regal Lodge, in the bottom of a wooded glen, is a Chalybeate Spa, with pleasure grounds, and seats for invalids, laid out at the expense of the Dowager Duchess of Richmond, for the public benefit. In a Moss house adjacent to the spring is a small tablet with this inscription:

This Seat
Was given by Her Grace
Charlotte, Duchess of Richmond,
For the health and comfort
Of the Inhabitants of Dublin,
Aug. 12th, 1815.

Thus has the reader been trespassed upon, in a work professing to be an historic view of the city, with a brief sketch of the County itself, of which, though not the professed object of this volume, as it contains the Metropolis of Ireland, he will excuse the introduction.

In the little Volume now laid before the Public, there will necessarily be discovered many imperfections; but when the Reader takes the trouble of investigating how many original articles, the result of local knowledge and observation, have been introduced, he will probably acknowledge, that much also has been accomplished.

BANKS.

SHAW'S BANK.—Sir Robert Shaw, Bart. M. P., T. Needham, and Ponsonby Shaw, Esqrs. hold their Bank in Foster-place, College-green, opposite the west front of the Bank of Ireland. Here bills are discounted, and private notes and post bills issued.

LATOUCHE'S BANK, CASTLE-STREET issues post bills only. The bank is a large brick building of four stories in height, having the windows ornamented with architraves of cut stone.

FINLAY & Co's. BANK, JERVIS-STREET.—This firm discounts, receives lodgments, and issues notes; none however under 3*l*.

BALL'S BANK, in Henry-street, next to the General Post Office, and but a few yards from Sackville-street. This bank issues notes, and transacts all other species of banking business.

BELFAST BANK.—The notes of Gordon and Co. are payable at Watson and Law's counting-house, 39, Upper Sackville-street, between the hours of ten and two, each day.

RATES OF CARRIAGES.

All Public Carriages are under the control of the Magistrates of the Head Police-Office (Exchange Court, Royal Exchange), to whom complaints of misconduct against owners or drivers are to be preferred, within fourteen days after the offence is committed.

Rates of Carriages.	From 6 Morning to 12 at Night.			From 12 Night to 6 Morn.	
	Coach.	*J. Car.*	*Sedan.*	*Coach.*	*Sedan.*
A Set Down within the Public Lights	s. d. 1 4	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 6½	s. d. 2 0	s. d. 1 7½
For the first Hour	2 0	1 3½	1 1	2 0	1 7½
For every Hour after	1 6	0 8	0 9	2 0	1 7½
For Twelve Hours	13 6	6 6			

RATES OF CARRIAGES TO THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

PLACES.	*Coach.*	*J.Car.*
	s. d.	s. d.
Abbotstown	3 5	1 11½
Artane	3 5	1 4
Ashbrook	3 5	1 4
Ball's Bridge	2 0½	1 4
Belgart	5 5	2 7½
Ballyfermot	3 5	1 4
Ballygall	3 5	1 4
Blackrock	4 1	1 11½
Bluebell	2 8½	1 7½
Booterstown	3 5	1 4½
Bellcamp	5 5	2 7½
Barberstown	7 5	3 3
Belldoyle	8 1	3 3
Belgriffin	5 5	2 7½
Brackenstown	10 10	3 11
Brazil	10 10	3 11
Bullock	8 1½	3 3
Ballinteer	5 5	2 7½
Brenanstown	8 1½	3 3
Blackbush	3 5	1 11½
Burton Hall	5 5	2 7½
Cabragh	2 0½	1 4
Clonskeagh	2 8½	1 4
Cardiff's Bridge	2 8½	1 4
Chapelizod	3 5	1 7½
Church Town	3 5	1 4
Castleknock	4 1	1 11½
Clontarf	3 5	1 4
Clontarf Sheds	4 1	1 11½
Coolock	4 1	1 11½
Crumlin	2 8½	1 4
Cloghran Ch.	7 5½	3 3
Clondalkin	5 5	2 7½
Clonee	10 10	3 11
Cruagh	7 5½	3 3

PLACES.	*Coach.*	*J.Car.*
	s. d.	s. d.
Cursistream	5 5	2 7½
Collingstown	5 5	2 7½
Carrickmines	8 1½	3 3
Cabinteely	8 1½	3 3
Corkragh	6 9½	2 7½
Croydon	2 8½	1 4
Dunsink	4 1	1 11½
Dolphins-barn-town	2 0½	1 4
Dargle (New)	5 5	2 7½
Donnycarney	2 8½	1 7½
Donnybrook	2 0½	1 4
Drumcondra	2 0½	1 4
Dubber	4 1	1 11½
Dundrum	4 1	1 11½
Dunleary	6 1½	2 7½
Dalkey	10 10	3 3
Fairview	2 8½	1 4
Finglas	3 5	1 7½
Finglas Bridge	2 8½	1 4
Fox and Geese	3 5	1 7½
Feltrum	10 10	3 11
Forrest	7 5½	3 2
Fir House	5 5	2 7½
Godley Green	3 5	1 11½
Glasnevin	2 8½	1 4
Glanageary	8 10	3 3
Glenville	4 9	2 7
Hampstead	2 8½	1 4
Harold's-cross	2 0½	1 4
Hall's barn	3 5	1 4
Howth	10 10	3 11
Huntstown	4 1	1 11½
Irish-town	2 6	1 4
Johnstown	3 5	1 4
James Town	4 1	1 11½

PLACES.	Coach	J.Car.
	s. d.	s. d.
Island Bridge	2 6	1 4
Kildonan	4 1	1 11½
Killester	3 5	1 11½
Kimmage	2 11	1 11½
Kilgobbin	8 1½	3 3
Kilternan	10 10	3 11
Kill of Grange	5 5	2 7½
Knocksedan	10 10	3 11
Kilmacud	4 9	2 7½
Kishoge	4 9	2 7½
Knocklyon	5 5	3 7½
Laughlinstown	10 10	3 11
Leixlip	10 10	3 11
Larkfield	4 9	2 7½
Lucan [*Woodlands*	8 1½	3 3
Luttrilstown, *or*	6 8½	2 7½
Merrion	3 1½	1 3½
Milltown	3 1½	1 7½
Mt. pel. Parade (B.R.)	4 6	2 6
Mt. pel. place (B.R.)	4 6	2 6
Mt. pel. Row (B. R.)	4 6	2 6
Mount Merrion	4 1	1 7½
Malahide	10 10	3 11
Monkstown	6 1½	2 7½
Mulhuddart	6 9½	2 7½
Merville	3 5	1 3½
Mount Venus	6 9½	2 7½
Newtown Avenue	4 9	1 11½
Newbrook	4 9	2 7½
Newland	5 5	2 7½
New Park	6 9½	3 3
Newtown Park	5 5	2 7½
Newt. Hall's Barn	3 5	1 11½
Neilstown	5 5	2 7½
Oldbawn	5 5	2 7½
Palmerstown	4 1	1 11½
Pigeon House	3 5	1 4
Prior's Wood	4 9	2 7½
Puckstown	2 8½	1 4
Pickardstown	7 5½	3 3
Priest House	3 5	1 4

PLACES.	Coach	J.Car.
	s. d.	s. d.
Park Palce	10 10	3 11
Philipsburgh	2 6	1 4
Phipsborough	1 8	1 0
Raheny (Country)	5 1	1 11½
Raheny (Straud)	5 5	2 7½
Rathfarnham	3 5	1 7½
Rathmines	2 6	1 3½
Ringsend	2 0½	1 3½
Rathgar	2 6½	1 3½
Rockbrook	7 5½	3 3
Roche's town	8 1½	3 3
Riversdale	2 8½	1 3½
Royal Charter School	2 8½	1 3½
Royal Hospital	2 0½	1 3½
Ranelagh	2 6	1 3½
Richmond	2 6	1 3½
Ship on the Strand	2 6	1 3½
Shoulder of Mutton	5 5	2 7½
Stormanstown	3 5	1 11½
Simmons Court	2 8½	1 3½
Sea Mount	3 5	1 7½
Sandymount	2 3½	1 3½
Springfield	5 5	3 3
Saggard	9 6	3 3
St. Doulough's	7 5½	3 3
St. Catherine's	10 10	3 11
St. Margaret's	6 9½	2 7½
Santry	4 1	1 11½
Sea Point (B. R.)	5 5	1 11½
Somerton	6 6	3 3
Stillorgan	4 9	1 11½
Swords	10 10	3 11
Templeogue	4 1	1 11½
Tallagh	5 5	2 7½
Taylor's Grange	4 9	1 11½
Tubberbony	4 9	2 7½
Terenure	3 1	1 6
Warren House	8 1	3 3
Wheatfield	9 6	3 3
Williamstown	3 5	1 7½
Windy Harbour	3 5	1 7½

A Set Down to any Place adjoining the Royal or Grand Canals, from 6 in the Morning to 12 at Night	1 7	1 4
Do. from 12 at Night to 6 in the Morning	2 0½	1 11

Carriages are deemed on their Stand wherever met with, provided they be not at that Time actually engaged.

☞ A Set Down implies going to any of the above places, and returning with be employer, provided there be not a delay of more than fifteen minutes.

ARCHITECTURAL SYNOPSIS,

OR

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS.

	Where situated.	Architect.	Began.	Finished.
Academy, Royal Hibernian	Abbey Street	F. Johnston	1824	1825
Anne Street Chapel, Gothic	N. Anne Street	O'Brien and Gorman		
Bank, Eastern front, Corinthian portico	College Green	J. Gandon	1785	
—— Cash-Office		F. Johnston		
Blue Coat Hospital	Oxmantown Green	T. Ivory	1773	
Bridge, Carlisle, 210×48 f. 5 arches	Sackville Street	J. Gandon	1791	
——, Iron, one arch, 140 f. span	Liffey Street		1816	1816
——, Essex, 250×51 f. 5 arches	Capel Street	G. Semple	1753	1755
——, Richmond, 220×52 f. 3 arches	King's Inn Quay	Savage	1813	1816
——, Whitworth, ditto.	Ditto.	Knowles	1816	
——, Queen's, 140×40 f. ditto.	Queen Street	General Valancey		
——, Barrack, 4 arches	Watling Street			
——, Sarah, one arch, 104 f. span	Conyngham Road	Stephens	1791	
Castle, New Chapel, 75×35 f. Gothic		F. Johnston	1807	1814
Charlemont House,	Palace Row	Sir W. Chambers		
Chapel Gothic,	Exchange Street	Taylor		
Church, St. Patrick's Cathedral 500×80, spire 223 f.	St. Patrick's Street		1190	
——, Christ-Church, Ditto.	Christ Church Lane		1038	
——, St. Andrew's, ellipsis 80×60 f.	St. Andrew's Street	F. Johnston	1798	1807
——, St. Anne's	Dawson Street	J. Smith		
——, St. Catherine's	St. Thomas's Street			

Church, St. George's, 92×84, steeple 200 f.	Hardwick Place	F. Johnston		1773
———, St. John's	Fishamble Street			
———, St. Michael's	High Street	J. Taylor		
———, St. Stephen's Chapel		J. Bowden	1824	1825
———, St. Thomas's, 80×52 f.	Marlborough Street	J. Smith	1758	1762
———, St. Werburgh's 80, 52 f.	Werburgh Street			
Commercial Buildings	Dame Street	B. Park	1796	1799
Corn-Exchange Hall 130×70 f.	Burgh Quay	Halpin		
Custom House 375, 209	Eden Quay	J. Gandon	1781	1791
Dublin Society (Kildare House)	Kildare Street	Cassels		
——— Library	D'Olier Street	G. Papworth		
Dun's Hospital	Grand Canal Street	H. A. Baker		1798
Exchange, 100×100 f.	Cork Hill	T. Cooley	1769	1788
Foundling-Hospital Chapel	James Street	F. Johnston		
Fountain	Merrion Square	H. A. Baker		
Four Courts	Inns' Quay	Cooley and Gandon		
Kilmainham Hospital		Sir C. Wren	1680	1682
King's Inn	Henrietta Street	J. Gandon and Baker	1776	
Linen Hall	Coleman Street	T. Cooley	1728	
Lying-in Hospital	Great Britain Street	Cassels		
——— Rotunda	Ditto.	Ensor		
Mansion House, Circular Banquetting Hall	Dawson Street	J. Semple		1821
Marine School	Rogerson's Quay	T. Ivory	1775	
Metropolitan Chapel, front 118 f.	Marlborough Street	Morrison and Taylor	1816	
Nelson's Pillar	Sackville Street	W. Wilkins	1808	
New Rooms	Rutland Square	R. Johnston	1785	
Newcomen's Bank	Castle Street	T. Ivory		
Newgate	Green Street	T. Cooley	1773	
Phœnix Pillar	Phœnix Park	Lord Chesterfield	1745	

Post Office 220×150, Ionic portico	Sackville Street	F. Johnston	1814	1818
Richmond Penitentiary, front 700 f.	Grange Gorman Lane	Ditto	1812	
——— Lunatic Asylum, front 150 f.	Brunswick Street	Ditto.		1815
Royal Military Infirmary	Phœnix Park	J. Gandon	1786	1788
School of Anatomy	Merrion Square		1824	
Sessions House	Green Street	R. Johnston	1792	1797
Stamp Office (Powerscourt House)	William Street	R. Mack		1771
Surgeons' College	Stephen's Green	B. Park	1806	
Trinity College, front 300 f.	College Green			1759
——— Library 210×41, 48 high	Library Square			1732
——— Theatre and Chapel	Parliament Square	Sir W. Chambers		
——— New Wing	New Brunswick Street	Ward		
——— Printing Office	College Park	Cassels		
——— Provost's House	Grafton Street	Lord Burlington		
Theatre Royal, New, 100×168 f. 78 high	Hawkins Street	S. Beazley	1820	1820
Waterford House	Marlborough Street	Cassels	1740	
Wellington Testimonial	Phœnix Park	R. Smirke	1817	
Wesley Chapel, Ionic	Near Mountjoy Square	Robins	1800	
Westmoreland Hospital, front 120 f.	Townsend Street	B. Park	1792	

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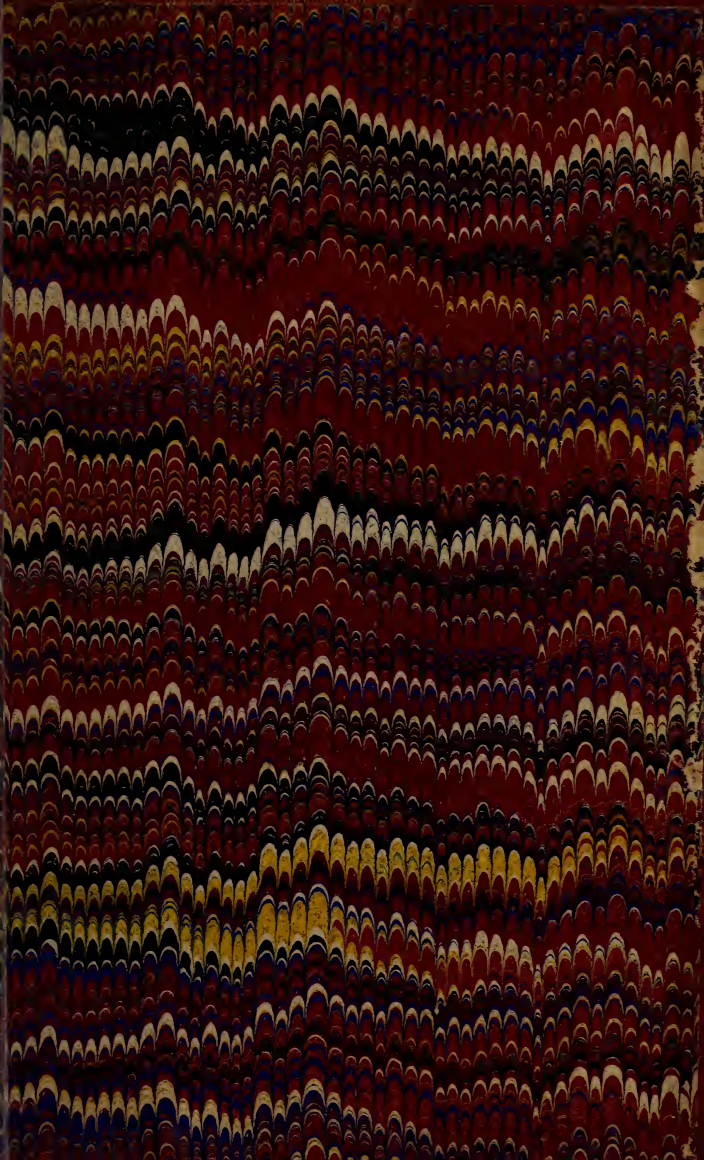
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